"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; winds northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.16; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39½c; cash cotton, 6½c.

CONGRESS—The Senate yesterday disposed of most of the important features of the War Revenue bill, but postponed the final vote until to-day. The bond provision was adopted as a substitute for the plan to issue legal-tender notes by a vote of 45 to 31. Senator Wolcott made a bitter attack on Senator Allen and the Populist Party. —Page 4.

Page 2.

Gen. Frank yesterday ordered a court-martial to try two volunteer privates who were found asleep while on duty at a Sandy Hook battery.

Seven companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment were mustered in last night. The militiamen in the various armories are hoping for early orders.

Vice President Capote of the provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba spent the greater part of the day at the Junta in secret conference with Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma.

Page 3.

The departure of the Astor Battery may be delayed by a mistake made by the contractor providing the uniforms. The preparations of the Palma Mounted Rifles are going along rapidly.

Measles was discovered in the Twentieth Separate Company of the First Regiment at Camp Black yesterday, and the company was sent into quarantine. It is rumored that the Twenty-second Regiment is to be sent to the Philippines.

Page 4.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society yesterday steps were taken to have a penny collection take i up at once in the schools.

The Executive Committee of the New York Soldiers' Protective Association met yesterday and made plans for extending the work. Major Byrne, the President, said the association had not found a single case in which an employer had kept his promise to continue the salaries of employes who had enlisted.

Page 5.

The twenty-third annual commencement of the New York City Training School for Nurses was held yesterday afternoon at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

At the session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, at Asbury Park, yesterday, the Rev. J. H. Gillespie was elected Professor of Greek in the Brunswick Theological Seminary after eighteen ballots had been taken.

Civil Engineer Frank J. Hubbard of Plainfield, N. J., has prepared the maps and plans of the proposed widened county boulevard between Plainfield and Elizabeth in order to build a trolley road. It is estimated that the work will cost at least $500,000. Several houses will have to be removed.

Page 7.

William Dalton, who was out of work and had been drinking, committed suicide yesterday in presence of his aged mother, by stabbing himself.

A battle for the possession of the Columbia Theatre in Newark took place there yesterday afternoon, a Deputy Sheriff and a detective leading the opposing forces. The matter will be settled in court.

Thirty-seven persons captured on the Spanish steamship Rita, which was taken by the Yale near St. Thomas, on May 8, were brought here yesterday, and turned over to the Austrian Consulate. They will be returned to Spain.

The application of Andrew Freedman, receiver of the Olympia, to have Oscar Hammerstein and his wife punished for contempt of court came up in the Supreme Court yesterday and the case was adjourned until Monday.

The prize steamer Panama, which left New York for Havana and Vera Cruz on April 20, with a cargo of provisions for the Spanish Army, arrived here yesterday. It is understood she was sent here to be sold in the belief that she could be auctioned off under more favorable terms than at Key West.

Page 9.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed in a presentment declaring that the ironwork used for the purpose of hanging the ceiling to the main roof of the Borough Hall is put up in an unworkmanlike manner, and that the inspection of the ironwork was careless and inefficient.

Between $1,000 and $2,000 was stolen from a money box at the Halsey Street depot of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company on Thursday. The police are anxious to interview Frank Smith, the night starter, who left the station early on Thursday morning and has not reported for duty since.

Page 10.

The New Yorks won another game from the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Both teams indulged in some heavy batting. The Brooklyns won an interesting game from the Washingtons by good batting in the first inning.

H. L. Riker won the Consolation Cup yesterday in the open turnament of the Oakland Gold Club at Bayside, L. I., defeating F. B. Pratt by one hole. W. J. Travis and A. De Witt Cochrane meet in the final round to-day for the Challenge Cup.

Page 12.

The Democratic and Republicans district leaders are busily making up the tickets to be voted at the primaries on Tuesday.

Mrs. Caroline Hausling committed suicide at 239 East Eighteenth Street on Thursday night by inhaling gas. She was well to do, but in poor health.

One man was killed and two men were injured and fifty families were driven from home by an explosion and fire yesterday in a paint shop underneath a Prince Street tenement.

Corporation Counsel Whalen submitted to the Controller yesterday a list of the bonds of outlying districts recently incorporated into the city which are recommended for payment.

Two contestants in a waltzing match for a diamond ring will appear in the Fifth Municipal Court on Monday. It is said that the dancers will exhibit their powers before Justice Goldfogle.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul arrived at Tompkinsville yesterday morning and Capt. Sigsbee went to Washington with dispatches from Admiral Sampson. The big vessel will take on coal and provisions and sail away again in about three days. Some interesting incidents of the cruise were related.

A woman who gave her name first as Mrs. Julia Johnson and then as Julia Burns tried to jump off a ferryboat in the North River yesterday, but was prevented. She was arraigned in Jersey City and sent to the penitentiary for six months. Shortly afterward a man who said he was Michael Foley was arraigned there for the same offense, and was sent to jail for one month.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
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GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIZES.

United States Can Appropriate Them to Their Own Use Without Any Formality.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In the course of the Cabinet meeting to-day Attorney General Griggs explained that the several prizes captured by United States vessels which have been condemned by the court can be appropriated to the use of the Government without formality or any decree involving advertisement and sale.

WORD FROM SAMPSON

Operations to Begin Without Delay at Santiago.

THE FLEETS HAVE LINED UP

All the Batteries on Shore Have Been Keenly Inspected.

News of a Desperately Fought Battle Expected to Come at Any Moment —Our Fleets Together, but Not Amalgamated.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JUNE 3.—By The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 3.—Rear Admiral Sampson, with the United States cruiser New York, his flagship, accompanied by the battleship Oregon, the cruiser Mayflower, and the torpedo boat Porter, joined Commodore Schley's squadron off Santiago Wednesday morning, and their combined commands have the Spanish fleet securely locked in the harbor.

Admiral Sampson left the heavy monitors and light gun-boats off Cardenas Monday morning, all danger of the appearance of the Spaniards from the eastward having been removed with the definite information that Commodore Schley had hunted them to their hole; and, under command of Commodore Watson, the monitors and gunboats returned to reinforce the blockade on the north coast of Cuba.

Admiral Sampson did not assume command and amalgamate the squadrons upon his arrival. Each squadron retains its separate identity, and Commodore Schley his single-starred pennant on the Brooklyn. The American fleet off Santiago now numbers twelve fighting ships, two colliers, and a cable-cutting ship. Neither the Solace, the hospital ship, nor the Red Cross ship State of Texas, which The Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless passed on her way here, has yet put in an appearance. The fighting ships include the New York, Brooklyn, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, Texas, New Orleans, Marblehead, Dolphin, Mayflower, and Vixen, and the torpedo boat Porter.

Operations to Begin.

There is every indication that active operations will begin at once. The cable which binds Cuba to Madrid and the outside world was cut to-day.

out. Communication has also been had with son's plan of campaign our ships form a cordon about the entrance of Santiago harbor to prevent the possible egress of the Spaniards, should Admiral Cervera be foolhardy enough to attempt to cut his way

Pending the execution of Admiral Sampthe shore.

The mountains and hills which surround Santiago are in full possession of the Cuban insurgents, and in certain contingencies the latter might be enabled to render effective aid.

The reconnaisances made by our ships principally the smaller auxiliary yachts and torpedo boats, which are able to creep close in shore at night, have pretty definitely determined the location and character of the defenses of the harbor. Several new batteries have been thrown up on the high ground on each side the entrance; and it is evident the Spaniards are prepared to make a stout resistance.

The lines of batteries which crown the hills and the grim walls and castellated turrets of Morro Castle, with the yellow and red flag of Spain flying on the central tower, make a brave picture from the line of the blockading squadron lying five miles off the shore.

Across the narrow neck of the channel, which at the entrance is scarcely more than a hundred yards wide, have been placed three rows of mines, marked by wooden buoys. So far as has been ascertained there are three new batteries on the west side of the entrance. These appear to be formed entirely of earthworks. The embrasures for the guns can easily be discerned with the glasses.

Cayo Smith, a small island which lies directly beyond the throat of the entrance, is fortified, and back of Morro, which sits on the rocky eminences at the right of the entrance, are Estella Battery and Saint Carolina Fort. Further up the bay guarding the last approach to the city of Santiago is Blanco Battery.

The forts are of stone and were constructed in the early sixties. Saint Carolina Fort is partly in ruins. The guns in both Morro Castle and Estella Battery are of old pattern, 18 and 24 pounders, and would not even be considered were it not for the great height of the fortifications, which would enable these weapons to deliver a plunging fire. Modern guns are mounted on the batteries to the left of the entrance, on Cayo Smith, and at Blanco Battery there are also four modern guns.

The Harbor Almost Impregnable.

The mines in the narrow, tortuous channel and the elevation of the forts and batteries, which must increase the effectiveness of the enemy's position and at the same time decrease that of our own, reinforced by the guns of the Spanish fleet inside, make the harbor as it now appears almost impregnable.

Unless the entrance is countermined it would be folly to attempt to force its passage with our ships.

But the Spanish fleet is bottled up, and a plan is being considered to drive in the cork. If that is done, the next news may be a thrilling story of closing the harbor. It would release a part of our fleet and leave the Spaniards to starve and rot until they were ready to hoist the white flag.

Not a gun has been fired from shore or ship since the bombardment on Tuesday. The Spanish fleet, which lay near the mouth of the harbor on that occasion, has withdrawn to a safer anchorage farther in, probably behind Cayo Smith; and not a glimpse of it has been seen since.

It may be that the final act in the Spanish-American war drama, of which the Cuban revolution was but the prologue, may be enacted here, where the insurrection originated three years ago.

WAITING AT WASHINGTON.

No Official News from the Fleets, Except a Report of Schley's Work at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Excepting a brief dispatch from Commodore Schley reporting his reconnoissance of Santiago, the Navy Department had no news to-day to make public. The talk about a serious engagement at Santiago to-day found no loud approving echo there, and not the slightest belief was placed in the Spanish report about the attempted entry of Santiago Harbor by an auxiliary cruiser, which was alleged to have resulted in her destruction by a mine or torpedo.

There has been some talk at the Navy Department, but not by persons in the confidence of the War Board, about what has been described as the prompt interference with Commodore Schley when it was learned that he was becoming active. This disposition, it is insisted by those who speak of it, was made known by the sending of Admiral Sampson, who was in front of Havana, to reinforce and supplant Schley, whom he happens to command, although Schley is a senior officer in the line.

The department's answer to these reports is that Sampson was ordered to Santiago as soon as Schley reported his belief that the Spanish fleet was there. Sampson was in command before Schley was sent to command the Flying Squadron, and it was not considered a wise thing to reduce Sampson after he had been in command and put Schley over his head.

Naval Controversy in Congress.

A controversy over this matter, based upon misapprehension, possibly, has got into the cloak rooms of the Senate, and also into the House. Having no information about the plans of the Navy Department, and great confidence in the energy, skill, and courage of Commodore Schley, and fearing that there is a plan to delay quick action, Senators and Representatives, eager for results, talk about Schley's "displacement," as if it were the scheme of somebody to check him and deprive him and his fleet of the opportunity to win a victory.

It would be unfortunate, perhaps, if the discussion of the matter were to bring on a Congressional investigation. It would illustrate the inclination of Congress to run the executive departments as well as to provide legislation, and it would cause widespread loss of confidence in the ability of the Administration to conduct the war. The object, of course, would be to bring about the command of the navy by a naval officer competent to plan and execute movements and an abandonment of any notion of running the navy by a strategy board or any other board that assumed to know better about the work to be done than the men who are on the ground and qualified to judge by observation of the merits of different plans.

Battle Expected at Any Time.

Excellent naval authority is obtained for the information that all that has been done by Commodore Schley first, and possibly today by Sampson and Schley together, was substantially mapped out by Admiral Sampson, reported as a suggestion to the War Board, and by its members accepted as an admirable one for the reduction of the fortifications of Santiago and the destruction of the fleet without waiting upon the unprepared army to co-operate.

According to this authority, a battle may be expected at Santiago at any time, depending entirely upon the judgment of the commanding officer there. The risks and the chances are supposed to be better understood and estimated there than they possibly can be in the rooms of the Naval War Board, and the members of the board are not such immature naval officers as to hold any other opinion. As Secretary Long has explained, the board is not giving orders, but information. It is attempting to be a help, not a hindrance.

Interest in the Mine Problem.

The great natural strength of the Spanish position and the formidable character of their batteries as indicated by Commodore Schley have confirmed the naval officials in the belief that they have been wise not to direct any such reckless assault upon the place in the absence of proper forces as has been advocated in some quarters. The problem would be simplified were it known that there were no mines in the channel. As it is, the problem presented has enlisted the active interest of the army engineers, as well as of the naval officers here. It is the duty of the army engineers in this country to lay just such mines as are supposed to be in place in Santiago Harbor, and they are curious to see how their brothers in the navy propose to go about the work of destroying them.

A good deal has been written in the textbooks about countermining, and many theories have been brought forward to show that this can be done. But on the authority of an engineer officer, these theories have never been satisfactorily tested, and there is no case on record of successful countermining against modern improved electrical mines. It remains to be seen how Sampson is going to solve this problem—whether by the use of the Vesuvius with her dynamite projectiles, by aid of divers, or by recourse to the old method of dragging for the mines with small boats, as in cable-cutting operations.

Offer of the Holland's Owners.

The owners of the Holland submarine boat, who had proposed to go into Santiago Harbor and destroy the Spanish warships at so much a vessel, have come forward with a request for a practical test by the naval officers of their craft. The Navy Department was obliged to decline to entertain the first proposition, as it smacked of privateering and was in violation of international law. The principal objection was that the boat could not be in regular commission and in command of a naval officer. Besides they contended that she had never been tested thoroughly. Now the boat's owners propose that a naval officer or officers be designated to go down in the Holland and that she be commissioned.

Notwithstanding the rather positive statement coming from Jamaica to the effect that the second Spanish fleet from Cadiz has crossed the Atlantic and is about to join Cervera at Santiago, the officers of the Navy Department refuse to be frightened at what they declare to be a bugaboo. It appears that the basis of their confidence is a telegraphic report of as late date as yesterday, declaring that the Cadiz fleet is still at Cadiz. Moreover, they know that there are not so many as sixteen warships in that fleet.

DESPAIRING VIEW IN MADRID.

LONDON, June 4.—According to a dispatch from Madrid, El Heraldo, with regard to the situation at Santiago de Cuba, says: "It is one more disenchantment which proves that there is no remedy for Spain's misfortunes. Cervera's squadron at Santiago is of little advantage either for itself or for what it represents.

"It can neither hinder the Yankee expedition nor strengthen the defense of Havana. Spain was never before led through such a straight road to perdition."

MADRID HAS NO NEWS.

MADRID, June 4—3 A. M.—Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch from Admiral Cervera, dated Friday, thanking the Government for its congratulations. Admiral Cervera does not mention a fresh bombardment.

THE MERRIMAC DESTROYED?

Spanish Reports Say the American Cruiser Tried to Enter the Harbor of Santiago.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 3.—This morning at 8 o'clock, according to a report received here, the American squadron again began a bombardment of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, and a lively cannonade ensued for two hours, which extinguished the fire of the Spanish batteries.

An American vessel, the Merrimac, described in the advices from Santiago as an auxiliary cruiser, making a dash to force the entrance, succeeded in passing the first line of defenses, but was torpedoed, and sank about 500 feet up the channel. An officer, an engineer, and six seamen were taken prisoners. The number of victims is unknown. Only the funnel and mastheads of the sunken vessel can be seen.

There is said to be great excitemet in the City of Santiago. A part of the population assisted in the fighting on the heights. Everybody is astounded at the audacity of the American vessel. The American squadron was cruising all the while in the offing.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 3.—The American fleet, according to advices received by cable from Santiago de Cuba, the cable being under Spanish control, opened fire again at 3 o'clock this morning on the fortifications and warships. The cannonade was well sustained until 4 o'clock A. M.

A United States auxiliary cruiser, "well armed," attempted to force the passage into the harbor. The Spanish allowed the cruiser to cross the first line of torpedoes, but before she arrived at the second line they discharged a torpedo at her, which broke a great hole through her side and caused her to sink almost instantly, bow first. One officer, one engineer, and six sailors were made prisoners by the Spaniards.

A later dispatch from Santiago says that the vessel sunk is understood to be the Merrimac. Only the extremities of her funnels and two masts are visible above the water.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Washington Post this morning says:

"There is absolutely no doubt in the minds of the naval officials in Washington that the sending of the collier into the harbor was all a prearranged move on the part of Admiral Sampson.

"The use of a collier, the unusual hour of the morning, the necessity of blockading the channel so as to relieve some of the ships of the squadron from remaining stationed off Santiago, the importance of discovering whether the mines were effective—all these reasons make it certain that the Merrimac was deliberately guided to her destruction. It was not a Spanish victory.

"It was a cleverly arranged scheme on the part of the American Admiral and it was successful. The eight men in a Spanish prison are the real heroes of the war.

If the Merrimac went in under her own crew it is interesting to know that her complement of officers consisted of: Commander J. M. Miller, Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, executive officer; Ensigns J. R. Y. Blakely, and J. M. Luby, and Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank. Miller is from Missouri, Gilmer from Virginia, Blakely from Pennsylvania, Luby and Crank from Texas.

It is expected that reports will be recieved to-day from Admiral Sampson which will give details of the Merrimac's destruction and the names of the eight men who have been captured.

The report of the destruction of a United States vessel at Santiago sounds like one of the stories circulated by Gen. Blanco and his officers to give his men "Spanish courage." When the vessels of Commodore Schley's squadron attacked the forts at Santiago a few days ago the Spaniards were jubilant and reported that one American vessel had been disabled and the fleet had been forced to retire. Later reports of the action show that not a single American vessel was hit by the Spanish shells, and considerable damage was done by the shells from the American ships.

It is highly improbable that the Merrimac, which is a collier, would be sent into the harbor of Santiago to reconnoitre. If any vessel were sent in it would probably be a torpedo boat or one of the yachts. These small vessels are of light draught, fast, and easily handled.

The Merrimac was purchased of T. Hogan & Sons. She is a steel vessel, and was built at Newcastle, England, in 1894. Her dimensions are: Length, 330 feet; beam, 44 feet; depth, 29 feet; gross tonnage, 3,362. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, and before her purchase was used on the line from Baltimore to London.

MORE SHIPS FOR CERVERA?

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2, (delayed in transmission.)—The correspondent here of The Associated Press has been informed from an apparently authentic source at Port Antonio, this island, that a Spanish fleet from Cadiz is nearing West Indian waters, and, should it arrive on the prearranged schedule; it will be off Santiago de Cuba to-morrow, in order to reinforce the fleet of Admiral Cervera. The Spanish fleet is said to consist of sixteen warships, among them being battleships and three torpedo boats.

The information that the Cadiz squadron has sailed comes from English sources, and seems trustworthy. On the other hand, Señor de Castro, the Spanish Consul, declares that he does not think the Cadiz squadron has sailed for the West Indies, as he believes Admiral Cervera can defend himself alone.

The British second-class cruiser Indefatigable, Capt. George A. Primrose, has sailed for Santiago de Cuba with several doctors on board, in order to watch the battle and aid the wounded.

According to report, the Cadiz fleet of Spain consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruisers Carlos V. and Alfonso XIII., the auxiliary cruisers Rapido and Patriota, the cruisers Ciudad de Cadiz, Leon XIII., Buenos Ayres, and Antonio Lopez, several auxiliary cruisers of a smaller type than the Rapido and the Patriota, the torpedo destroyers Audaz, Prosperina, and De-

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Politicians and Financiers Are Desirous of Ending the War Without Delay.

CONSIDER HONOR SATISFIED

The Press, with the Exception of the Jingo Papers, Upholds the Same View—The Voice of the Military Men Is Still for War.

MADRID, June 3.—Except among jingo papers like the Imparcial, a sentiment in favor of peace is growing.

The correspondent of The Associated Press has sounded several politicians and financiers on the subject, and finds unanimity as to the desirability of a prompt and honorable peace.

The pluck of Admiral Cervera's fleet against odds and the failure of the Americans in their attempts to land in Cuba and Puerto Rico are regarded as balancing the Cavite disaster; while evidence of the lack of sympathy for America on the part of the natives of the Spanish colonies, as the Spaniards argue here, should convince the United States that the motives for going to war are completely changed.

These are the arguments heard in Madrid and fostered by recent articles in the Temps of Paris, which the Epoca welcomes and indorses, believing them sincere. Similar sentiments have appeared in the Paris edition of The New York Herald. The Epoca says:

"A nation grand and powerful like the United States loses nothing by rectifying an error. We go further, confessing that the samo inclination in favor of peace is predominant in Spain. We are equally convinced that the war has no foundation beyond a defense of outraged dignity."

Military men, however, raise no voice for peace. They are convinced that the Spanish position at Santiago de Cuba is strong enough to repel the Americans both by land and sea.

LONDON, June 4.—No great importance is attached in London to the reports of peace proposals from Madrid. It is recognized that until a decisive action has been fought or the Spanish Navy crushed there is little likelihood that the powers will interfere. The peace sentiment is mainly connected with business and commercial interests that are injured by the war.

SENOR CASTELAR DEFIANT.

He Will Not Take the Trouble to Defend His Attack on the Queen Regent.

MADRID, June 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Azcarate, Republican, spoke against the proposal that the House should authorize a prosecution of Señor Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican statesman, for his article in Petite Revue International, attacking the Queen Regent. He contended that the Queen Regent was not inviolable, like a monarch, and he recalled the conduct of previous regents, which had been criticised without causing scandal.

Señor Sagasta replied: "Parliamentary immunity is worthy of respect, but the inviolability of the Crown ought to be defended with the utmost energy. Parliamentary immunity does not extend to acts outside the Chamber of Parliament, and it is a pity that precious time should be wasted in such a discussion."

The House then decided to pass the order of the day, and the discussion of the budget was resumed.

Señor Castelar, who is now at Alicante, has declared to an interviewer that he will not come to Madrid to defend himself, observing at the same time that the article in question "does not attack the Queen Regent, but the courtiers, and this has been permitted under absolute monarchs."

LONDON, June 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Government is believed to have abandoned the idea of prosecuting Señor Castelar for his article attacking the Queen Regent. Señor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, explains that his statement in the Senate was merely a personal opinion, subject to revision by his colleagues."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"After consulting with the law officers Senor Sagasta has arrived at the conclusion that there are no grounds to prosecute Senor Castelar for the article attacking the Queen Regent."

SPANISH FOURS SLIGHTLY UP.

LONDON, June 3.—Spanish 4s opened at 35. Yesterday's closing price was 34¼. They closed at 35⅛

PARIS, June 3.—Spanish 4s opened at 34 15-16, 9-16 higher than yesterday's final price, and closed at 35 7-16, a net gain of 1 1-16

Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, under the influence of the plethora of money and the growing belief of an early conclusion of peace. International securities improved, particularly Brazilians, owing to the better rate of exchange. Spanish 4s rallied smartly on the official announcement of the payment of the July coupon entirely in gold. After the close of the market, Spanish 4s declined on realizations.

BERLIN, June 3.—Foreign securities opened irregular on the Boerse here to-day, and were occasionally lower owing to the rise in the price of corn in consequence of bad weather. Subsequently, however, they became firm in response to the strength displayed by the Western Bourses. Spanish 4s were active. American securities were firm.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—The Boerse here was firm to-day. Spanish 4s and Mexican securities were higher. American securities were steady.

MADRID, June 3.—Spanish 4s closed today at 62.40. Gold was quoted at 80.00.

Diamonds at auction on unique terms. Buyers have twenty-four hours to examine goods before paying for them. 11 and 2 daily. The Johnston Jewelry Company, 17 Union Square.—Adv.

CRITICISM OF THE ARMY.

A London Times Correspondent Says Our Troops Are in No Condition for Fighting.

LONDON, June 4.—The Times publishes this morning a two-column letter from an American correspondent, dated Washington, May 23, in which the writer says:

"Let us publish a bit of disagreeable truth, as it will do us no harm in the long run, much as it may excite anger for the moment. Although America must have known a year ago that war was inevitable, her army is not fit to move. It is much like that of France immediately before the war of 1870. With this difference, that the American troops have confidence in their immediate superiors."

The writer continues with a serious indictment of the "terrible condition" and "lack of organization" at Camp Tampa, which he says is "largely due to red tapeism at Washington or to that military appendage misnamed the staff."

He comments on the fact that "in a hot and pestiferous climate men are compelled to wear Winter clothing, eat Winter rations—fat pork and beans, with no fruit or vegetables to cool their super-heated blood—while cartloads of fresh fruits and vegetables are going North to the New York and Chicago markets.

He declares that "from drummer boy to Colonel the army is of excellent material," and says he would not know where to seek braver men or more intelligent officers, but "a painfully large number of officers have been given commissions for purely political reasons, and they command but little respect at the hands of their men."

While the Spanish Army is, in his opinion, a formidable fighting machine, he doubts whether 10,000 American troops could now be sent to Cuba in "proper condition," and he asserts that "no machinery exists whereby such an army could operate as a single united command." He goes on to say:

"The American press, with rare exceptions, hushes up the seamy side of the war, partly from ignorance and partly from deliberate purpose. The class of men sent to the front to report military operations are the same as would be sent to investigate a divorce scandal or a negro lynching.

"While a strong sense of military discipline and professional secrecy keeps the mouth of the soldier shut, a member of the Cabinet has confided to me that he is opposed to sending troops to Cuba until in a fit condition, but that it is impossible to oppose the popular clamor."

The letter concludes as follows: "If President McKinley would tell the people the facts honestly, he might be defeated in Congress; but he would have the satisfaction of having done his duty."

MR. CARNEGIE ON THE WAR.

He Thinks Spain Will Get All the Fighting She Wants.

LONDON, June 3.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in the course of an interview, has expressed his opinion that Gen. Miles is "an ideal warrior, who wins victories without fighting." He thinks that if Spain wants Barcelona and other ports blockaded, she can be accommodated.

Mr. Carnegie protests energetically against any extension of the Republic, and hopes that the Americans will justify the sentiment of Mill: "The Americans often talk as if about to do foolish things; but so far they have never done one."

"Ere long," says Mr. Carnegie, "we shall have a solid English-speaking race, capable of preventing much of the evil of the world." Mr. Carnegie believes there will be "not the slightest trouble in passing an arbitration treaty."

VIEWS OF LONDON WEEKLIES.

The Prolongation of the War Held to Point to the Utter Ruin of Spain.

LONDON, June 4.—The London weeklies dwell upon the difficulty of following the war operations through the maze of uncertainties. All agree that a prolongation of war spells America's ultimate but costly triumph and Spain's utter ruin.

The Spectator says: "The special characteristics of this war will be delay and expense."

The Speaker says: "It is clear that Spain is in a very bad way. The economic crisis passes the power of her statesmen to deal with, and the anxiety of the Continent is so great that any disaster to her arms would at once be taken as a fresh occasion for intervention, which could only take the form of convincing her public that honor is satisfied and that she may well dispense with Cuba at least, if not with Puerto Rico and the Philippines."

SAILORS IN A BOSTON FIGHT.

Several of the Katahdin's Crew Badly Injured by a Mob.

BOSTON, June 3.—A party of United States seamen and marines was attacked by a mob of "toughs" this afternoon while passing through Hudson Street. A fierce street fight resulted, in which a number of the sailors were severely injured.

The "toughs" were the aggressors and poured insults and abuse upon the seamen until their patience was exhausted. Clubs, sticks, stones, and coupling pins were brought into play, for a few railroad brakemen mixed into the fight and tried to help the seamen.

The street soon was scattered with prostrate men who had been knocked down with the weapons.

The "toughs" soon became alarmed at the cry of police, and ran away, carrying their injured with them. No arrests were made.

Most of the injured men were from the ram Katahdin.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues high over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the lake regions, and an area of high pressure covers the Northern Rocky Mountain Districts. The pressure is low in the Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States. The barometer has risen in all districts, especially on the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature has risen in the lake regions, and fallen decidedly on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope. Showers have occurred on the New England coast, in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. Threatening weather will continue in New England and the Lower Mississippi Valley. Showers and a fall in temperature are indicated for the Middle Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer at the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898	1898.
3 A. M.	56	60	63
6 A. M.	56	60	64
9 A. M.	65	64	68
12 M.	70	68	74
4 P. M.	71	73	78
6 P. M.	71	71	74
9 P. M.	68	63	68
12 P. M.	66	60	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....69⅛
Weather Bureau.....64⅞
Corresponding date 1897.....65⅞
Corresponding date for last 20 years....65

The maximum temperature was 73 degrees, at 4:20 P. M., and the minimum 58, at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 82 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 66 per cent.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BANQUET

An Enthusiastic Gathering at the Hotel Cecil in London.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP PLEDGED

English Speakers Refer to the War and Express Hope that America Will Win in the Interest of Humanity.

LONDON, June 3.—A unique and significant, as well as one of the most enthusiastic, banquets ever given in London was the Anglo-American dinner this evening at the Hotel Cecil.

Six hundred Britons and Americans assembled fraternally, the purpose of the entertainment being the promotion of good fellowship between kindred races. Englishmen, many of whom had experienced American hospitality, were the hosts, while resident Americans were the guests. Political, business, and literary circles were well represented.

American and British flags were draped over the tables, at which were both men and women, with "the flag of the future"—the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes blended—on coats of arms. All wore buttons emblazoned with the two flags surmounting the Canadian beaver.

Among the banqueters were the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Powerscourt, Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Richard Temple, Lord Beresford, the Dean of Hereford, the Rev. Newman Hall, Hiram Maxim, George G. Ward, manager of the Commercial Cable Company; Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy, and Major Harris of the United States Army.

Literature and journalism were represented by Sir John Robinson, manager of The Daily News; Alfred Harmsworth, proprietor of The Daily Mail and Evening News; William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews; Sir Walter Besant, Anthony Hope, Dr. Conan Doyle, and Miss Beatrice Harraden. Lord Bernard Coleridge presided.

Toasts to the Queen and the President of the United States were honored, accompanied by the strains of "God Save the Queen" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Lord Coleridge, in proposing the health of President McKinley, said:

"Where can the Old World show such a line of rulers of men as have been the free choice of the American people?"

"Fraternity and future alliance" pervaded all the speeches. The speakers were the Bishop of Ripon, (the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter,) Lord Brassey, Col. Taylor, President of the American Society in London; Sir George William Des Voeux, Newton Crane, former President of the American Society in London; Earl Gray, Prof Albert Vonn Dicey, George W. Cable, and Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford.

The English speakers lauded the achievements of the revolution as enthusiastically as if these had been their own victories. Where all the sermons were practically on the same text extended quotations would be monotonous. "Mother country" and "sons beyond sea" were among the phrases reiterated by all the speakers.

The Bishop of Ripon excited the greatest enthusiasm by a pointed reference to the war, saying that although both nations had been accused of worshipping the dollar, "we both know when to spend our money, and we know that some causes are worth spending any price for."

Lord Coleridge prayed that victory might perch upon the American banner "in the interest of America, in the interest of Spain, and in the interest of common humanity." "Twice America has fought with all her might," he said. "The first fight was forced by the imbecility of the King, and she was right. [cheering;] the second time she fought for the freedom of slaves, and the same spirit is with her yet." [Tremendous cheering.] He advocated a permanent tribunal for the settlement of international differences.

Lord Brassey said there were closer ties than a written alliance—ties which could not be broken.

Col. Taylor raised a hurricane of cheering by saying: "As you have stood by us in our day of trial, when your day of trial comes, count upon us."

Sir Frederick Pollock replied, predicting that there would be "one fleet under two flags to keep the peace of the world."

Telegrams of congratulation were read from British and American bodies here and abroad.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BANQUET.

London Papers Discuss Its Bearing on a Future British-American Alliance.

LONDON, June 4.—The morning papers, commenting upon the Anglo-American banquet at the Hotel Cecil last evening, all speak in the same tone of gratification. The Daily Telegraph says:

"Nothing said by the speakers could offend the susceptibilities of continental nations, but there was evidence throughout of the friendship which has grown so rapidly, and that it will not end in mere verbal protestations of mutual respect and affection.

"It would be a mistake to face an alliance before the time is ripe, but there is an infinity of good in cultivating these sentiments of kinship, which are the forerunners of formal alliances."

The Daily Chronicle, referring to the banquet as a "remarkable gathering of men who are forces in the modern world," says:

"The dinner was the beginning of a movement which, unless unwise words or unforseen mischance should wreck it, must carry us far. It is important that all men, friends or foes, should realize that this movement has come to stay."

"It would be premature," The Standard says, "to speak of an alliance in the sense in which Continental Chancelleries employ the term, but it would be an error not less grave to depreciate the benefits which must accrue to the United States and Great Britain from the knowledge that they can look to each other for sympathy and co-operation."

The Morning Post says: "The banquet has made a permanent addition to the reciprocal friendship which has been derived from recent events in various parts of the world; and, while agreements on smaller points, such as the Canadian and American differences, are most valuable, on the large issues treaties are not necessary.

"The identity of interests of the United States and Great Britain is as close as the community of their traditions, and their destiny is splendid, because it is one."

GERMANY NOT OUR FOE.

Ambassador White Calls the Attention of Washington Authorities to a Correction of Published Rumors.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Ambassador White has called the attention of the department to the following, which appeared in The North German Gazette of recent date, and which, on account of its semi-official character and the fact that a copy of the paper containing it was sent to the

embassy by a member of the Foreign Office, is accentuated and rendered especially satisfactory to this country:

"American and German papers have recently reported that His Majesty the Emperor, in a conversation with the Ambassador of the United States at Berlin, is said to have refuted the supposition that the Imperial Government was animated by unfriendly feelings toward America. As we are informed, no such conversation has taken place, and consequently all reports in regard to it are imaginative. His Majesty the Emperor could have had little reason for thinking it necessary to give the assurance ascribed to him, because the Americans could not be in doubt as to the character of our strict, complete, and loyal neutrality after the repeated declarations which have been made on that point since the beginning of the war, and especially in the speech from the throne on the 6th inst. This is also to be said to those English, French, and Austrian papers which have been endeavoring to show that the Government and public opinion of the German Empire had taken sides against the President and people of the United States. Connuence should be felt in the imperial policy, which, without weighty reasons, would not permit the friendly relations to be disturbed which have existed for more than a hundred years with a State in which millions of German people have found a second home."

A report was circulated and printed in the public press some weeks ago to the effect that at the final session of the German Reichstag several so-called "anti-American" and Agrarian leaders in the House leveled the bitterest invectives at the diplomatic box "of the American Ambassador while Ambassador White and Secretary of the Embassy Jackson were present." Upon inquiry at the State Department this rumor was declared to be entirely without foundation. It is positively stated by Ambassador White himself that the facts were the very opposite, and that the utmost courtesy and cordiality were shown to the representatives of this Government, as has uniformly been the case on all public and ceremonial occasions.

COLDNESS OF PARISIANS.

Americans Are Not Cordially Greeted in Paris Now.

LONDON, June 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"With reference to the recent Franco-American demonstration I may say that I adhere to my statement that, in consequence of the articles in the French Chauvinist press, great social coldness is shown the American residents and sojourners in Paris, with corresponding demonstrations of exclusive sympathy with Spain, which appear almost intentionally offensive to the sister Republic."

THE FRENCH PRESS WARNED.

Spain Will Cede No Territory in Return for Assistance.

LONDON, June 4.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"El Tiempo, the organ of Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, warns the French press not to indulge the illusion that Spain will purchase the assistance of France against the United States by any alliance implying Spain's assent to a cession of Ceuta and Melilla and the development of French preponderance in Morocco."

Neutrality Question in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Colonial authorities here have requested United States Consul Dent to offer proof of his complaint that the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, loading food here for the Spanish Army, is violating the neutrality laws. Consul Dent, however, has not done so yet.

NOT READY FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Autonomist Leader in Cuba Wants Insurgents to Accept Autonomy.

MADRID, June 3.—A dispatch received here from Havana says that in the Chamber of Representatives there Señor Giberja, the Autonomist leader, has presented a motion urging the Government of Cuba to request the insurgents of that island to accept autonomy, on the ground that the insurgents themselves "must be aware that the country was not yet ripe for independence."

The President of the Chamber, the Havana dispatch adds, declared, in a patriotic speech, that the Government would entertain such a motion.

THE COLUMBIA'S COLLISION.

Naval Court of Inquiry Will Meet Here Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Acting Secretary Allen late this afternoon appointed a court of inquiry to examine into the collision on May 28 between the United States cruiser Columbia and the British steamer Foscalla off Fire Island, which resulted in the loss of the latter vessel. The court will consist of Commodore W. P. McCann, retired; Capt. George W. Sumner, Commander C. H. Sperry, and Lieut. Douglas Robin, retired, as Judge Advocate. It will meet at New York next Monday.

A CHINAMAN ENLISTS.

Another, Who Edits a California Paper, Works for the Red Cross.

SANTA ANA, Cal., June 3.—O. Q. Tow, a Chinaman, has enlisted here in the army and will join Company L of this city, now at the Presidio, San Francisco. Tow was born in Sonoma County, Cal., twenty-eight years ago. He passed the medical examination to-day, and was immediately assigned to a squad being recruited for Company L. He says that as soon as he is ordered to San Francisco he will cut off his queue.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Mum Shu, editor of the Chinese newspaper in this city, has opened a subscription list for the Red Cross Society among his countrymen, and has already secured $100 from the Sam Yup Company. He is writing up the work of the Red Cross in his paper, and is confident a large amount of money can be raised among the Chinese here.

THE ADVANCED CAPTAINS.

Navy Department Explains the List Numbers Skipped by Dewey's Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Navy Department found it necessary to-day to make an explanation of the method it had employed of advancing on the naval list the Captains of vessels engaged in the battle of Manila. There appeared to be a great inconsistency in the recommendation, Capt. Frank Wildes of the Boston, for instance, going up only five numbers, while Commander Wood of the little Petrel jumped ten. Admiral Dewey himself went up only two numbers. The reason for this, according to the department officials, is that a number in the higher grade is worth much more than a number in the lower grade, so that what appears to be an inequality is in fact exact equality as near as calculation could make it. The advance of these officers on the naval list has caused some very curious "skips," such, for instance, as in the case of Capt. Sigsbee, Capt. Crowninshield, and Capt. O'Neil of the Ordnance Bureau, who were all passed over.

CENSORSHIP MODIFICATIONS.

Commercial Houses Need Not Use Their Codes to Venezuela and Brazil.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Government censorship on cable dispatches has been modified to the extent of allowing commercial houses to send code messages to Venezuela and Brazil. The only restriction on these messages is that they shall not pass between Spanish officials.

The modification was due to urgent requests from commercial houses having large cable correspondence with Venezuela and Brazil. The restrictions not only interrupted their business, but subjected them to heavy expenses in not being able to condense messages to a cipher code. Gen. Greely, in charge of the telegraphic and cable lines, felt that the modification would not involve any disadvantage to the Government.

THE MANILA EXPEDITION

Delay in Sending the Second Detachment Explained by the War Department.

EQUIPMENT AND MUNITIONS

Gen. Merritt Taking Time to Turn His Men Into Soldiers—The Philadelphia and the Bennington May Not Go.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Criticisms of the delay in forwarding the second detachment of troops from San Francisco to Manila are being heard here, and are reaching the War Department chiefly through the medium of the press. The explanation which seems most reasonable is the twofold one that the delay probably is due to the impossibility of getting the men properly clothed and equipped for so long and serious an expedition, and to Gen. Merritt's determination to give the raw volunteers some training before dispatching them to Manila.

The canvas suits for the Philippine volunteers are being made in San Francisco, and it is understood that they are being delivered rapidly. Thanks to the fact that the Klondike trade had accumulated a large supply of tentage on the Pacific Slope, less difficulty is being experienced in securing shelter for the men there than has been the case in the East. Of the minor items of equipment, a sufficient supply is said to be on hand at San Francisco for the number of men who are to compose the second detail. It is the opinion of those who know Gen. Merritt's ideas best, however, that he is not hurrying the expedition for the reason that every day gives him more time for hammering the recruits into shape, and makes them nearer the soldiers they ought to be when they land on a foreign shore.

The statement that too much red tape on the part of the Quartermaster's Department has prevented the prompt fitting out of the transports for the expedition is refuted by the department by the exhibition of the orders to the officials in charge of that work at San Francisco, giving them carte blanche in the matter. They were told to go ahead and fit the ships for the soldiers, the only conditions imposed being that the bunks should be made as comfortable as possible, and all the arrangements made to conduce to good sanitary conditions. Gen. Merritt is on the ground, it is pointed out, and as he has almost absolute authority over all matters pertaining to the expedition, it is not to be presumed that the work of preparation is being allowed to lag and the assumption is felt to be safe that there is reason for the delay of which complaint is made.

The First Tennessee and the Fifty-first Iowa Regiments have been ordered to San Francisco. These are two of the regiments which had not been ordered to any concentration camp from their home stations, and their selection for the San Francisco assignment is due solely to that circumstance. It does not yet appear whether they are to do coast-defense duty, be scattered among Indian posts, or go to the Philippines. The latter, however, is deemed unlikely as different selections, it is believed, would have been made if they had been intended for that mission. The order to the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment to proceed to Chickamauga, issued yesterday, was revoked to-day, and it is suspected that the regiment may be intended for San Francisco.

In spite of statements repeatedly made in the past few days that the cruiser Philadelphia, now completing her repairs at San Francisco, and the gunboat Bennington, at present at Honolulu, are to be dispatched to reinforce Admiral Dewey's squadron, there are good reasons for believing that neither of them will be sent there.

A naval officer of high rank said to-day that the department considered that Dewey would have all the ships he could possibly need when the Monterey and Monadnock reach him, and that as the Philadelphia and Bennington are the only vessels left on the Pacific Coast it was not intended to withdraw them.

THE SECOND DETACHMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The second expedition to the Philippines will probably get under way next Tuesday or Wednesday. It will not reach the proportions at first anticipated, owing to the fact that the five vessels which were to have made up the fleet of transports are not ready nor will any of them be ready by the time stated unless the Government hurries the supplies which have been decided upon to make up the cargoes of the vessels. So far no supplies of any kind have been placed on board the China, the Zealandia, or the Colon, and the work of fitting up the bunks for the soldiers is progressing in a somewhat desultory manner, but this will not keep the vessels back, once "hurry-up" orders are issued by the department.

It is impossible for the Centennial and Ohio to be made ready in time to start with the second expedition. The steamer San Blas, which arrived from South American ports yesterday, was to-day inspected by the Government officials, and it is generally understood that the City of Para, which will arrive early next week from the South, will also be inspected, and that these two vessels, with the Ohio and Centennial, will compose the third fleet of transports to be sent to Admiral Dewey. The Morgan City, which is capable of carrying 800 men in comfort, is a possible addition to the third fleet.

An order was issued to-day from Gen. Merritt's headquarters designating the full companies of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third Regiments of United States Infantry as part of the second expedition. So far as known, the troops to go besides these regulars will be the First Pennsylvania, First Colorado, and Seventh California, four batteries of the Third United States Artillery, and four troops of the United States Cavalry.

It is possible that one of the Minnesota regiments will also go.

The Colorado and Pennsylvania volunteers were inspected to-day by Gen. Otis. The men appeared in heavy marching order, and were put through the usual military manœuvres. Gen. Otis expressed himself as much pleased with the result of the inspection.

Gen. Otis has issued an order directing the First Colorado and the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers to embark on transports for the Philippines next Tuesday. The news reached the camp about midnight, and was received with manifestations of the greatest delight by the men chosen for the second Manila expedition. The Colorado regiment is 1,008 strong, and there are 640 men from the Keystone State. The order of Gen. Otis read simply that the Colonels of the regiments would take their commands on board ship on Tuesday, with 400 rounds of ammunition to each man and six months' rations. More definite instructions will be published within a day or so.

Both the Pennsylvania and Colorado regiments are excellently drilled and equipped organizations. Col. Hawkins of Pennsylvania and Col. Hale of Colorado are experienced soldiers. Hale was graduated at West Point with the highest honors ever known at that institution, and Hawkins is a veteran of the civil war. Both regiments were inspected to-day.

Supplies for the Manila flotilla are being bought in immense quantities, and the stocks of some merchants here have been exhausted.

Gen. Merritt is using every effort to collect trustworthy information regarding the Philippines as a scene of military operations. Data of every kind are being collected and books and maps are purchased daily. A bureau of military information has been established at headquarters and placed in charge of Major J. F. Bell of the Engineer Corps.

The monitor Monterey arrived from Mare Island this evening. She is ready to depart for Manila, but will hardly get away before Saturday or Sunday, as she will wait for the collier Brutus, which is to accompany her, and which will not leave the island until to-morrow.

ALLEGED SITUATION IN MANILA.

No Sign of Insurrection—Foreign Residents Complain of Blockade.

LONDON, June 4.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"Manila advices to German commercial houses assert that there is no symptom of insurrection in Manila, which is well supplied with water and provisions. The presence of the American squadron hardly affects the native population. Only foreigners are injured by the blockade, and European residents think their Governments ought to interfere to protect them."

Spain's Manila Expedition.

MADRID, June 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, in reply to an inquiry as to whether a Spanish expedition would be sent to the Philippines, said the Government was deliberating on the matter and that troops would be prepared ready to depart the moment they were required.

The debate in the Chamber with reference to the situation in the Philippines has been indefinitely postponed.

THE LUCK OF OUR WARSHIPS.

The Cincinnati the First to Come Home for Repairs—Remarkable Immunity from Accidents.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The announcement that the cruiser Cincinnati has arrived at Norfolk for the purpose of having new tubes put in her boilers has served to direct attention to the fact, considered somewhat remarkable, that she is the first member of the fighting fleets in West Indian waters to come home for repairs.

In spite of the frequency with which ships of war are held up as delicate mechanisms, likely to get out of order any moment, the fact is pointed to with pride by naval officials that in the six weeks since the war began not one of the ships under either Sampson or Schley has suffered an accident or received an injury that could not be repaired at sea. This condition of affairs is considered most remarkable when it is remembered that in this time both fleets have been under heavy fire from formidable land batteries.

While the good working qualities which our battleships and cruisers have displayed is accepted as reflecting credit on their constructors, their singular freedom from mishaps of any kind in all sorts of experiences is more generally pronounced pure luck of the most remarkable kind.

"It would have been nothing strange," said a naval officer to-day, "even in times of peace, for half a dozen ships out of a fleet like ours now in Cuba to be in dry dock for repairs or to be laid up from one accident or another. When you consider that these vessels have been on blockade duty in all sorts of weather, and a number of them have been in battle, some of them taking the most serious risks, it is nothing less than a miracle that they have escaped without injury, and that none of them has had to be sent home for repairs."

Some Navy Department officials are inclined to fear that the immunity which our ships, large and small, seem to have enjoyed so far, may get the notion into the heads of both officers and men that they bear a charmed existence and can't be hurt. An instance of the sort of recklessness which it is feared may yet end in useless loss of life is pointed out in the conduct of the converted yacht Vixen at Santiago on Tuesday. According to accounts of the engagement the Vixen sailed along in full range of the forts, firing her six-pounders at them in defiance, until called off by Commodore Schley.

CAPOTE AT THE JUNTA.

Cuba's Vice President Spends Most of the Day in Conference There—The Tillie Expedition.

Vice President Capote of the provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba spent most of yesterday at the Junta, in conference with Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma. No additional light was thrown on the specific reasons for his visit to this country, but it is said to bear upon the course to be pursued by the Provisional Government toward the United States and the temporary military control which it will exercise after the American forces have taken possession of the island.

As the provisional Cuban Government exercises in fact many of the functions of government, such as the imposition and collection of taxes, regulation of cane grinding, &c, the question of its future course in these matters, it is urged, must necessarily be affected by the position to be taken by the United States when Spain has been conquered, and when, owing to the failure to recognize the republican government, the power of the United States will for the time be assumed to be supreme.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Junta, said yesterday that he had received word of the arrest in Jacksonville a few days ago of James McAllister, charged with violation of the neutrality laws, in connection with the ill-fated Tillie expedition. There are pending two indictments arising out of the same expedition against Dr. Frank Agramonte and Capt. Berry. It is said that Capt. Johnny O'Brien is keeping himself out of sight to avoid embarrassment from possible legal action. He was on the Tillie, and escaped just before she foundered off this coast in a gale on Jan. 25.

It had been generally supposed among Cuban sympathizers that, in view of the war against Spain, the cases against the Cuban filibusters would be dropped, if indeed clemency should not be extended to those already serving terms of imprisonment for similar offenses.

PAY FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Many Are Dissatisfied with a Ruling of Gen. Stanton.

The action of Paymaster General Stanton of the army in refusing to pay an increased salary to officers serving in commands above that of their grades is causing widespread discussion and dissatisfaction among army officers in this city.

The act of Congress for the better organization of the line of the army provides that in time of war every officer serving with troops operating against the enemy, who shall exercise under assignment by order issued by competent authority the command above that pertaining to his grade, shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate of the command so exercised. There are many such officers at posts and in the field who in the absence of their Colonels are commanding regiments. When these presented their accounts for the month of May the increase of salary was refused.

The Paymaster General held that "no officer at present in the United States is considered as serving against the enemy, and none is entitled to extra pay by reason of assignment to higher commands than their ranks."

The army officers are now asking why, if they are not operating against the enemy, are the harbors mined, navigation closed every night, and guns on the whole seacoast loaded and ready to destroy a Spanish invader. They claim that the mobilization of an army is the first operation against an enemy.

The question must now be left of the decision of the law officers of the army.

Fuerst Bismarck Reported Sold.

A report gained currency yesterday that the Hamburg-American Line had sold to the Spanish Government the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed from here Thursday for Hamburg. Emil L. Boas, the agent of the line, said that he had heard nothing of the sale. The Fuerst Bismarck is scheduled to sail from here again June 24, and her cabin list is sold. If she was to be sold, Mr. Boas thought that he would have been informed.

Meriden Silverware

Gold and Silver Plate

AND

Sterling Silver

The Meriden Company

Silversmiths

Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue

Factories: Meriden, Conn.; Hamilton, Ont.

INVASION NOW IN EARNEST

Two Companies of the Engineer Battalion Will Precede the Main Body of the Army.

THEY HAVE GONE FROM TAMPA

Reported at Washington that Transports Are Being Loaded with Troops—To Finish the War Speedily.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—There seems to be no doubt that it is the purpose of the Government to push forward with the greatest possible expedition the military and naval movements against Santiago and Puerto Rico, and for the purpose of making the result of both expeditions absolutely certain large military forces will be dispatched to both points to co-operate with the navy and the insurgents.

The purpose is to make them overwhelming in strength and numbers, and so crush the enemy at every point and bring the war to a speedy termination.

Information has reached the War Department that two companies of the engineer battalion from Willets Point, N. Y., which have been at Tampa, have left that place for Key West. All their implements, tools, and working paraphernalia are at the latter place, and the engineers go to put them in shape for immediate use in the Cuban invasion.

Other than this the officials say that up to this time there have been no departures of United States troops from Tampa in addition to those sent to Key West some time ago. It was probable, however, said an official to-day that some of the troops might go on the transports at Tampa to-day, and proceed to Key West. Undoubtedly the departure of the engineers from Tampa forms the basis of the statements made that troops were being sent out on the invading expedition.

TROOPS LEAVING MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., June 3.—In the camp of the United States regulars to-day a great hustle of moving is apparent. The transfer of stores, tents, and equipments has been in progress for two days and nights. The Second Cavalry broke camp at 2 o'clock, one squadron to ship on the transport Mattewan and the other two squadrons on the Stillwater and Morgan. The cavalry horses had to be put on board the Mattewan by the use of slings, and much time was consumed, so that the loading was not completed until after nightfall. The Twentieth Infantry went on board the Mattewan.

The vessels sailed under orders. The disposition of the troops is as follows:

On the Mattewan, the Twentieth Infantry and Troops B and D, Second Cavalry.

On the Stillwater, Troop A, Second Cavalry.

On the Morgan, Troop C, Second Cavalry.

On the Breakwater, the Third Infantry and Gen. Bates and staff.

On the Aransas, wagons, teams, and equipments.

The Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry were ordered to leave by rail for Tampa, but the order was countermanded.

CENSORSHIP TIGHTENED AT TAMPA.

Newspaper Correspondents Now Limited to Mere Camp Gossip.

TAMPA, Fla., June 3.—The censorship at Tampa, which relaxed enough to-day to permit the chronicling with certain restrictions the arrival of volunteer troops at this point, has been again tightened to even a greater extreme than before.

No comments will hereafter be allowed on the movements of the regular or volunteer troops, either to or from this point, nor will anything bearing on any phase of the situation here be permitted.

Correspondents are practically limited now to the veriest camp gossip. Nothing in the nature of information or denial of the reports of embarkation of troops at this point or any comment which might indicate a movement will be allowed.

THOUSANDS ARRIVE AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, June 3.—Thousands of volunteer troops recently ordered to Tampa from Chickamauga arrived here during the day. The First Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Third Pennsylvania, and First Illinois have all been sent out to Port Tampa and were unloaded in the fields and along the beach opposite the artillery camp.

The First District of Columbia, Second New York, Fifth Maryland, and Sixty-ninth New York arrived here to-night. These regiments will be placed temporarily at Tampa Heights and at Palmetto Beach, some distance northeast of Tampa. These regiments are the pick of the volunteer troops, all are well drilled and equipped, and are apparently in splendid condition.

Major Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter had a conference to-day, lasting for several hours. The general situation was gone over thoroughly, but no official information is obtainable regarding it.

A VOLUNTEER COURT-MARTIAL.

Two Privates to be Tried for Laxity While at a Sandy Hook Battery.

An order was signed yesterday by Gen. Royal T. Frank, commander of the Department of the East, convening a general court-martial for the trial of two privates of the Third New Jersey Regiment of Volunteers. This will be the first general court-martial for volunters called together in the Department of the East since the civil war.

The court, which is composed of thirteen officers of the Third New Jersey Volunteers, is ordered to convene at Fort Hamilton at 10 o'clock Monday. The accused men are stationed at the Sandy Hook mortar batteries. They were left to guard the electrical firing apparatus connected with the mines, and, it is alleged, were found asleep at their posts by the relief. The punishment for this offense, committed during the existence of war, may be death, or such other punishment as the court-martial may direct. The accused men are newly enlisted, and it is the opinion of military men that their ignorance of the gravity of military laxity may operate in their favor.

MORE MEN FOR THE NAVY.

One Hundred Arrive from Erie, Penn.—New York's Large Quota.

The tug Narkeeta went to Jersey City yesterday morning and took a draft of 100 newly enlisted men to the navy yard. The men had come from the recruiting station at Erie, Penn. They were transferred to the Vermont.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller of the New York Naval Militia spent considerable time on board the ship New Hampshire arranging for the reception of the remainder of the Naval Militia who are to enter the service of the United States and man the auxiliary cruisers. He said that the 450 men still available had all volunteered, and would be mustered in by the beginning of next week. With these men in the service New York will have furnished nearly 1,000 men, Capt. Miller said, out of the total of 3,000 called for from the whole country.

Auxiliary of the Forty-seventh.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment, in Williamsburg, by the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the regiment, Mrs. H. H. Quick, wife of the Major, presiding. It was decided to hold a bazaar on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 16, 17, and 18. There will be a reception and a sale of fancy articles.

British Correspondents Released.

HAVANA, June 3.—The English newspaper correspondents, Messrs. Whigham and Robinson, recently captured on Cuban soil after having been landed on the coast from a yacht, have been released from custody, owing to the representations made in their behalf by Mr. Alexander Gollan, the the British Consul here.

MOVEMENTS AT THE ARMORIES.

Militiamen Hoping for Early Orders—The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Is Mustered In.

The Seventh Regiment is still waiting orders from the Governor to take a vote on volunteering and hoping that they will soon arrive. There was the usual conference of officers and company meetings last night, the details of which were not made public.

Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard of Company C handed in his resignation on Thursday for business reasons, he said, and at a company meeting last night it was accepted. First Lieut. John W. McDougall was unanimously elected Captain to fill the vacancy. Capt. Pollard has served in the Seventh Regiment for thirty-eight years. He went out with the command during the civil war, and was elected Captain in August, 1866.

Col. John F. Doyle, Jr., of Gov. Black's staff, one of the Colonels appointed to visit the commanding officers of the new militia regiments and give instructions as to equipment of their commands, called on Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment yesterday and asked him to make a requisition on the State for the equipment needed. Col. Francis last night made a requisition for 500 equipments and 30 rounds of ammunition for each man. Companies G and L of the One Hundred and Seventy-first will be sworn into State service on Monday night, and Company M on Tuesday. Company F is not yet filled, but when this is mustered in the twelve companies will have been completed. All the new officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first passed their examinations before the brigade examining board yesterday.

Seven companies of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment were mustered into service last night by Brigadier General George Moore Smith. He was attended by Majors John M. McClintock and Thomas G. O'Donoghue and Capt. Charles E. Warren of his staff. The appointment of Denis C. McCarthy as Major of the regiment was announced by Gen. Smith.

The companies mustered in numbered about 800 men. They are: Company A, Capt. Daniel Halley; Company B, Capt. George W. Collins; Company D, Capt. William N. G. Clarke and First Lieut. Floyd E. Baker, (both formerly with the Seventh Regiment;) Company F, Capt. James Annabel; Company G, Capt. Charles G. Cannon; Company I, Capt. Michael Dwyer, and Company K, Capt. Charles Ray.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment will be mustered in on Monday night.

THE HOLLAND DIVING BOAT.

More Than Five Hundred Applications for Membership in Its Crew.

John P. Holland, the inventor and builder of the submarine boat, has received more than 500 applications from persons in different parts of the country who are anxious to join his crew on the proposed trip to destroy the Spanish fleet. Among them are electricians, engineers, sailors, and university students.

The Navy Department is still considering the advisability of purchasing the boat. The members of the Construction Board have many opinions on the subject, and the Strategy Board, too, is divided. It is expected that a decision will be reached in a few days.

The boat is now in the dock at Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, and beginning to-day she will make trial trips for experimental purposes daily in the upper bay.

Capt. Edward L. Zalinski, the expert on high explosives in artillery, in speaking of submarine boats yesterday said: "I believe in their practicability has been fully demonstrated by the previous experiments of Mr. Holland in this country and of Nordenfeldt and others in Europe."

SHIPS RUN THE BLOCKADE.

A Spaniard from Cuba Says There Is Plenty of Food Received.

MADRID, June 3.—A Spaniard from Cuba who has returned here since the blockade of certain ports of the island, said to-day he had heard that plenty of food had been received in Cuba through the blockade runners, chiefly English, under the very noses of the American ships, at various points along the coast, from which it was carted to the railway, thus reaching Havana.

The Spaniard asserts also that there is sufficient food in the island for the next eight months, that the greatest enthusiasm prevails among the Spaniards there, and that all the population is under arms.

The Harvard at Mole St. Nicholas.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 3.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard arrived at Mole St. Nicholas this morning and left at 8 o'clock. Three other vessels arrived at Mole St. Nicholas yesterday and left in the night.

The Yale for Coal at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 3.—The auxiliary cruiser Yale arrived here to-night. She came for coal. It is thought that the Yale will be here a week or more.

NAVAL ENLISTMENTS ABROAD.

Our Foreign Ministers Have Inquired as to the Conditions of Service.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In answer to inquiries from United States Ministers abroad, the State Department has secured from the Navy Department and published a statement of the conditions governing naval enlistments. In brief, these are that during war no one can be recruited in a foreign country, that aliens who have declared their intention of becoming United States citizens, and in exceptional cases those who do not, are enlisted provided they understand the English language. There is no fund for paying traveling expenses before enlistments are made.

If aliens are enlisted, they are eligible to any position for which they can qualify; but the customs and regulations of the service have been that only men of long and continued service receive the higher ratings, and not even a citizen of the United States residing abroad can enlist in time of war without coming to the United States, unless neutrality laws are violated.

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE.

William Street Put to Death at Doyline, La., for Attacking a Woman.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 3.—A thousand people gathered to-day at Doyline, which is situated on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, about eighteen miles from here, to witness the burning at the stake of William Street, a negro who attempted to assault and murder Mrs. Parish on the night of May 30.

The people erected a post beside the railroad track near the town and piled light wood and kindling saturated with coal oil around it preparatory to chaining Street to the post.

Street was about twenty-six years of age. He confessed the crime to a colored minister, but said a negro minister named John Rhodes was implicated. He was tied to the stake and uttered not a word as the flames shot up above his head. It was a sickening sight, which lasted ten minutes. Street then was a charred mass.

Well-known lawyers made speeches warning the crowd of negroes that such crimes as Street's would not be tolerated in a civilized community.

THE ITALIAN RIOTS.

Signori Costa and Andreis, Deputies, Sentenced for Inciting People.

PARIS, June 3.—A dispatch from Lugano, Switzerland, to La Petite République says that Signor Costa and Signor Andreis of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and the correspondents of the Secolo and the Italia del Popolo, who were arrested at Turin during the recent riots, have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms of from ten to eighteen years for inciting the people to civil war.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CARYVILLE, Mass., June 3.—Greenwood's wood and paper box factory was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

9:15 A. M.—301 East Eighty-fifth Street; M. Fink; no damage.

12 M.—12 Prince Street; H. Mayer; damage, $100.

9:30 P. M.—1,531 Third Avenue; J. Lockeimer; damage, $10.

WORD FROM SAMPSON

Continued from Page 1.

structor, and possibly the armored cruiser Cardenal de Cisneros. So many misleading reports regarding the composition and strength of the Cadiz fleet have been circulated that it is almost impossible to refer to its composition in more than general terms. However, there is only one battleship in the fleet, and she is not very formidable.

SPANISH NAVAL REPORTS.

PARIS, June 3.—There is a persistent belief here and at Madrid that Admiral Cervera is not at Santiago de Cuba. The correspondent of the Gaulois at Madrid telegraphs that he has learned from the highest authority that Admiral Cervera has never been in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and that the Spanish ships there belong to Capt. Villamil's torpedo squadron.

It appears from the report of the Gaulois correspondent that Admiral Cervera, after leaving the Cape Verde Islands, "manœuvred so as to deceive the Americans and then started at full speed for the Philippine Islands, where the fleet is to arrive on Saturday or Sunday. His orders are to destroy Admiral Dewey's fleet, and then intercept, capture, or destroy the American transports on their way to the Philippine Islands from San Francisco."

In conclusion, the correspondent of the Gaulois says: "Admiral Camara's squadron may be expected to join Admiral Cervera's in the Philippine Islands in a few weeks."

MADRID, June 3.—The Pais, a prominent Republican organ, says it is rumored that the United States fleet has made a second attack upon Santiago de Cuba, and that the Americans forced an entrance into the harbor. In Spanish circles here the report is not believed to be true. The Madrid newspapers maintain that Admiral Cervera's fleet is sailing in the direction of the Philippine Islands.

GIBRALTAR, June 3.—It is announced here that the Spanish Cadiz squadron has sailed, but the date of its sailing is not mentioned, nor is the destination of the warships given.

LONDON DISCUSSES THE NEWS.

LONDON, June 4.—The rumors of another attack upon Santiago de Cuba are interpreted to mean that Commodore Schley has assured himself beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron is inside the harbor. Otherwise he would not risk an attack until the military expedition had arrived. At the same time it is recognized that the Americans have every motive to force action at the earliest possible moment, both to prevent the possible escape of Cervera, and to avoid giving the Spaniards a chance to repair and strengthen the forts.

The Daily News, though joining in the belief that the latest evidence leaves small doubt that Admiral Cervera is at Santiago, continues to discuss the chances that he is elsewhere. It says:

"So long as he can dodge about undefeated, just so long will an invasion of Cuba be deferred. If he should be well on the way to Manila, which is not impossible, it would be a brilliant stroke of strategy. One American squadron must follow him, leaving the way open for another Spanish commander to play Cervera's game with a difference."

SCHLEY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Navy Department to-day bulletined the following report from Commodore Schley:

"Made reconnoissance this afternoon, May 31, with the Massachusetts, Iowa, and New Orleans, to develop fortifications, with their character. The fire was returned without delay by the heavy batteries to the east and to the west, large caliber, long range. The range was 7,000 yards. Reconnoisance developed satisfactorily the presence of the Spanish squadron lying behind the island near the upper fort as they fired over the hill at random. Quite satisfied the Spanish fleet is here."

British at Cienfuegos Alarmed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 3.—Mr. A. C. Fowler, a brother of the British Consul at Cienfuegos, has made a written application to the Colonial Secretary that a warship be sent to Cienfuegos to quiet the apprehension of the British residents at that place, who fear an outbreak against them. The application has been referred to Commodore Henderson, at Port Royal.

Yacht Felicia at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—The steam yacht Felicia, owned by E. W. Bliss of New York, arrived to-night, having been selected by the Naval Auxiliary Board for the use of the coast patrol system. To-morrow, weather permitting, she will be given a speed trial over the measured mile course with the aid of the torpedo boats Gwyn, Talbot, and Morris. If the Felicia develops a speed of 17 knots, it is said the Government will accept her.

Russian Cruiser for the Pacific.

ST. PETERSBURG June 3.—The new Russian cruiser Svietlana, of 3,828 tons' displacement and 3,828 indicated horsepower, has been ordered to the Pacific. She has a speed (estimated) of over twenty knots, and carries six 5.9 quick-firing guns of the Canet type, and ten 1.8-inch guns. The Svietlana was built in France. She has four inches of armor over her gun positions and has an armored deck two inches thick.

Connecticut's Naval Militia.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3.—Telegraphic orders were received by the Adjutant General from Admiral Erben to-day instructing the naval militia of Connecticut to assemble at Niantic, Monday, June 6. The necessary orders will be issued immediately.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE — Count Charles Guieciardini, Italy.

ASTOR—E. M. Shaw, Buenos Ayres.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-State Senator Howard G. White, Syracuse; A. B. Stickney, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Francis Todd, Boston; W. H. Beecher, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—James W. A. Redfield, Honolulu.

WALDORF—G. de Wallant, First Secretary of the Russian Legation, Washington; Antonio del Viso, First Secretary of the Argentine Legation, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Behr, O. M., & Brother, Amsterdam, N. Y.; S. M. Behr, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Metropole.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; D. E. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Draper, Moore & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. Moore, domestics, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. I. H. Field, dry goods, notions, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks; Sinclair House.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. Fay, notions; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. V. Webber, millinery, 699 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. D. Lit, millinery, 96 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mason Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Mason, furnishing goods; Everett House.

McKillip, Smith & Co., Burlington, Vt.; W. G. Reynolds, carpets and millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Moulton Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Moulton, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Harrison, hosiery and fancy goods, 341 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Potter & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. K. Potter, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Saratoga Dry Goods Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; C. H. Lewis, dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Gilsey House.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens and white goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:26
Moon rises			

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	7:10	Gov. Isl'd	7:13
H. Gate			9:02
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	7:26	Gov. Isl'd	7:18

OBSTACLES TO RECRUITING

Some Governors Insist on Sending Out New Regiments.

THEIR QUOTAS NOT FILLED

Gov. Taylor of Tennessee Has Two Regiments He Is Anxious to Have Admitted—West Virginia Has One.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Although the Governors of the States have generally acquiesced patriotically in the President's decision to order the volunteer regiments recruited to full strength before accepting new organizations, there are some who did not.

The State of Tennessee was asked to furnish three regiments of infantry under the first call for volunteers. This she did after much delay. The National Guard of the State was insufficient to supply the quota, and the recruiting went on slowly, with the result that Tennessee's quota was among the last to be mustered in. The regiments were of 1,026 men each. When the second call was made, the Governor was asked to supply enough men to fill the regiments to the regulation strength of 1,326. To this arrangement the Governor demurred in a telegram, in which he announced that he had a couple of new regiments ready to be mustered in, and that he could supply ten more regiments in twenty days if they were wanted.

He was willing to furnish recruits for the original commands, he explained, but he wanted the two new regiments to be taken in view of the slowness with which the State's first quota was gotten together. Gov. Taylor's liberal offer to supply "ten regiments in twenty days" apparently failed to impress the War Department, and it could see no reason why his new regiments should be admitted while those already in remained shorthanded. Not satisfied with the department's explanation of the necessity for building up the regiments made by telegraph, Gov. Taylor appeared to-day in person to-day in company with several of his State officers, and escorted by the two Tennessee Senators, made a demonstration in force against the President with a view to securing the admission of the two new regiments which he has already provided with officers. The party called on the President at the White House and spent some time in endeavoring to convince the Executive that he ought to let the State have two new regiments in addition to filling up its original quota. The President, it is understood, gave no decisive answer.

The War Department continues to have trouble with Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia, who is said to be the only State executive who has lost his temper since the war began. The Governor has a fully officered regiment which he has set his head on getting into the National service as a body, regardless of the fact that the regiment he supplied under the first call is 300 short, and that when 300 of his second quota have been taken to fill it he will not be entitled to a full regiment in addition. The Governor has worked himself into a state of mind over the question, and in the course of the telegraphic correspondence which it has provoked, is said to have used language that might be military but not parliamentary. It is possible that the War Department may have to grant his demands in order to preserve peace, but it has not done so up to the present.

There probably will be accepted from the State of New York under the second call two full regiments and two battalions of infantry of regulation strength.

The Adjutant General's office is making an honest effort to squeeze all three batteries of artillery under Gen. Howard Carroll's command, but it is not yet prepared to say that this will be done.

The assurance is repeated at the War Department that if the Seventh Regiment comes in under the second call, it will be through Gov. Black altogether, the department taking no part in the selection of the regiments which will fill out the State's quota.

MEASLES AT CAMP BLACK.

Another Company of the First Regiment in Quarantine—Rumor that the 22d Is to Go to Manila.

CAMP BLACK, L. I., June 3.—The outbreak of measles, which was thought to have been mastered, took a new hold today, and another company of the First Regiment went into quarantine. The first outbreak was in the Third Separate Company, and it has been under strict quarantine, with a little camp of its own outside the lines. The guard has been most strict, and all the men attacked have now recovered. It was not expected any more men would be taken sick, but cases developed in the Twentieth Separate Company from Binghamton, to-day, and that company had to leave the lines and shift its canvas out from the regiment. The Twenty-third Separate Company has also had measles in its ranks, but not to any extent.

The Twenty-second Regiment is under the impression that it has been selected to go to Manila. No reason for this can be found and no authority is quoted, but from one end of the regiment to the other the belief prevails that the command will be sent to the islands as a part of the army of occupation.

The Forty-seventh will have at least one representative in the Philippines. Major Schuyler Schieffelin, who was on Gen. Butt's staff, has resigned his commission on the staff and secured a commission as Second Lieutenant of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment, and as a member of Gen. Greene's staff will accompany the General to Manila.

Word reached the camp this afternoon that Montauk Point had been selected as the point at which the Government would concentrate the troops. The word was not official, and Gen. Pennington said he knew no more about the proposition to transfer the camp than any one else here. He had heard nothing from Washington, and Gen. Frank had not even intimated what he would recommend should be done.

Asked how soon he could move, the General said that a few hours would suffice to get the troops under way and on the trains for Montauk, but he did not believe there would be any hurry about it. The establishment of a permanent camp of the size and scope outlined for Montauk or some other place on Long Island was not a thing to be done in a day. If only the three regiments stationed here were going there, the establishment would be speedily accomplished. With the rest of the 10,000 men who are to go into camp it was different. They would be mostly green men, unused to the duties of camp life, and would have to be broken in as soldiers.

The establishment of such a camp was a considerable undertaking. Tents and equipments would have to be provided for the recruits, and the three regiments now in the service would have to be used as a garrison and instructors to break the new men into the army. The volunteers were themselves unused to the life they were leading, but still they were soldiers and knew the theory of things, even if they had never had a chance to put their ideas into practice. The new men would have to be taught everything.

Gen. Pennington was of the opinion that the first troops to occupy the camp would be a detail, perhaps a battalion or only a company or two, who would go down to aid the Quartermaster's men in preparations.

Private Ude and Private Biddulph, who fought yesterday and used a knife, are still in the guard tent and hospital. They will be court-martialed, and probably severely punished.

The Captains of the First Regiment have received their commissions. The commissions of officers in the other regiments have also arrived.

CAMP ALGER'S WATER FAMINE.

Report of Board of Army Officers—Urgent Recommendations in Case of Permanent Occupancy.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Because of the very general interest which has been manifested in the reports of the alleged unhealthful condition of Camp Alger, Va., and the lack of the water supply there, Secretary Alger decided to make public the report of the board of army officers which made an investigation into the facts of the case. The report which is dated June 2 follows:

The water supply is obtained from two driven wells, several living springs, and a number of surface wells; two additional driven wells are in process of construction, from one of which water was expected to flow to-day and from the other by to-morrow. The Potomac River is about 4½ miles from the camp, the nearest point—6½ miles furthest.

The driven wells are conveniently located for some regiments; the natural springs and wells are distant from 100 yards to 1½ miles; the surface wells are within the regimental lines. The quality of water from the driven wells and living springs, as determined by the sense of taste and sight, is excellent; its quantity, estimated by the engineers, is inexhaustible from the driven wells, but the springs are said to fail in the dry season; the surface wells are temporary expedients. The Chief Surgeon has given orders to send samples of the water to the Surgeon General of the Army for an analysis.

The method of obtaining water by the men has been to carry it in any vessel they can get, buckets and canteens being principally used. Later, barrels have been placed in the camps and water has been hauled. We were informed that a large supply of barrels for the whole command was en route.

The quantity of water immediately available for use by the troops has been confined principally to that for cooking and drinking, being ample for these purposes. Where economy was enforced a sufficient supply was to be had for laundry and washing, but the limited quantity available made the supply for bathing practically nil. The Colonel of one regiment informed us that he met this difficulty by marching his men to the Potomac River, distant 4½ miles, for a bath. As a sanitary precaution the medical officer recommended and the Commanding General ordered that water for drinking purposes be boiled. As a protection against pollution and to economize the supply, guards were placed over the wells and springs, and the flow during the night was used in the mornings to fill the barrels. In other respects there is no objection on sanitary grounds to the location of the camp.

If this camp is to be maintained it is recommended that prompt measures be taken for an immediate increase in the water supply, so that its quantity shall be without limit for all purposes. The number of driven wells should at once be increased to one for each regiment, or a central plant should be established made up of a number of driven wells operated by mechanical power and the water piped to the regiments where bathing arrangements might be conveniently placed.

It is further recommended that until the measures proposed are finally completed no more troops be sent to this camp.

The sole topic of conversation at Camp Alger is the question as to whether or not the camp will be moved. It is generally hoped by the troops that an order will be issued sending them further up the Potomac to more suitable grounds, and where they can bathe in the river.

TILLINGHAST WILL NOT GO.

Rumors that the State Adjutant General Would Be Sent to the Field Are Denied.

A report was current in this city yesterday to the effect that efforts were making to have the Governor send Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to the different camps to look after the welfare of the New York volunteers and to have Major Gen. Roe appointed Acting Adjutant during Gen. Tillinghast's absence. It was said that in so doing Gov. Black would be following a precedent made during the civil war, when Gov. Horatio Seymour sent his brother, John F. Seymour, to the front to supplement the National authorities in providing for the well-being of the New York troops, as did the Governors of other States. It was also said that Gen. Tillinghast had expressed approval of the plan and was ready to undertake the mission.

ALBANY, June 3.—Gov. Black said today that he had not seen Gen. Otis, who was reported to have called on him relative to displacing Gen. Tillinghast by sending him as personal representative of New York to the front and making Gen. Roe Acting Adjutant General. Col. Griffith, the Governor's private secretary, declares emphatically that there is no movement on foot to bring about such a change.

CHICKAMAUGA'S DISABLED.

Sixty Patients in the Hospital, Twenty of Whom Have Measles—Pennsylvanian Dies.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, June 3.—The hospital of the First Division, First Army Corps, has sixty patients, of which twenty are ill with measles. Pneumonia is prevalent to a considerable extent, but none of the cases is believed to be dangerous.

Permanent quarters work was begun to-day remodeling the park hotel for a corps hospital, and the work will be rapidly pushed under the direction of Lieut. Col. Hartsuff, Corps Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon General of Volunteers Nicholas Senn.

Gottlieb Scheren, private, Third Pennsylvania Infantry of Philadelphia, who left here on the sick list, died this morning at the hospital of the First Division of the First Corps, of typhoid fever. The body was shipped to Philadelphia for interment.

ORDER FROM GEN. MILES.

He Calls Upon Officers and Privates of the Army to Preserve Honor and Dignity.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—An order by Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army, urging upon officers and privates that the faithful observance of the laws and regulations of the military branch is essential to the honor and efficiency of the army, was made public to-day. It bears date of Memorial Day, May 30. The order is as follows:

"After a prolonged period of peace our army is once more called upon to engage in war in the cause of justice and humanity. To bring the military forces to the highest state of efficiency and most speedily accomplish what is expected should be the earnest effort, and call forth the best energies of all its members of whatsoever station. The laws and regulations which govern military bodies in civilized countries have been developed to their present perfection through the experience of hundreds of years, and the faithful observance of those laws and regulations is essential to the honor and efficiency of the army.

"All authority should be exercised with firmness, equity, and decorum on the part of superiors, and should be respected by implicit obedience and loyal support from subordinates.

"Every officer of whatever grade will, so far as may be in his power, guard and preserve the health and welfare of those under his charge. He must labor diligently and zealously to perfect himself and his subordinates in military drill, instruction, and discipline; and above all, he must constantly endeavor, by precept and example, to maintain the highest character, and foster and stimulate that true soldierly spirit and patriotic devotion to duty which must characterize an effective army. The Major General commanding confidently trusts that every officer and soldier in the service of the Republic, each in his proper sphere, will contribute his most zealous efforts to the end that the honor and the character of the army may be preserved untarnished, and its best efforts crowned with success.

"This order is given upon a day sacred to the memory of the heroic dead, whose services and sacrifices afford us example and inspiration, and it is expected that all will be fully impressed with the sacred duty imposed upon the army by the Government of our beloved country."

ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS.

New Yorkers and Western Men All Look Alike at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., June 3.—Roosevelt's Rough Riders have captured Tampa and form the centre of military interest here. The Western "cow-punchers" and the New York society men all look alike in their brown canvas uniforms with yellow stripes. With the speed of veterans the men pitched camp about noon to-day. Many officers, including Capt. R. E. Lee of the British artillery, watched the work of the newcomers.

Two troops of the regiment have had very little drilling, having been recruited at the last moment. They include many half-breeds and full-blooded Indians from Indian Territory. The regiment, it is expected, will be equipped with machetes, as no arms other than carbines and revolvers are now carried.

No Transfer of Camp Black Yet.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that no recommendation had been made by Brig. Gen. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, for a change in the mobilizing point of troops from Hempstead, L. I., to Montauk Point. Pending word from him, no orders for such a change had been made.

Gen. Frank said yesterday afternoon that he would forward the report of his inspection of the Montauk Point site to-day. He said that he had received no orders from the War Department to transfer the volunteer camp from Camp Black.

GEN. GRANT'S DIVISION.

Passing in Review at Chickamauga, the New York Regiments Showed Off to Advantage.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 3.—A two days' review and inspection of the First Division of the Third Army Corps was begun at 8 o'clock this morning. Gen. Fred Grant was in command of the division, and 9,000 men were in line. The inspection was conducted by Gen. Breckinridge and Col. John Jacob Astor.

The men showed at their best in the exercises this morning. In addition to the review a number of battle exercises were gone through and some difficult manoeuvres were executed. Both Gen. Breckinridge and Col. Astor expressed themselves as pleased with the showing made. The inspection will be continued to-morrow.

Gen. Grant's division consisted of the Fourteenth and Eighth New York, the First Missouri, First Vermont, the Third Tennessee, and Second Nebraska. The review was ordered to form on the northwest of the Viniard House. The preliminary moving of the New York and Nebraska troops was, in Gen. Breckinridge's words, "superb," and Col. John J. Astor said it was unquestionably "the finest he had seen," and that he "never felt so proud of the New York troops." The division was formed in "line of masses," and Gen. Breckinridge and staff, Gen. Wilson and staff, and Gen. Wade and staff viewed the formation.

The New York troops upheld the reputation of the Empire State's militia for hard work.

After the formation Gen. Grant and staff jointed Gens. Breckinridge, Wilson, and Wade and watched the division pass in review. Every officer on the reviewing staff gave the Fourteenth New York highest praise. The work of the Fourteenth was excellent, when it is remembered that but 250 of the 1,000 in this regiment are National Guardsmen, the rest being absolutely raw recruits. But one wagon train was in the review, and this was with the Fourteenth. On every side Gen. Grant was complimented for the regularity and soldierly bearing of his former regiment.

Gen. Breckinridge's comment was, "There is much of the old Gen. Grant in the son, and as he reported his division it was particularly apparent." After the Fourteenth New York passed the Second Nebraska followed, and a veteran body they were. Gen. Grant is very anxious to have the Nebraska regiment transferred to his brigade to take the vacancy caused by the Fifth Maryland being ordered to Tampa, and Col. Bills, commanding the Second Nebraska, stated that he "hoped for nothing better." Col. Bills is a tactician and a soldier, and is also a veteran in Indian warfare, having been with his regiment in the Pine Ridge fights.

After the Second Nebraska came the Third Tennessee and First Vermont. Both of these regiments partly lack guns and uniforms, but their marching and lines were most creditable. The regiments in Gen. Grant's division were inspected later in their respective camps by Gen. Breckinridge and staff, and highly complimented.

Gen. Breckinridge said: "No one outside of army circles would believe how deficient the Government is in arms." On being asked, "What would the country have done if it had been at war with a strong power instead of Spain?" he replied: "You can judge for yourself; not one-half of our troops are armed or uniformed properly."

Col. Astor said: "Had England accepted Cleveland's 'defi' regarding Venezuela, her Canadian troops could have crossed our border without trouble, and it is to be hoped the present lesson will be sufficient for all times."

Gen. Breckinridge and staff were ordered to Tampa to-day very suddenly, and left to-night on the 10:10 train for Tampa via Atlanta, where they will arrive Sunday morning.

Gen. Grant to-day received a communication from W. B. Milliard of the War Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association offering to place tents containing reading, writing, library, and social apartments for each brigade at his service. The offer will be accepted.

Assistant Surgeon Whitmore Steel of the Eighth New York resigned to-day on account of ill-health. Dr. George Lindhein has been nominated by Col. Chauncey to fill his place.

Private W. H. Peck, a West Point cadet, has been nominated by Col. Greene, Ninth New York, as Second Lieutenant for Company F.

BARRACKS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Permanent Improvements Indicate the Park May Be an Army Post.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The military authorities at the Chickamauga battlefield have reported that the accommodations at that place are not adequate for the 75,000 men who, according to the present plans of the War Department, are to be ordered there. The park accommodates easily 45,000 men when only the wooded portions are used for camping purposes, leaving the open fields for drills and other military manoeuvres.

To accommodate the 25,000 or more men who are expected, arrangements have already been made for the use of a large tract of land adjoining the park, and out of the additional troops sent there a corps probably will be organized. The Chickamauga Park Commission is putting into practical shape a thorough system for the supply of water for the troops and the animals at the park, and besides the Quartermaster's Department of the army is constructing a number of warehouses within the confines of the reservation.

All of these improvements, most of which are of a permanent character, seem to indicate that the Government intends to make a regular army camp out of the park, at least during the war, and the suggestion is made that a military post may be established there afterward.

VOTING OF SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

The Lacey Bill Favorably Regarded and Returned to the House.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Lacey bill to permit volunteers in the field to vote at Congressional elections wherever they are stationed was reported back to the House to-day by the Committee on Elections with a strong recommendation for prompt passage. The committee says: "The justice and propriety of permitting our citizen soldiers in the field to exercise their civil rights as voters during their military service will be conceded by all. Our policy as a Nation has been to call on a citizen to perform duty as a soldier at any time when his services may be needed. To deny him the right to vote while performing such duty would deprive many of the best of our citizens from all participation in civil government."

Congress has no power to regulate or authorize the holdings of elections for State and county officers, and therefore the proposed bill is limited in its effect to Congressional elections only.

HOPE FOR LAFAYETTE POST.

So Thinks Gen. Butterfield After Seeing Gov. Black.

Gov. Black has promised to give consideration to the Lafayette Post regiment of volunteers when the next troops are ordered out. This was the report made by Gen. Daniel Butterfield upon his return from Albany last night.

The General arrived home on the 10 o'clock train, and at once made his way to the headquarters of the post, in the Masonic Temple. His arrival was eagerly watched for by the members of the post. Gen. Butterfield said: "Gov. Black has promised to give our volunteers a chance if he possibly can, and while he did not say so in so many words, he practically assured me, when I saw him, this afternoon that the members of the post might expect to hear from him on Monday or Tuesday."

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ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate of officers fort he volunteer army:

Brigadier Generals:
Col. JOHN N. ANDREWS, Twelfth United States Infantry.
LEONARD W. COLBY of Nebraska.
ROY STONE of New York.
Col. ROBERT P. HUGHES, Inspector General United States Army.
Lieut. Col. JOHN B. BABCOCK, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army.
HENRY K. DOUGLAS of Maryland.

Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Lieutenant Colonel:
Capt. WILLIAM V. RICHARDS, Sixteenth United States Infantry.

Assistant Adjutants General with rank of Major:
Capt. HUNTER LIGGETT, Fifth United States Infantry.
First Lieut. HENRY T. ALLEN, Second United States Cavalry.

Assistant Adjutants General with rank of Captain:
First Lieut. CHARLES D. RHODES, Sixth United States Cavalry.
WILLIAM GRAVES BATES of New York.
FREDERICK M. PAGE of Virginia.
DAVID ELKINS of West Virginia, now First Lieutenant First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Inspector General with rank of Major:
DAVID VICKERS of Idaho.

Chief Quartermasters with rank of Major:
Capt. GEORGE RUHLEN, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.
Capt. EDGAR B. ROBERTSON, Ninth United States Infantry.

Assistant Quartermasters with rank of Captain:
WALTER ALLEN of Mississippi.
CHARLES M. FORREST of District of Columbia.
Second Lieut. CHARLES G. SAWTELL, Jr., Second United States Cavalry.
CLYDE D. V. HUNT of Vermont.
First Lieut JOHN A. PERRY, Eighth United States Infantry.
ALEXANDER W. PERRY, Ninth United States Cavalry.

Chief Commissaries of Subsistence with rank of Major:
First Lieut. GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Third United States Artillery.
JOHN D. BLACK of North Dakota
ROBERT H. FITZHUGH of Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM M. GRINNELL of New York.

Commissaries of Subsistence with rank of Captain:
JAMES H. McMILLAN of Michigan.
WILLIAM LARRABEE, Jr., of Iowa.
JOSEPH B. HANDY of Delaware.
WILLIAM C. DANIELS of Colorado.
WARREN FAIRBANKS, of Indiana.

Additional Paymasters:
FRED M. RIX of Arkansas.
WILLIAM MONNAGHAN of Ohio.
MANLEY B. CURRY of Georgia.
JAMES B. McKENNA of Indiana.
JOSEPH STUART WILKINS of District of Columbia.
MICHAEL F. SHEARY of New York.
Second Lieut. GEORGE W. MOSES, Third United States Cavalry.
FREDERICK BOSTWICK of New York.
CHARLES ALBERT SMYLIE of New York. (nomination Charles Albert Smylie of Virginia for same office withdrawn.)
SAMUEL S. HARVEY of Florida, (nomination of J. S. Harvey of Florida for the same office withdrawn.)

The following naval nominations also were made:
Major PERCIVAL C. POPE, United States Marine Corps, to be Lieutenant Colonel.
EUGENE JULIUS GROW of New Hampshire, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

John N. Andrews.

Col. John N. Andrews, who has been nominated for Brigadier General, was born in Delaware, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in July, 1855. He was graduated in 1860, and promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry. He served on frontier duty until made a Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, in January, 1861.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant May 14, 1861, and served with distinction throughout the war. He took part in the Northern Virginia campaign from May to September, 1862, and was brevetted Captain on Aug. 9, 1862, for gallant services at the Battle of Cedar Mountain, where he was wounded. He also took part in the Maryland campaign with the Army of the Potomac, and was made a Captain in the Eighth Infantry June 21, 1864.

He was aide de camp to Major Gen. J. H. Wilson from June 9, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865, and was made a Brevet Major for Nov. 29, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He was further promoted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel March 13, 1865, for gallant services during the rebellion.

He was made a Major of the Twenty-first Infantry April 19, 1886, and a Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry April 20, 1891. He was promoted to be Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry Oct. 1, 1895.

Col. Robert P. Hughes.

Col. Robert P. Hughes, who has been nominated for Brigadier General, has been Inspector General of the Army, with the rank of Colonel, since Aug. 31, 1888. He was born in Pennsylvania, and joined the volunteer army as a private in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry April 25, 1861, and received his commission as a First Lieutenant in the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry Oct. 11, 1861. He was made a Captain in May, 1862. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in December, 1862, and was brevetted Colonel April 2, 1865, for gallant conduct.

He was made a Captain in the Eighteenth Infantry in July, 1866. He was made Inspector General with the rank of Major Feb. 19, 1885. He was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel March 11, 1885, and was made a Colonel Aug. 31, 1888.

Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock.

Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, who has been nominated for Brigadier General, was born in Louisiana and joined the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Regiment May 29, 1862, and was made a Sergeant. He served with distinction until July 23, 1865, when he resigned after having reached the rank of Major. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Cavalry Jan. 22, 1867, and Feb. 14, 1868, was promoted to First Lieutenant. He reached the grade of Captain May 9, 1877, and Feb. 2, 1893, was made an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major. For gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel Feb. 27, 1890, and reached the grade of Lieutenant Colonel Jan. 25, 1897.

Leonard W. Colby.

Leonard W. Colby, who has been nominated Brigadier General, was Colonel of a National Guard regiment of Nebraska.

Henry K. Douglas.

Henry K. Douglas, who has been nominated for Brigadier General, has been Brigadier General of the Maryland National Guard.

William Graves Bates.

William Graves Bates, who has been nominated for Assistant Adjutant General, entered the Seventh Regiment of this city in 1884, and Sergeant Major in 1891. He was then elected regimental Adjutant of the Seventy-first Regiment, and in 1896 became Captain.

Charles Albert Smylie.

Charles Albert Smylie, who has been nominated for Commissary of Subsistence, joined the Seventh Regiment of this city in 1886, and after being connected with that regiment five years, became Second Lieutenant, Company I, of the Twelfth Regiment. He became First Lieutenant in 1892.

BRIGADIER GENERALS' POSTS.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following general orders were issued by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night:

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following assignments of Brigadier Generals of Volunteers are announced:

Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner to command the Department of Colorado, Denver, Col.
Brig. Gen. Peter C. Haines, to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. George L. Gillispie, to the First Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.
Brig. Gen. Jacob Klein, to the First Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, to the Seventh Corps, Tampa.
Brig. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.
Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, to the Second Corps, Falls Church, Va.

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Household Articles for Wedding Presents
A complete stock of plain and cut glass at very moderate prices.
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Silver-plated table ware; dishes for large roasts, entree, and vegetables, and complete dinner services.
Roast and game carvers and superior table cutlery of every description.
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Brig. Gen. John C. Gilmore, to headquarters of the army.
Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, to command of the light artillery, Tampa.
Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Charles King, to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.
Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, to the First Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, to the Second Corps, Falls Church, Va.
Brig. Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard, to the Seventh Corps, Tampa, Fla.
Brig. Gen. George M. Garrettson, to the Second Corps, Falls Church, Va.
Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, to the Fourth Corps, Mobile, Ala.
Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, to the First Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, to the Seventh Corps, Tampa, Fla.
Brig. Gen. William J. McKee, to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.
Brig. Gen. Charles Fitzsimmons, to the Seventh Corps, Tampa, Fla.
Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Hudson to the Fourth Corps, Mobile.
Brig. Gen. James Rush Lincoln to the Fourth Corps, Mobile.
Brig. Gen. James R. Waties to Major Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga Park.
Brig. Gen. Nelson Cole to the Second Corps, Falls Church, Va.
Brig. Gen. William C. Oates to the Fourth Corps, Mobile.

PREPARATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS

The Astor Battery's Departure May Be Delayed by a Mistake in Making Uniforms.

A vexatious incident that may cause delay in sending the Astor Battery to the front was experienced yesterday, when it was found, on inspection, that the uniforms provided for the officers and delivered on Thursday were not up to specifications, and they were promptly rejected by Lieut. March.

New measurements were immediately taken, and the uniforms are promised for Tuesday. Unless they arrive at that time the battery will not be able to leave on Wednesday, as had been expected, and the start may be delayed until Friday. In other respects the equipment of the battery is proceeding rapidly. In addition to the woolen blankets already distributed, the men yesterday received their rubber ponchos.

The men arose yesterday morning for the first time to the sound of the bugle. Bugler George G. Bickelhaupt, formerly of the First Battery, N. G. N. Y., sounded reveille at 6 o'clock, and hereafter all orders of camp routine will begin in this way.

Whatever may be the mystery surrounding the backers of the Palma Mounted Rifles, they are going along rapidly and keeping their promises. The first order was issued yesterday, after a meeting of the officers, at which Major George M. Barbour was elected Colonel, D. Beers Major, and Henry G. Peterson Regimental Adjutant. The order issued directs the men to appear at the armory of the Second Battery, Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue, for drill and inspection on Monday night. Major Beers said yesterday that on Monday night none but the backers of the enterprise and reporters would be admitted. Drills will be held in the armory regularly after that, and a benefit at some local theatre to create a regimental fund is also being planned.

Lafayette Post announced yesterday that, besides having supplied 3,000 men to the National Guard and regular army, it had now on hand enough men to make up two complete regiments.

Army Honors Declined.

UTICA, June 3.—Surgeon General M. O. Terry of this city to-night sent to Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General, United States Army, his declination of the commission as Chief Surgeon of Division, with rank of Major, in the United States Army. The reason given is that Surgeon General Terry does not feel that he should desert his present post at this time.

New Jersey Offers Two More Regiments.

TRENTON, N. J., June 3.—Gov. Voorhees, Adjt. Gen. Stryker, Col. Oliphant, of Gov. Voorhees's staff, and several others went to Washington to-night to endeavor to persuade the War Department to give New Jersey two regiments under the second call.

AUSTRALIAN'S GOOD WISHES.

Letter to New York Post Office from a Man at Perth.

A letter bearing the imprint, "In Her Majesty's Service," and dated, "Perth, Australia, April 23, 1898," was yesterday received at the General Post Office. It was addressed "To the Officer Opening the Mails, New York, U. S. A.," and when it was opened the contents read as follows:

While closing this mail we are wondering how America will come out in the war with Spain. To-day is Saturday, the 23d, on which date the ball is to be opened. I suppose by the time you get this the affair will be all over. We are wishing America the best of luck.

H. A. HEWLETT,
Ship Mail Room, Perth, West Australia.

Shoulder Straps for Chaplains.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of War has directed that the shoulder straps indicating the rank and profession of Chaplains in the army shall consist of a dark blue cloth of the usual size and pattern with a plain Latin cross in the centre.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Orders to First Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry, to report for examination before the board at Fort Monroe, Va., to determine his fitness for promotion, are revoked.

First Lieuts. Charles R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry, and Andrew S. Rowan, Nineteenth Infantry, will report to Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Tampa, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

First Lieuts. Frank B. McCoy, Third Infantry, and Elias Chandler, Sixteenth Infantry, will report to Col. John H. Page, Third Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Mobile, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

Capt. Hoel S. Bishop, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the inspection of horses at San Antonio, Texas, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. William A. Tucker, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, having completed the duty for the performance of which he was ordered to report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, will proceed without delay to San Francisco and report to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, United States Volunteers.

Capt. Lloyd C. Griscom, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding Third Army Corps, for assignment and duty as extra aide de camp on his staff.

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry; Major John M. Banister, Surgeon; Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry; Major Junius L. Powell, Surgeon; Capt. William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. William F. Flynn, Eighth Cavalry, Recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. John H. Shollenberger, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. Charles H. Barth, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. John McA. Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Howard L. Laubach, Twenty-third Infantry.

The balloon section of the United States Signal Corps for the present will be temporarily attached to the Fifth Army Corps, Major Gen. William R. Shafter commanding, and will be placed under the direction of Lieut. Col. James Allen, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, serving on the staff of that commanding General.

The retirement from active service of Col. George G. Huntt, Second Cavalry, is announced.

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Volunteer Signal Corps, is relieved from further duty in the Weather Bureau, and will report for duty to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Major John A. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army, is assigned to duty in the Adjutant General's office.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas R. Marshall, United States Army, will proceed from Richmond, Va., to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

Major Herbert W. Cardwell, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for duty as Chief Surgeon of a division.

First Lieut. Charles G. French, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D., and will proceed to join his regiment.

Orders granting First Lieut. John B. McDonald, Tenth Cavalry, leave of absence until further orders to enable him to accept the commission of Colonel, First Regiment, Alabama Volunteers, are amended so as to grant said leave "to enable him to accept the commission of Lieutenant Colonel, First Regiment, Alabama Volunteers."

Capt. Frank Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and close up his accounts as mustering officer and Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, in connection with the Washington Volunteers mustered into the service of the United States.

Capt. Frank de L. Carrington, First Infantry, upon the completion of his duties as mustering officer at San Francisco, will proceed to join his regiment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Penrose, United States Army, now on duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty to the commanding officer of the Utah Batteries for the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

The Commanding General of the Departments of California and of the Columbia is authorized to employ a contract surgeon for duty at St. Michaels, Alaska, the compensation not to exceed $15 per month, and to order Capt. Guy L. Edie, Assistant Surgeon, to repair from St. Michaels to San Francisco and report to the Department Commander for further orders.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver, at such time as they may be required by the board, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Edward Lloyd, Fifteenth Infantry.

Capt. Earl D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, will report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to staff duty.

First Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, Fourth Artillery, will proceed to Tampa and report to Major Samuel M. Mills, Sixth Artillery, for duty with the siege train.

Major Frederick von Schrader, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from temporary duty at St. Louis and will proceed at once to Tampa, accompanied by his authorized clerk, and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Acting Chief Quarterma

The Wanamaker Store

Honest Skeptics,—and Others

FAIR criticism is the counter-irritant of stagnation. Stagnation is the fruit of self-satisfaction. Self-satisfaction is born of success. A business in the flood tide of growth such as ours needs critcism—honest and friendly—to keep it in condition for continuous and cumulative success.

Nevertheless, ignorant criticism and intentional falsehood alike demand correction. Thus, when the accuracy of our Wednesday's statement, that we offered *One Million Yards of Ribbons,* is doubted, we reply that the statement could have been truthfully doubled by counting our combined stocks. The larger statement would have been exactly and morally true.

Still more anent this Ribbon Event. Alleged competition is often more amusing than serious. For instance, when intelligent buyers are asked to accept cotton-filled ribbons as all-silk, the fun of it all is that the dealers themselves are ignorant of the fraud. Thus comes more misinformed criticism. If there is a piece of ribbon in our stock not all-silk it is because our enemy hath sown tares.

Muslin Underwear—New Experiences

THE marked improvement of our present trade sale of Muslin underwear over every former experience is manifest. The increased sales to the most discriminating and critical women in New York, is a tribute to the superiority of both material and handicraft. These distinctions appear in the most popular priced garments.

The deluge of trashy muslin underwear now in evidence, makes comparison odious to the general market. The best humanitarian and sanitary conditions surround the manufacture of our entire muslin underwear offerings.

GOWNS

At $1—Of cambric; square yoke front of fine plaits and rows of hemstitching; double yoke back; neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed.

At 50c.—Of cambric; square neck front; clusters of fine plaits and insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves.

At 50c—Of muslin; V neck; yoke of clusters of plaits and hemstitching; neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed.

At 75c.—Of muslin; V neck; front yoke of clusters of plaits and wide insertion; double yoke back, ruffle of embroidery across yoke; neck and sleeves also embroidery trimmed.

At 85c.—Of cambric; empire front; large collar of lawn, with one row of lace insertion and edge; shield of embroidery; ruffle above lawn lace edge.

DRAWERS

At 15c.—Of cambric or muslin; deep hem and three plaits above; yoke band.

At 30c.—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric; one row of hemstitching.

At 50c.—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle with one row of torchon insertion and ruffle of lace.

At 60c.—Of nainsook; deep ruffle of embroidery and plaits above; yoke band.

DRESSING SACQUES

At 50c.—Of colored lawn; empire front, yoke and box plaited back; sleeves and large collar lace trimmed; shield with one row of insertion. Also some of colored striped lawns; full front, with pointed yoke fitted back; ruffle around yoke on collar and sleeves edged with lace.

SHIRT WAISTS

At 75c.—Of lawn, in fine checks, in light colors; blouse front, pointed yoke and plaited back; detachable laundered collar and cuffs.

AT $1—Dark checked madras; made with full pouch front on bias; pointed yoke and plaits in back; detachable laundered collar and cuffs.

At $1.25—Of pink-and-white or blue-and-white even check madras; full blouse front on bias; pointed yoke and plaits in back; yoke coming over shoulder in front; detachable laundered collar and cuffs.

LONG PETTICOATS

At 50c.—Of muslin; deep Spanish flounce with cluster of 4 plaits.

At 65c.—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, embroidery trimmed.

At 75c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, lace trimmed.

At $1—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn, edged with embroidery and fine plaits; excellent values.

COLORED SKIRTS

At 50c.—Of figured lawn; deep umbrella ruffle; very full.

At 65c.—Of Roman striped cambric; deep corded umbrella ruffle, lined with crinoline.

At $1.25—Of colored plaid sateens; deep Spanish flounce, with two four-inch ruffles on bottom; pinked very wide; French band.

New Styles in The Princess May JUST here, so fresh from their ocean voyage that the tang of salt water seems to cling to them, are 4,800 pairs of new Princess May gloves, all in 3-clasp style, and including

New Tans, Grays, Pearls and Reds.

The Princess May is not only the best dollar glove we ever saw, but it is, to our certain knowledge, the *only* fine real kidskin glove on sale in this country at

One Dollar a Pair.

Women's Silk Gloves, at Half THEY were made in England. There are 1,440 of them to be on sale this morning at exactly Half Price. All pure silk in a lustrous black.

25c. a Pair.

Tenth street.

The Time to Buy Bicycle Costumes WE count the woman distinctly lucky who responds to this announcement in time. Better values in better gowns we never offered;—but there are not too many of them.

At $8—Of serges and mixtures; tailor-made jackets; skirt finished with rows of stitching; values in this lot up to $17.

At $12—Of mixed bicycle cloths; beautifully tailored fly-front jackets; lined with satin rhadame; percaline lined skirts. These are $20 costumes.

At $15—Of tweeds and double-faced cheviots; elegantly made jackets; correctly hanging skirts; have been $20 and $23.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Information as to Boys' Clothing Economies. FIRST, the indispensable wash suits. We offer you 250 of the prettiest you have ever seen at just one-half a fair price. They are really elegant little suits in the materials that stand by you, and well made up. Prices from $1 to $2.75. To get regular figures multiply by two.

Next, of a double-breasted jacket suit for boys 7 to 16 years. In new fancy cheviots, finely tailored. They have all our style and snap to them—in fact, they were pretty costly suits of their class. Broken lots now, and a badly broken price. Your choice at $3.75.

Last, of boys' knee trousers in brown linen. A fifty cent grade for 35c. a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

For the Little Ones: Coats, Hats, Bonnets. THE personal belongings of the wee bits of humanity receive very careful attention here at all times. There are some especially good things for them to-day. Two lots of handsome little coats have had prices ruthlessly cut, and there are unusual values in hats and bonnets. Among to-day's real bargains are:

About 50 stylish pique coats, sizes 1 to 4 yrs., mostly white, some pink or blue; all beautifully trimmed with embroidery; some with pretty ribbon sashes; have been $4 to $30. Now they're $2, $5, $7.50 and $16.

Infants' long cream coats of China silk, Bedford cord, novelty materials or cashmeres; few duplicates; all have prettily trimmed collars. New fresh goods that are fairly priced at $3.50 to $10. To-day they go at $2.50 to $6.

Bonnets of all-over embroidery; ruffles of fine embroidery around face and crowns; finished with pretty ribbon bows. These are $1.25. You'd not object if we said $2.

Hats of organdie or mull, with large puff crowns; bands of fancy straw and large bows. These are also $2 values, but to-day at $1.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Clothing. 150 suits of fancy cheviots, of our own kind, at *Ten Dollars each.* $12 and $15 values.

125 suits in cheviots and worsteds at *Twelve Dollars each.* Values up to $18.

150 suits of very neat and exclusive patterns in worsteds and cheviots, at *Fifteen Dollars,* including values of 20 and $22.

Two Good Things from the Furnishing Store. WE have given you these on two previous Saturdays, but you can't seem to get enough of them. Here are more, therefore.

100 Bicycle Trousers of a fine, firm all-wool cloth, at *Two-Ninety-five* a pair. They are five dollar values, easily.

2,500 Men's pure silk Ties, in English Twills and fancy silks. Regular 50c. qualities, at one-quarter price—twelve-and-a-half cents each.

Men's Shirts. NEGLIGEE shirts of imported Madras in a score of good patterns. To-day's value, $1.50. To-day's price, 75c.

150 Men's Bicycle Suits, in a dozen patterns. Eight-Dollar grade for Five Dollars.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL

The Senate Postpones the Final Vote on the Measure Until To-day.

THE BOND PROVISION ADOPTED

Advocates of Legal-Tender Notes Defeated by a Vote of 45 to 31—Senator Wolcott Attacks Senator Allen and the Populists.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—While the War Revenue measure was not passed by the Senate to-day, two very important votes were taken, one on a proposition to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury and to issue silver certificates against the coin, and the other on the bond provision presented by the Republican minority of the Committee on Finance.

In lieu of the seigniorage amendment offered by the majority of the Finance Committee, Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) proposed an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury and to issue silver certificates against it. After some discussion a vote was reached and the amendment was agreed to, 48 to 31, several Republicans voting for it.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) then pressed the amendment of the minority of the Finance Committee providing for the issue of $100,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness and $300,000,000 of bonds, to be used exclusively for the payment of the expenses of the war. After an extended debate, the question was brought to an issue, and by the decisive vote of 45 to 31 the bond amendment was incorporated in the bill as a substitute for the amendment to issue legal-tender notes.

The bond proposition received the votes of 37 Republicans, 7 Democrats, and 1 Populist. The Democrats who voted for it were Messrs. Caffery, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, Mitchell, and Murphy, and the Populist was Mr. Kyle. No Republicans voted against the issue of bonds, the votes in opposition to bonds being cast by 21 Democrats, 5 Populists, and 5 Silver Republicans.

Just before adjournment this evening, a sensational speech was made by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) in reply to some suggestions concerning the Bimetallic Commission made by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) Mr. Wolcott regarded Mr. Allen's statements as personally offensive, and he made a vehement attack upon the Nebraska Senator and the Populist Party.

Probable Cost of the War.

Consideration of the war revenue measure was resumed in the Senate to-day at the conclusion of morning business. In the course of a brief colloquy concerning the priority of amendments yet to be considered, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) expressed the opinion that all the revenue features of the bill ought to be completed before the bond provision was passed upon, because the amount of revenue raised might have great weight in the determination of some other pending amendments. He was satisfied, he said, that the bond provision would be incorporated in the bill, but he held that Senators ought to know approximately what the bill would raise before being called upon to vote on the bond question.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) inquired whether Mr. Jones thought the small amount comparatively which would be raised by the pending revenue amendments would be sufficient to obviate an issue of bonds. "I have no doubt," he continued, "that if this war lasts a year it will cost the Government between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000. That is my prediction, and I put myself on record to that effect."

Mr. Jones said that so much money might be spent, but he did not think so. He was satisfied, at all events, that an issue of bonds was unnecessary. "I do not believe," said he, "that the war will last one year, six months, or anything like that time. And the cost will certainly be much less than stated by the Senator, (Mr. Hale.) The Secretaries of War and the Navy each made an estimate of the expenses for one year, and their aggregate estimates were only about half the estimates of the Senator from Maine."

Mr. Hale pointed out that no war was so expensive as an expeditionary war. He said he had examined all the estimates made upon the expenses of the war, and he was satisfied they would reach certainly $700,000,000.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) reviewed tariff legislation during the last ten years, and then said it was evident that this bill was not to be a temporary measure. It was, to all intents and purposes, to be a permanent law. The expenses of the war would be large, but they would not end with the close of the war. The United States, he said, proposed to have a great navy, commensurate with the dignity and development of our country, and in addition all the cities along the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts had a right to demand protection from foreign invasion. The expenses of the Government were great now, but they were certain to be greater at the close of the war.

"It is the duty of the Senate," said he, "to take sufficient time for the consideration of the pending bill to determine how much money it will raise. I do not want to vote upon the bill until we know what it will produce in revenue. The Government will not be hampered in any way if this bill does not pass for ten days, or until July 1."

Producing Power of the Bill.

Mr. Aldrich said that careful estimates had been made of the revenue-producing qualities of the bill, and he was satisfied the amount would be between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000—certainly not in excess of the latter sum. The expenses of the war would not be less, he said, than $300,000,000, and be believed they would far exceed that sum.

Mr. Hale interrupted Mr. Aldrich to say that the expenses of the war thus far had been quite $300,000,000. The General Deficiency bill would carry more than $150,000,000 of war expenses already incurred.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) in charge of the bill, said he had made as careful an estimate of the revenue-producing qualities of the bill as was possible. Estimates had been made also of the expenses of the war. Without including the last 75,000 of volunteers called for, the estimate made was that the war expenses for the first year would be at least $379,000,000. He regarded an addition of $75,000,000 for the additional volunteers as entirely reasonable.

In a colloquy between Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Allen, (Pop., Nev.,) the former said:

"I never have agreed with the Senator from Nebraska upon any matter concerning the Treasury, and if I stayed here a hundred years I believe I never should agree with him."

"That indicates to me," said Mr. Allen, "that I am quite right."

Mr. Teller insisted that it was evident the committee did not propose to make an estimate of the revenue to be produced by the bill, because its desire was to keep the Senate and the country in the dark.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said the committee knew it had the power to force an issue of interest-bearing obligations, and it simply proposed to exercise that power.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) made a brief argument in support of the position taken by the Republican minority of the committee.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) delivered a short speech in opposition to "the propositions that come to us from the Populist side of the Senate to issue greenbacks and coin the seigniorage." This scheme, he said, was being "helped along by some of our naughty boys." He then made a brief argument against the coinage of the seigniorage, concluding by saying that if bimetallism should ever be adopted it would be at a different ratio than 16 to 1.

Coinage of the Seigniorage.

Following this desultory debate, it was agreed to consider the committee amendments yet to be disposed of, the motion of Mr. Aldrich to strike out the committee amendments providing for the coinage of the silver seigniorage, the issue of silver certificates, and the issue of United States notes, and to substitute the bond provision being the pending questions.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) proposed an amendment to the amendment of the committee upon coinage of the seigniorage. It was in the nature of a substitute, and, after being slightly amended, a direct vote upon it was reached, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) giving notice that he would move hereafter to substitute the committee amendment for the Wolcott amendment. Mr. Wolcott's amendment was agreed to—48 to 31—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Tex.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. Dak.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. Dak.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mon.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Tex.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. Dak.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Rawlings, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. Dak.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,)—48.

Nays.—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyom.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyom.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—45.

Nays.—Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Tex.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil., Rep., Nev.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) White, (Dem., Cal.)—31.

The committee amendment striking out the House bond provision was then agreed to.

Mr. Chandler for Bimetallism.

Mr. Chandler offered his amendment inserting a declaration that the policy of the United States is not to commit the country more thoroughly to the single gold standard, but that the efforts of the Government shall be steadily directed to coin both silver and gold as standard money.

Mr. Stewart offered as an amendment to Mr. Chandler's amendment a provision that no bonds under this act shall be used as a basis of bank currency.

Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the provisions of the income tax law of 1894 not expressly declared by the Supreme Court's decision to be unconstitutional. Mr. Morgan spoke in support of the amendment and attacked the National banks, which he declared were behind the "conspiracy to force a bond issue upon the people." He said the National bank combination was the strongest in the world—far stronger in the matter of controlling the destinies of the country than the 150,000 soldiers now in the field for the United States. "No Government," he said, "has ever been ridden by such an incubus as this, and no Government ought to yield to such an imposition."

The amendment offered by Mr. Stewart was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Chandler, 44 to 27.

Mr. Hoar proposed an amendment to be added to Mr. Chandler's amendment, as follows: "And to this end to relax no effort to secure the co-operation of the principal commercial nations of the world." The amendment was agreed to—35 to 33.

In a speech treating of the new conditions which are likely to confront the United States in Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, Mr. Morgan said that a vast amount of silver money would be needed by this country in dealing with those countries. He was not prepared to say that all the islands named would be annexed by the United States, but it was absolutely certain that Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines would never again pass under Spanish control. He felt that the question of providing a proper financial system for those islands, which, if they were not annexed to, would be dominated by the United States, was the most important one now before the people.

Mr. Chandler, after explaining his position, withdrew his amendment, as he had no desire, he said, to impede the progress of the bill.

Wolcott Attacks the Populists.

A passage at arms, more sensational than any incident that has occurred in the Senate since the adoption of the Cuban resolutions, occurred at this point between Mr. Allen and Mr. Wolcott. In the course of some remarks on bimetallism, drawn out by a statement Mr. Chandler made in withdrawing his amendment—a statement in which he characterized as "eccentric characters" the four Senators who had voted against the bill authorizing the international bimetallic commission—Mr. Allen took a reminiscent turn and discussed at length the work of the Bimetallic Commissioners. He declared that their work had been a failure, and that no good could have been expected to come of it, as international bimetallism was a delusion and a snare. An appropriation of $100,000 had been made for the commission, which had traveled through Europe on a mission which was foredoomed to failure.

Mr. Wolcott, who was the President of the Bimetallic Commission, listened attentively to Mr. Allen's remarks, evidently growing more and more restive under the sharp criticism of bimetallism and the reflections upon the commission. He was evidently indignant as he took the floor to reply to his critic.

"It is not pleasant," he began, "to a self-respecting man to meet such suggestions as have been made by the Senator from Nebraska. This debate has taken a turn which I deprecate, and I would not now occupy a moment of the Senate's time which ought to be devoted to the consideration of the pending bill, were it not that I desire to inform the Senator from Nebraska that three Commissioners appointed by the President spent more than six months in Europe, traveling where their duties took them. They were accompanied by a secretary, and the entire expense of the work accomplished was only $16,000, and I desire to add that every member of the commission in accepting the appointment and performing his duties sacrificed thousands of dollars.

"It is undignified and unbefitting a Senator of the United States to stand in his place on the floor and suggest that the commission spent money it was not justified in spending. I am getting tired of hearing that sort of suggestions from the Senator from Nebraska. It is not the first, the second, or the third time he has thrown them out. Through him they are now being circulated in the West by means of the 'patent insides' which constitute the bone and sinew and most of the brains of the Populist Party.

"I suppose that at some cross-roads in Nebraska where nothing is known of Europe except that it is on the map of the world, some people of the Senator's kind have gotten together and resolved that no country except the United States is enlightened enough to have ideas on the money question. They are not aware that the great leaders of thought in England, France, and Germany favored bi-metallism more than a quarter of a century before the Populist Party or the Senator from Nebraska was ever heard of. Fortunately, however, the bi-metallists of Europe are not hampered in their work by the long-haired cranks who clog the progress of enlightened financial legislation in this country."

Gold Standard in India.

Mr. Wolcott said that the resolve of the Indian Government to adopt the gold standard had come to the United States Commissioners and to the friends of bi-metallism in England like a flash of lightning from a clear sky. France, he declared, was to-day in favor of bimetallism, and yet the cultivation of that financial sentiment was what Mr. Allen called a delusion and a snare.

"The experiment which is now being tried in India," continued Mr. Wolcott, "in the opinion not only of the bi-metallists of the world, but also of nine-tenths of the gold men of London, where the situation has been carefully studied, will result in absolute and entire failure. It will be impossible to impose the gold standard upon the people of India. In the face of this conceded fact, I say he is an enemy and not a friend of bi-metallism who stands up in this presence and talks about international bi-metallism being a delusion and a snare. And yet it appears that he has no argument to present, except that embodied in the statement—untrue, unpleasant, and undignified—that the bi-metallic commission took a large sum of money and squandered it."

Mr. Allen made a very brief reply to Mr. Wolcott, speaking calmly and coolly. He explained that he had not charged the commission with extravagance or with having squandered the money appropriated. What he did say, he insisted, was that the appropriation was made when it was evident that the effort would be a failure. He had contended, therefore, that the money ought not to be expended at all. Yet, because he had held that belief and held it now, he was, he said, made the subject of the Colorado Senator's sophomoric philippics. He was not, he concluded, afraid of the Senator (Mr. Wolcott) in the Senate or elsewhere.

An effort was then made by Mr. Allison to effect an arrangement whereby a vote might be taken this evening, but it was unsuccessful. The consensus of opinion was that an adjournment until to-morrow would facilitate the final disposition of the measure. After agreeing to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow, the Senate at 6 o'clock went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

SENATE BOND PROVISION.

Secretary of the Treasury Authorized to Borrow $400,000,000 for War Purposes.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Following is the provision for the issue of bonds incorporated by the Senate in the war revenue measure:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, and each certificate so issued shall be payable with the interest accrued thereon at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe;

"Provided, that the certificates of indebtedness authorized by this section shall from time to time be first offered whenever practicable at popular subscription under such regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such certificates; provided further, that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000, and that at least $50,000,000 of said certificates herein authorized shall be issued before any of the bonds provided for in this act shall be issued, sold, or disposed of, and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of $300,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor, at not less than par, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of $25 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue and payable twenty years from such date and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or dues of the United States as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority;

"Provided, that the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered as a popular loan under such regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan; provided further, that such bonds and certificates shall be issued at par, no commissions shall be allowed thereon, and in allotting said bonds and certificates the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted, and a sum not exceeding one-half of 1 per cent. of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, issuing, and disposing of the same."

SPECIAL RULE IN THE HOUSE.

Procedure for the Consideration of the War Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The House today decided to adjourn until Monday, but later, upon the announcement by Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee that the Senate would pass the War Revenue bill this afternoon, that action was reconsidered.

Mr. Dingley introduced a resolution providing for the procedure in the House when the War Revenue bill is brought back from the Senate. The adoption of the resolution makes it in order to move to non-concur in gross in the Senate amendments to the bill and to agree to a committee of conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. The House, without further delay, shall proceed to vote upon that motion, and if the motion prevail a committee of conference shall be appointed without instructions. A rule to this effect will be reported at once by the Committee on Rules, to whom the resolution was referred, to govern the action of the House.

MR. STRAUS CONFIRMED.

His Nomination for Minister to Turkey Approved by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Oscar S. Straus of New York to be Minister of Turkey.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations for Postmasters: New York—Milo B. Green at Alfred. New Jersey—George A. Van Gelson at Montclair. Connecticut—Giles P. Lenrenier at Moodus.

IRVING SCOTT TO GO TO RUSSIA.

As the Builder of the Oregon He Will Consult with Naval Officials.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Irving Scott of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and son, have taken out a special passport to travel in Russia. The understanding is that Mr. Scott is called to consult with the Russian naval officials relative to the building of battleships. The attention of the Russian officials has been especially attracted by the recent performance of the Oregon.

PRICE OF SILVER GOES UP.

Commercial Bars Touch the Highest Figure of the Year.

Commercial bar silver was yesterday quoted in New York at 59¾ cents an ounce, the highest price of the year, and the London quotation was 27½ pence, a rise of 1 penny an ounce within a week. At yesterday's local quotation the bullion value of a standard silver dollar is 46.20 cents. Aug. 25 last the local quotations was 51 cents, and that of London 23⅝ pence, making the silver in a dollar worth 39.44 cents. April 28, 1896, the quotations were: New York, 69 cents, and London, 31 3-16 pence. At this price a standard dollar's value was 53.26 cents. At the ratio of 16 to 1 silver is worth $1.2229 an ounce, or 99.996 cents for a standard dollar. Bar silver was in 1859 quoted at 62¾ cents an ounce, or more than the 16 to 1 ratio.

While bullion dealers ascribed the recent advance in silver to purchases for Spain and Cuba, financiers regarded the silver market as an "intelligent" one, and influenced by the silver coinage legislation at Washington.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

President Discusses the Question with Representatives—Desires Prompt Action on the Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—President McKinley discussed the question of Hawaiian annexation with several representatives who were in conference with him to-day. He told them it was of the utmost importance that the two Houses of Congress take prompt action upon the resolution. He indicated that he had recived assurances of a majority in the Senate who will vote for annexation, and is therefore confident that it will become a law. It seems to be generally understood that the resolution will be brought up in the House promptly next week.

One proposition is to call it up next Tuesday on the call of committees. A bill considered in this way is subject to all parliamentary motions. This plan has been presented to Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Members of the committee are of the opinion that the resolution may be gotten through in two or three days.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President to-day made the following nominations:

Attorney for the District of Utah—CHARLES O. WHITTEMORE.

Consul at Turk's Island, West Indies—HENRY H. ELLIS of California.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday concurred in the House amendment to the bill removing all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to keep certain life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts open and manned during June and July, and appropriating $70,000 for the necessary expense, was passed yesterday by the Senate.

The House yesterday consumed a great deal of time considering a bill to authorize the President to restore to his rank and duty Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymaster in the Army, who was suspended in 1890 upon half pay until 1904 through court-martial proceedings and executive action. After the case had been discussed at some length objection was made to consideration of the bill.

The House yesterday in its night session devoted itself to bills granting pensions and correcting military records. Among those acted upon favorably was one pensioning Nancy Berger of Pennsylvania, the widow, 105 years of age, of a soldier of 1812. More than sixty bills were considered. It being considered as probably the last pension session of the present session of Congress, there was a great struggle of members to have their respective measures taken up.

The GORHAM Co'y.

Silversmiths

invite attention to their splendid collection of

CHESTS OF STERLING SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS

either alone or in combination with

CUTLERY AND MATCHED SERVING PIECES

The GORHAM Company's fifty years of experience, their model workshops and large capital, combined with the great skill of their silverworkers and artists, enable them to offer these wares in greater variety and at lower prices than would be otherwise possible.

BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET
23 Maiden Lane

A Good Drive,

Golf women and men say, is for Lundborg's Perfume Heather of the Links.

AID FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Protective Association Committee Meets and Makes Plans.

The Executive Committee of the New York Soldiers' Protective Association met yesterday afternoon in the office of Gen. Thomas L. James, the Treasurer. The President, Major John Byrne, occupied the chair. Headquarters have been opened at 1,298 Broadway, in rooms furnished by Gen. E. A. McAlpin, free of rent, and a force of investigators is at work under a Superintendent inquiring into the circumstances of applicants for assistance. About sixty-five families are now on the roll of beneficiaries.

Yesterday's meeting was held for the purpose of considering plans to put the association on a firm financial basis. A Finance Committee was appointed, but the names of the men composing it were not made public. An appeal for contributions will be prepared which will be sent next week to a long list of persons. It is expected that the Finance Committee will be announced at the same time, and that immediately thereafter the organization will be able to extend its work in a systematic manner, so as to insure every soldier's family in the city against want.

Major Byrne spoke of the work of the association yesterday with enthusiasm. "I well remember," he said, "the distress of mind caused to some of the men at the front by the receipt of letters from home, saying that their families were in need. A man cannot fight who is worrying about the folks at home, but when he can go into battle with the consciousness that his wife and children are well and happy, he is equal to two men.

"Some employers may be carrying out their promises to continue the salaries of men who enlisted, but if so we have yet to hear of such a case. Landlords have been very inconsiderate in many cases, and in the short time our association has been in existence we have saved over fifteen families from eviction."

RED CROSS SOCIETY WORK.

Executive Committee Arranges for a Penny Collection in Schools.

The Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber or Commerce. William T. Wardwell presided. The members present were Joseph Speyer, Frederick D. Tappen, Dr. A. M. Lesser, Dr. G. F. Shrady, Douglas Robinson, W. S. Solomons, Gustav Schwab, and John P. Faure.

A communication from Prof. Felix Adler was received in which he urged the Executive Committee to make haste and arrange for the National school children's penny collection before the schools adjourned for the Summer. The committee appointed M. Solomons and William R. Stewart to co-operate with Prof. Adler and arrange for the collection at once.

William T. Wardwell and Charles S. Fairchild were appointed a permanent committee to confer with the women's auxiliary societies.

There is to be a meeting of the General Committee at the Chamber of Commerce rooms at 3:30 P. M. Wednesday. The Medical Advisory Board is to meet at St. John's Guild, 501 Fifth Avenue, on Monday at 4:30 P. M. An exhibition is to be held in Madison Square Garden on June 16.

The contributions received yesterday were: James Speyer, $5,000; C. Bruno, $100; Hazleton (Penn.) Red Cross Auxiliary, $60; James H. Fay, $5; Miss Margaret W. Bird, $1.

MR. CLEVELAND ON THE WAR.

The ex-President Sympathizes with the Aims of the Red Cross Society.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Ex-President Cleveland has written a letter to the Secretary of the committee appointed to collect funds for the Red Cross Society, the funds to be used for the relief of soldiers during the war, expressing his regret at being unable to attend a meeting of the society here. Among other things the letter contains the following:

"War is a national affliction, even when best justified and most clearly unavoidable. Whatever proof it furnishes of man's advance in civilization and the growth of human kinship is apt to be found in the efforts to which it gives rise, for the alleviation of the horrors of battle, and for the relief and comfort of those who must suffer and die.

"The Society of the Red Cross, devoted to these humane and merciful ministrations, deserves the hearty co-operation and aid of all good citizens, who estimate at their just value the patriotism and devotion of those who fight in their country's cause."

A Benefit for the Soldiers.

The Women's National War Relief Association, of which Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth is Director General, is to give an interesting entertainment at the Windsor Hotel to-day, from 4 to 8:30. The proceeds will be devoted to the work of equipping the hospital ship. The military band of Governors Island will furnish music for a promenade. Mme. Marie Decca will give some soprano solos and W. H. McKinley, the tenor; Albert Gerard-Thiers, Mme. Schelling, Perry Averill, and Mrs. Murphy will also sing. Mrs. Theodore Sutro, who is in charge of the affair, will play the piano. Gustav Bimberg, the violinist, will play. Will Carleton will present a production of his own.

First Aid to the Injured.

The Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, with rooms in the United Charities Building, is prepared to furnish for military use the esmarch triangular bandage, which can be used in thirty-two different ways for injuries to the body. The fourteenth annual report of the society just issued shows the number of persons instructed since the organization of the society to have been 9,992, of whom 1,185 were policemen. Twenty-four classes are now being instructed. One hundred and seventy-eight firemen are among those receiving instruction.

PROPOSED TROLLEY ROAD

Engineer Hubbard's Plan for Widening the Boulevard Between Plainfield and Elizabeth, N. J.

IT REMOVES MANY HOUSES

Cost of the Work Estimated at $500,000, Which It Is Thought Could Be Raised by Selling the Franchise for the Line.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 3.—Civil Engineer Frank J. Hubbard of this city, who has been employed by the Union County Board of Freeholders to prepare the maps and plans of the proposed widened county boulevard, between Plainfield and Elizabeth, in order to build a trolley road along the route under the provisions of the Squire law, has completed his work. It is estimated that the work cannot be accomplished for less than $500,000, which sum it is calculated can be raised by the sale of the franchise for the trolley road to the highest bidder.

The boulevard proper is planned to commence at the intersection of North and Watchung Avenues, in this city. At present North Avenue is 66 feet wide, and it is proposed to take an additional 34 feet from private property to make it the required 100 feet in width. The first building that will be encountered is a meat market owned by J. H. Sorenson, on the corner of North and Watching Avenues, which will have to be removed entirely from the site. A few hundred feet further on is the factory of the oil cloth company, with 120 feet frontage, from which a slice of thirty feet will have to be cut off. A little beyond that is the works of the Aluminium Plate and Press Company, which will also have to be shortened thirty feet to come within the required limit.

From that point to Fanwood it will be necessary to move six houses from their present sites to allow the widening of the street, while all the building lots fronting the street will have to suffer a reduction. In Fanwood only four buildings will have to be touched, but one of these is the Post Office. North Avenue now runs in a winding direction through Fanwood, but it is intended to straighten it.

No particular changes along the road are necessary from Fanwood to Westfield, but in the latter place a large amount of costly and extensive work is in prospect. The boulevard will run through the centre of Westfield, 100 feet wide. Several buildings will have to be bought, as their sites will be required. A large slice will have to be cut off the brick building occupied by The Westfield Standard, and half of the Westfield Clubhouse will have to be torn down. The widening will take off a corner of the Methodist church property also, and the Park Hotel will have to be either demolished or removed to another site. After leaving the business centre of Westfield it will be necessary to remove several residences, and especially beyond Picton Street, where it is proposed to cut through a block from Central Avenue to Elmer Street.

After leaving Westfield no buildings will be touched till Garwood is reached, where three houses and a hotel will have to be removed. The crook in the country road between Garwood and Cranford will be straightened. It will run into Cranford on the south side of the town, and twelve buildings will have to make way for it. At Eastmas Street the widening will end and the trolley will run over North Avenue past the Post Office block to Alden Street. The bridge over the Rahway River will have to be widened, and further on ten houses will have to be moved.

The road will then continue through Union Township on the present county road, but will have to be narrowed to pass under the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks at South Cranford. Every house from that point to Roselle will have to be removed from its present site.

In Elizabeth the widening stops at Orchard Street. No houses are affected in that city. The trolley will go along Westfield Avenue and connect with the present line on Morris Avenue, and thence to the railroad station.

HUDSON RIVER BOAT ENLARGED.

The Flier New York Returns from Her Albany Trip.

The Hudson River flier New York of the Albany Day Line was thrown open for inspection yesterday on her return from the up-river trip, and the night before the citizens of Albany had an opportunity to view the important changes that have been made in her during the Winter.

She was illuminated extensively at the capital with colored lanterns, which threw their reflections on the water, so that she looked like a veritable fairy palace floating in water tinted with many hues. The New York and her sister boats, with their yacht-like lines and three buff-colored funnels abreast are familiar to all the folk along the river, and not more for their beauty than for speed, which, including stops, is maintained at 20 miles with the regularity of a railroad train. Between stops, 23 miles is often made, and with the tide and wind, the New York has made 30 miles.

The Albany was lengthened in 1892, giving her a length 15 feet greater than that of the New York. Last Winter the New York was lengthened 30 feet, and she is now therefore 15 feet the longer. The work was done at Erie Basin, when the hull and upper structure were cut in two between the engine and boilers.

The forward part, including the funnels, was then moved forward thirty feet, resting in a cradle that had been prepared in the dry dock, and the hiatus was then filled in with the new section. This gave the boat a length of 331 feet on the water line and 341 feet over all. Her other dimensions are: Beam, 40 feet; over guards, 74 feet; depth, 12 feet, and draught, 6 feet.

The additional space thus given on the main deck makes room for the easy handling of a large number of passengers, embarking and disembarking, while on the upper deck a large social hall is created, with capacious bay windows at either side for observation. A number of fine oil paintings decorate the new portion of the saloon, while the whole interior has been revamped and ornamented in cool shades of color. The private suits have been refitted, and combine a variety of features for the comfort of day travelers.

Capt. Briggs, who has been nearly fifty years on the river, is very proud of his craft. His only regret is that he never has a chance to show his heels to some of the crack boats of the Sound and New York Bay.

PARADE OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Many Children of the Borough of the Bronx in Line.

After almost daily postponements from May 27, the Sunday school children of the Borough of the Bronx paraded yesterday afternoon. The schools that participated were:

First Division J. G. Martin, Marshal.—Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, North New York Congregational, Fort Morris Congregational, North New York Methodist, Bethany Presbyterian, Elton Avenue German Methodist, and the Mott Avenue Methodist.

Second Division, J. H. Dienken, Marshal.—Centenary Methodist, Morris Avenue Congregational, Woodstock Presbyterian, Woodstock Methodist, Church of the Disciples, Church of the Disciples Branch, Morrisania Presbyterian, Church of the Comforters, Ascension Baptist, Eagle Avenue Baptist, Lutheran, and the Swedish Methodist Episcopal.

Third Division, D. B. Detweiler, Marshal.—Methodist Episcopal, Tremont Presbyterian, Tremont Baptist, Trinity Congregational, Christ Congregational, and the Thessalonica Baptist.

After the parade the children repaired to their various Sunday schools and partook of ice cream and cake that had been furnished by the teachers of the various classes.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

A Greek Professorship Filled After Much Balloting.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 3.—At the third day's session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, opening devotional service was led by Prof. J. T. Bergen of Hope College, Holland, Mich.

The Synod then proceeded to elect a Professor of Greek in the Brunswick Theological Seminary Ballot after ballot was taken without a choice being made. The Rev. M. H. Hutton of New Brunswick and the Rev. J. H. Gillespie were the leaders, and they ran even on every ballot. It was practically a dead-lock, the adherents of the two leading candidates holding their ground, while the few scattering votes went for other favored men. The Rev. W. H. Demarest of Catskill was gradually gaining ground when the Synod adjourned at noon.

At the afternoon session the balloting was again resumed, and Mr. Demarest, who continued to gain ground, was in the lead on the thirteenth ballot. Upon the eighteenth ballot, which was taken just before adjournment this afternoon, Mr. Gillespie was elected.

LECTURE BY GEN. SICKLES.

Thirtieth Annual Address in the Butterfield Course at Union College Received with Applause.

SCHENECTADY, June 3.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles delivered to-night the thirtieth lecture in the Butterfield course at Union College. He was introduced by Gen. Butterfield, and was received with great cheers and enthusiasm. He opened by expressing great sympathy for the Queen of Spain.

His discourse was without notes and more in a conversational and instructive tone than in an oratorical or forensic effort. He sought to explain in connection with the topic of Spain the origin and causes of the present war., which, he said, had been imminent and inevitable for more than a quarter of a century, although causes had existed much longer, growing out of the different factors arising in the relative civilizations and governments produced from the two systems—one of independent self-government, growing out of the people as the foundation base; the other the residuum of a government resting on the bases of ancient despotism and monarchical systems, which permitted cruelties, exactions, and treatment that Americans were ignorant and abhorrent of. The cry of "Remember the Maine!" was not the cause de ipso of the war, but, poured upon the elements that existed, it crystallized and made powerful the undercurrent of hostility of principles that statesmen recognized and foresaw, but the people would realize later, as they had the differences between slavery and freedom that caused the war of 1861. He said that he well had truly said that there was an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery.

Gen. Sickles said that history and experience was but repeating itself; that there was an irrepressible antagonism between the fruits of Spanish colonial despotism and American ideas of self-government—self-respect, and the freedom of manhood; hence the inevitable result, sooner or later—war—and now it had come. He said we must keep Manila. It was consecrated ground by American valor and the favor of Divine Providence; the Maine was avenged at Manila. He looked to it as the seed planted that should cause the American people, through their representatives, to enact legislation that would restore to the American flag and the American ship the supremacy in transportation and upbuilding of country it once held when wooden ships were the carriers and fighters.

The United States were bound to America for self-government on the American Continent. Cuba and Puerto Rico were the only exceptions, and now they would get it as the outcome of unexpected results.

The General was repeatedly interrupted by cheers and applause, and the last lecture was declared one of the most appropriate and useful of the whole course. Notice was given that the total prizes and awards for the students in the lecture course, amounting to several hundred dollars, would be distributed to the students adjudged winners on commencement day, June 22, and those who missed an award of the value in any token or gift of silver or precious metal could so have it upon giving notice to President Raymond.

FOR HARVARD OVERSEERS.

Names of the Nominees to be Voted For on Commencement Day.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—A statement has been issued by James P. Parmenter, Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Harvard Alumni Association, announcing that the votes for nominees for the office of Overseer, to be voted for on Commencement Day, June 29, has resulted in the selection of the following ten candidates, who received the highest number of the 2,017 ballots cast, and whose names will accordingly be placed on the official ballot at Commencement:

1853, Robert Samuel Rantoul, Salem; 1858, Winslow Warren, Dedham; 1860, George Everett Adams, Chicago; 1861, Norwood Penrose Hallowell, West Medford; 1862, Henry Shippen Huldekeper, Philadelphia; 1865, Moorfield Story, Brookline; 1890, Austen George Fox, New York; 1860, Francis Henry Appleton, Peabody; 1872, William Caleb Loring; 1877, Sigourney Butler, Boston.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Annual Commencement Ceremonies at the Charity Hospital.

The twenty-third annual commencement of the New York City Training School for Nurses was held yesterday afternoon at the Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island. The amphitheatre was decorated with flags and bunting.

Dr. E. S. Peck, Chairman of the Board of Examiners, presided, and spoke of the work being accomplished. John W. Keller, Commissioner of Public Charities, made a brief address, and presented each graduate with a small gift. Dr. Charles E. Quimby, one of the visiting physicians, exhorted the young women to perform their duties conscientiously, and gave them some good advice. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Chairman of the Advisory Board, presented the diplomas and told of the growth of the school. The closing address and benediction were given by the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension.

The class of 1898 numbers thirty-seven members, twelve of which are in the graduate course They hail from most of the Eastern States, and several come from distant climes. During the course they have been assigned to Gouverneur, Harlem, Fordham, and Maternity Hospitals, which are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Charities.

A reception at the Nurses' Home was held last night.

Loving Cup for Dr. Kellogg.

The Alumni Association of Welson & Kellogg's School gave its annual dinner at the Hotel Martin last evening. In addition to the members of the association, the professors and members of the class of '98 were present. W. D. Bowerman, on behalf of the association and class of '98, presented a solid silver loving cup to Dr. John M. Kellogg on the occasion of his permanently retiring from active school work. Dr. Kellogg briefly expressed his appreciation of the gift.

Reception at Collegiate School.

An informal reception was given by the graduating class of the Collegiate School, 241 West Seventy-seventh Street, to the undergraduates last evening. The members of the class are Ralph A. Belknap, W. Ten Eyck Elmendorf, Ambrose Hardenbergh, Jesse Pickard, and Lawrence Slade. A musical programme was given, followed by a dance in the gymnasium.

Chapin School Commencement.

The closing exercises of the Chapin Collegiate School, 721 Madison Avenue, were held yesterday morning: First-grade certificates were awarded to A. V. Luebbers, R. N. Chambers, H. F. Schwarz, G. A. Talbot, R. K. Tomlin, Jr., Alfred Herrmann, J. A. Frank, Farrington Sheldon, and R. B. Decker. The graduates were H. H. Buckingham, H. L. De Vall, R. G. Dufourcq, G. C. O. Haas, and A. V. Luebbers.

Normal College Alumnae "At Home."

The Normal College Alumnae Association gave an "At Home" at the Alumnae Settlement, 443 East Seventy third Street, yesterday afternoon. A majority of the alumnae were present. Among the hostesses were Mrs. Ernest Bunzl, Mrs. Alice R. Northrop, Miss Christiana Metzgar, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Dr. Elizabeth Jarrett, Dr. J. E. Merrill, Mrs. D. P. Hayes, and Miss A. Minnie Hertz.

ALLEGED X RAYS VICTIM.

P. J. Hardy Expires at the County Almshouse in Middletown, N. Y.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 3.—Patrick J. Hardy, who was examined under X rays at Loomis Sanitarium a few months ago, and who claimed that his flesh, skin, and internal organs were shriveled under the exposure, is dead. He was confined to his bed, and brought suit for $20,000 against the sanitarium. Three weeks ago he was removed to the county almshouse, where he died. The body was taken to New York yesterday by George A. Hardy, his uncle.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The National Convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies.

IT WILL BE HELD IN JULY

Rumors of the Abandonment of the Plan Unfounded—Tenth Anniversary of the Local Union.

Rumors have been afloat all the week that the International Christian Endeavor Convention set for Nashville July 6 to 10, might be abandoned. Such rumors have no foundation. A letter from Secretary Baid yesterday says there is no thought of giving up the convention. Yet it is admitted by leading Endeavorers of New York that the prospects for an attendance comparable with previous years is small. Within the week two Western transportation managers have asked to combine with the New York delegation on some of the latter's proposed side trips in order to secure a total sufficient to command a certain rate. One of these requests came from what has been in the past one of the very largest managers of Endeavor excursions. The outlook for a delegation from New York is little, if any, better. There is to be a big Endeavor rally in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, Friday evening, the occasion being the tenth anniversary of Christian Endeavor in New York. An effort is to be made at that time to ascertain how many are planning to go to Nashville, and local Chairman Landrith of Nashville will be present and try to interest New York Endeavorers. The reason for this condition of things is all due to the war. A considerable number of the society's members are in the army and navy, and others have relatives at the front. But the greatest cause is the fact that the war so absorbs the attention of everybody that it is found impossible to arouse that enthusiasm necessary to a successful convention.

The New York local union is among the largest in the country. Ten years of its existence are now closed, and the event is to be celebrated in a rally in Pilgrim Church, Harlem, on Friday evening and Saturday. The opening mass meeting will have as speakers the Rev. Dr. Ira Landrith, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, and the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia. On Saturday there will be a junior rally, and a conference presided over by W. T. Ellis. In the evening there will be a conference led by the Rev. James A. Francis of the Second Avenue Baptist Church.

The New York Union was organized on May 24, 1888, at a meeting held in the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. Perhaps its greatest achievement was the originating of the Twelfth Legion idea, which has now become a part of the Christian Endeavor movement of the whole country.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 12.

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SUBJECT—Jesus crucified.—Matt., xxvii., 35-50.

GOLDEN TEXT—Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures.—Second Cor., xv., 3.

In our recent lesson on "The Judgment Day" we saw that every man's eternal destiny is determined by his relation to Jesus Christ. To be truly united to Him, and so eternally blessed, is not simply "to live unto Him." Such living must have a solid and Scriptural foundation on which it is based. As we saw last week, every man must recognize that in himself he is by nature "in Adam," and stands before the bar of God guilty and condemned, as Jesus stood before the bar of Pilate. Being condemned, he must suffer the penalty demanded by the law which he has transgressed, and so, as St. Paul says, he must see himself "crucified with Christ." (Gal., ii., 20.)

Until he recognizes these great facts concerning Christ and himself, he cannot—in any Scriptural sense—live unto Him who loved Him and gave Himself for Him. (II. Cor., v., 15.) He may do many noble and beautiful things for the good of men and be much admired and praised by men; but if he is not cleansed by the blood of Christ, which is the only thing that will blot out sin, and clothed with the righteousness of Christ, which is the only thing without spot or blemish—he will stand before God "not having a wedding garment," and his "own clothes" will "abhor" him.

The Crucifixion Foretold.

It is this culminating fact of redemption—the death of Christ—which claims our attention at this time. It was death by crucifixion. In the ordinary language of the time, which everybody understood, it was expressed by the phrase "lifted up." In the same way, we say of one who is to suffer the death penalty by the sentence of the law, he is to be "hung," because he is to be suspended from a gallows; and the French say he is to be "guillotined," because he is to be decapitated by a knife. So "lifted up" is significant of the setting up of a cross, bearing the victim. Hence our Lord said on one occasion, "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me"; and, it is added, "this He said, signifying what death He should die," not simply that He should die, but that it should be by crucifixion. That the people so understood Him is evident from their reply, "We have heard out of the law that Christ abideth forever; and how sayest Thou the Son of Man must be lifted up?" (John, xii., 32-34.)

The term therefore in itself does not mean "made conspicuous," or "faithfully proclaimed," as many have interpreted it, but it simply expresses the peculiar and dreadful manner in which He should die. That He should die this death He fully knew and clearly proclaimed, in the very beginning of His public ministry, when He told Nicodemus, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up." (John, iii., 14.) It was to a dead serpent, hanging limp and motionless—impaled or crucified—on "a pole," that the bitten Israelite was to look for healing and life. So it is to a crucified Saviour, that the guilty sinner is to look for pardon and peace.

Now this death was not the Jewish form of capital punishment, especially for blasphemy. Their mode was by stoning. (Lev., xxiv., 16.) Hence when Stephen was charged with speaking "blasphemous words," (Acts, vi., 11, 13, 59,) "they stoned him," and the Roman authorities took no notice of it. When they brought Jesus before Pilate, he probably thought it was a somewhat similar case of religious prejudice. So he said, "Take ye Him and judge Him according to your law." If they had done so they would have stoned Him, as they did Stephen, and Pilate, would probably, like Gallio, have "cared for none of those things." (Acts, xviii., 14-17.)

But it was not simply death that Jesus must suffer. It must be a death inflicted by the highest and most universally recognized authority known at that time among men. It must, therefore, be the sentence of the Roman law, and crucifixion was the Roman method of inflicting capital punishment. Hence it is written that the Jews at once answered Pilate, "It is not lawful for us to put any man to death," and it is added as an explanation, "that the saying of Jesus might be fulfilled, which He spake signifying what death He should die." (John, xviii., 34, 32.)

Christ Bearing His Cross.

The incidents of the crucifixion are so clearly revealed and are so well known that we need not dwell long upon them or recount them in detail. When Pilate finally consented to the demand of the Jews, as we saw last week, Jesus was delivered into the charge of the four soldiers whose duty it was to act as executioners. They at once led Him "into the common hall," (Mat., xxvii., 27,) "the hall called Pretorium," (Mark, xv., 16,) and gathered together the whole of the band with which they were connected. Understanding that He had been condemned to death because He claimed to be the King of the Jews, they proceeded to mock His claims as a matter of supreme enjoyment for themselves. When satiated with this brutal sport they led Him out to the place of execution, with His cross resting upon His shoulders and His accusation suspended from His neck. With Him two thieves, bearing their crosses and the record of their crimes, were also led out. The "taking up of a cross" was thus always associated, in the popular mind, with the idea of a condemned criminal.

Physically enfeebled by the night of suffering and by the double scourging He had endured, Jesus fainted beneath the weight of His cross, and it was at once laid upon the shoulders of "a man of Cyrene, Simon by name." (Matt., xxvii., 32.) He was probably a colored man, from Upper Egypt. Nothing more is said of him than that he simply "passed by, coming out of the country," and that he was "the father of Alexander and Rufus." (Mark, xv., 21.) If this "Rufus" is the same as the one to whom St. Paul sends greetings in his Epistle to the Romans, (xvi., 13,) both he and his mother—Simon's wife—must have become disciples of Jesus, and were held in very affectionate esteem by the Apostle.

It was but a short journey to reach the place of execution, just beyond the gates of Jerusalem. It was not in any sense a "mount, but only a comparatively smooth, rounded knoll, rising not more than eighteen feet above the surrounding levels. It was called "Golgotha," in Hebrew, and "Calvaria," in Latin; both words meaning literally, "a bare skull." (Young.) To describe a similar spot we would say "a headland," or "the brow of a hill."

Method of the Sacrifice.

Before proceeding with their task as executioners, the soldiers—as was customary—offered their prisoners "vinegar to drink mingled with gall," (Matt., xxvii., 33,) or, as St. Mark says, "wine mingled with myrrh," (xv., 23.) This was a wine medicated with some powerful opiate. It was provided by tender-hearted women, and given, not as a token of sympathy with the criminal or his cause, but simply in some measure to allay sensibility to suffering. The two thieves drank, but Jesus would not; all the sensibilities of His human nature were to be unblunted, and all His faculties unclouded.

After partaking of this wine, the condemned were stripped of their clothing, and laid, each upon his cross, on the ground. They were made fast, by nails driven through the hands and feet, or by a lashing of cords. In this case it was by nailing. Each cross, bearing its bleeding victim, was then "lifted up" and dropped into a hole previously prepared for its reception. When it was secured the sufferer hung within easy reach of every passer by. Then there usually followed a long, painful death by starvation or exhaustion. In this case, however, it was desirable that death should be hastened, because the next day would be the Passover Sabbath, and "that Sabbath day was an high day." (John xix., 31.) The legs of the malefactors were therefore broken, but not those of Jesus. He was already dead, having laid down His life Himself, as He had said He would. (John x., 15-18.)

Fulfilling the Prophecies.

Now John says "these things were done, that the Scripture should be fulfilled—a bone of Him shall not be broken," (xix., 36.) There is no distinct prophecy to this effect concerning the Messiah, but it was one of the explicit directions connected with the slaying and eating of the sacrificial lamb of the Passover—"neither shall ye break a bone thereof." (Exodus xii., 46.) Therefore, when "The Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," was crucified, not a bone of His body was broken. One of the soldiers, however, thrust a spear into His side, thus unwittingly fulfilling a prophecy of Zechariah (xii., 10,) as the nailing to the cross had fulfilled that of King David. (Psalms xxii., 16, 17.)

St. Mark says that the crucifixion began at "the third hour," (xv., 25,) or as we would say at 9 o'clock in the morning. It was the hour when the morning sacrifice was offered in the temple. It lasted until "the ninth hour," (Matthew xxvii., 46,) or three in the afternoon, the hour when the evening sacrifice was offered. During the first three hours the priests and rulers, the scribes and elders, the Roman soldiers, and "they that passed by," all united in reviling and mocking Jesus as He was stretched upon the cross before them. Even the thieves at His side joined in the taunts.

About noon, however, when the sun was shining in its meridian glory and fullness, the scene began to change. All the reviling ceased, and a solemn awe began to settle upon the crowd. A mysterious darkness spread itself "over all the earth." (Luke xxiii., 44.) For three hours it completely covered the city, and was still. Then the silence was broken by the bitter cry of Jesus Himself, "Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani," "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken Me?" (Mark xv., 34.) A deeper darkness rested upon His mind and heart than that which enveloped the land, for the face of God, His father, was turned away from Him in this hour of His extremity. All the sinner's substitute, His cry was the agonizing cry of a soul separated from God by sin, for "on Him" was laid "the iniquity of us all." (Isaiah liii., 6.)

Then the earth heaved with a great quaking, Rocks were rent and graves were opened. The temple itself trembled, and the heavy veil—beyond which none but the high priest could ever enter, and he only once a year—"was rent in twain from the top to the bottom." (Matthew xxvii., 51, 52.) Then Jesus said, "It is finished." (John, xix., 30.) "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit." (Luke xxiii., 46.) "And he bowed His head, and gave up the ghost." (John xix., 30.) No such phenomena ever accompanied the death of a man, before or since. No wonder that the Centurion cried out, "Truly this Man was the Son of God." (Mark xv., 20.)

Reasons for Christ's Mode of Death.

Thus Jesus of Nazareth "suffered under Pontius Pilate." (Apostles' Creed.) It is an undoubted fact of history, but it is a more wonderful act of Divine grace. He was not stoned or beheaded, but He was crucified—the most awful form of death ever devised by the ingenuity of sinful man. It contained in itself the most intense and dreadful physical pain, long continued and ever increasing—the most bitter agony of mind—and the deepest sense of moral degradation. Why should our blessed Redeemer be subjected to such torment? And why were His sufferings more efficacious than those of the malefactors at His side? These were the questions of a thoughtful Bible class scholar. They may be asked by many others.

He was there as the sinner's substitute, bearing the penalty demanded by the broken law of God. But the penalty of the broken law was not "suffering." It was simply "death." "In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." (Gen. ii., 17.) "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." (Ezek. xviii., 4.) Thus said the law, and nothing more. In fact, suffering never atones for sin. It may be, and often is, the result of sin, but it never makes atonement for it, and it is a false hope for any one to suppose that pain of the body can blot out the sin of the soul.

It was when men knew not God that they had this idea, and devised such a death as crucifixion to express it. But we find as the power and influence of the Gospel has extended, enlightened men have ever been seeking more and more to eliminate the item of suffering from the penalty of the law. Everywhere they are trying to make the death of the doomed more speedy and less painful—death, and not suffering, being recognized as the full satisfaction of even human law. So when the Apostle Peter says: "Christ also hath once suffered for sins—the Just for the unjust," (I. Peter iii., 18,) he is not speaking of the pain He endured, but of the death He died; for Peter uses the word "suffer" in the same sense that Paul uses the word "crucify."

If Jesus, therefore, had died as most men die, in the midst of friends, and ministered to by tender, loving hands, He would have fully met the requirements of the Law, but He would not fully have met our condition. So He did not "lay down His life" in Bethany, but on the cross in Jerusalem, that He, as the sinner's substitute, "by the grace of God, should taste death for every man." (Heb. ii., 9.) Dying thus, no man, in any condition, in any time or in any land, no matter how wretched and how much of an outcast, can ever say, "He did not die for me, for when He died 'He was numbered with the transgressors.'" (Mark xv., 28.) Even then there was one at His side, who acknowledged that He suffered "justly," receiving "the due reward" of His deeds when He died by that horrible death. But he turned to Him, penitent and believing, and that day he entered Paradise. Another, just as guilty as he, suffering just as he did, went to his death without hope or promise, because he was impenitent and unbelieving.

Questions On the Lesson.

What is the connection between this lesson and that of last week, and why is it important to see this connection?

By what term was death by crucifixion commonly expressed, and how is it illustrated?

What was the Jewish penalty for "blasphemy," and how is it illustrated?

Why was Jesus sentenced by Pilate? What occurred when he had given the sentence and on the way to the cross?

What is said of the place where Jesus was crucified, and what was done when it was reached?

What was the process of crucifixion, and what prophecies were fulfilled in the case of Jesus?

How long did the crucifixion last, what occurred during the time, and what is said of it?

What is said of the sufferings involved in death by crucifixion, and what questions naturally arise?

What is said of "suffering" as an atonement for sin and of the efforts made to eliminate it from the death penalty?

Why, then, did Jesus die by crucifixion, and what is said of the effect of His death upon the malefactors?

SUMMER WORK OF CHURCHES.

Planning for Outings and Vacations for Poor Mothers and Children.

Grace Parish has recently purchased a farm at New Canaan, Conn., for its proposed Grace Home. The change from Far Rockaway has been under contemplation for nearly two years, and it has been the expectation that the new home would be ready for this season. Far Rockaway is not all that Grace Parish desires, but the Summer work will have to be carried on there for one year more. Work upon the New Canaan plant is to begin at an early date. It will accommodate 100 children, and there will be a wing of the building for mothers.

The Summer home of the Church of the Incarnation, in Westchester County, and the Arthur Brooks Memorial Cottage will have a new man in charge this Summer in the Rev. H. R. Wadleigh, who takes up the work on July 1. Calvary, St. Bartholomew's, St. Agnes's Chapel, and other churches are planning for larger Summer work this year than usual.

The Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor is to open on Friday a new house called Sea Breeze on its property at West Coney Island. Into this new building have been put every improvement to adapt it to the care of deserving children and mothers. The location is near the lighthouse, very quiet, and the building, while of wood, is so arranged that danger from fire is very remote. It has 350 feet front, wide halls, and cost $35,000. One wing will accommodate 100 children, and the other 60 mothers and children. Donors of the building fund include John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Richard Auchmuty, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John A. Hadden, Jr., John T. Agnew, and S. D. Babcock. It is intended to send to this resort this year 20,000 children. Four all-day excursions will be given each week, and the number on each will be about 450.

The Children's Aid Society is to enlarge its work at Kensico. Heretofore only girls and little boys have received the benefit of the Summer home the Astor cottages, but this year companies of about 100 larger boys will go to Brace Farm School for a two weeks' outing. The farm contains 125 acres. The boys go for a vacation solely, and will not interfere with the work of the farm. The latter consists in the training of boys up to the age of eighteen to become farmers and gardeners.

St. Bartholomew's Church begins sending children to Trumbull, Conn., On July 5 in parties of fifty, each for a week's stay. Besides these, day trips are sent by the parish to Rockaway and up the Hudson. Another feature of this parish's Summer work is the roof garden on the new parish house in East Forty-second Street. Every Thursday evening the roof is lighted by electricity, and there are dancing and refreshments.

St. John's Guild, with its floating hospital, is preparing for an unusually active season. The Secretary, Duff G. Maynard, said yesterday that it is predicted the coming Summer will see more suffering among the poor children than ever before. "Our calculations are based on the rise in the price of wheat. Many bakers are using inferior breadstuffs, and the effect will be first felt by the poor, especially the poor children."

WILLIS AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

Dedication Services of the Most Unique Church in the City.

The most unique church edifice in New York if not in America is the new Willis Avenue Methodist Church, formerly the North New York, at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, the Rev. W. H. Barton, pastor. The dedication festival is to begin to-morrow morning, and although it will not be continuous it will cover a period of two weeks. The speakers to-morrow will be the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, the Rev. J. S. Stone, and the Rev. Dr. F. M. North. There will also be held to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock, a local Epworth League rally, the Rev. Albert Swift presiding.

The exercises for next week include a service on Tuesday evening, when the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church and Moderator of New York Presbytery, will preach the sermon. On Wednesday evening a concert will be given under the auspices of the Handel Society, George Meger conductor. A reception will be given on Thursday evening, and on Friday evening a conference of class workers. Bishop Andrews will preach the regular dedication sermon one week from to-morrow morning, and that evening there will be a platform meeting, with former pastors as speakers. On the succeeding Sunday there will be a rally of railroad men.

The reason the church is so unique is because it is built like a business block, modified in exterior plan to suggest its religious character. Its base line is only 75 by 100 feet, and yet it contains a parsonage with three stories and containing fourteen rooms, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 900, a Sunday school room seating 1,200, prayer and class rooms seating 500, a large kitchen, store room, boiler room, &c. The feat is accomplished by building into the air. The cost is a little above $65,000. The design is in great part that of the pastor.

"The New York Church of the future may resemble a business block," said the Rev. Dr. F. M. North of the Methodist Church Extension Society yesterday. "The price of land on Manhattan Island is easily three times what it is in Brooklyn. It is so excessive that it is becoming next to impossible to start new church foundations save in wealthy neighborhoods or without outside assistance. Down town it is impossible. And I see no reason why a church would be any less a church if built in the form of a business block. The Lord's work must be made to meet this day conditions in so far as those conditions are economically right."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

Building to be Erected on the West Side by Beneficiaries of the Cult.

Three persons, whose names will not be divulged, subscribed a large sum of money toward the erection of a new Christian Scientist Church in this city. One of them, who had been, as he claimed, healed in an almost miraculous manner by Christian Science, gave $50,000. All belonged to the Second Church, Scientist, which has a congregation of about 500 and has been for the past two years holding service in Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. This congregation voted to help the larger contributors, and as the east side was not altogether the best for location, a plot of land 75 by 100 feet was purchased by a member of the congregation and will be deeded at the proper time to the Second Church. This plot is situated on the southeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street and Central Park West. There now stands upon it a five-story flat, but this will be torn down as soon as some leases expire, and a church will be erected. This church will be, like all other Christian Scientist churches, a part of the mother church situated in Boston, and which now claims to have 12,000 members. These are scattered throughout the country and represent the strength of the movement. The new church here will be in the Grecian style, as all new ones are, and will be constructed of New Hampshire granite. The seating capacity will be 1,000. The cost, with the land, will be $175,000. The readers of the Second Church are Laura and John C. Lathrop. Detailed plans of the new church have not yet been drawn. It was said yesterday that nearly all of the considerable contributors to the building fund are persons who claim to have been healed of diseases.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Preparations for the Annual Gathering to be Held at Saratoga in July.

The sixth annual convention of the Epworth League will be held this year at Saratoga July 14 to 17, inclusive, and the leaguers of the Second General Conference District, which comprises the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Connecticut, are already turning their attention to preparations to attend it. Side trips are being arranged to Lake George, Prospect Mountain, Mount McGregor, the State capital, and other places. Among the speakers at the convention will be the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley of New York, Samuel Dickie of Michigan, the Rev. Wallace McMullen of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Jordan of Brooklyn.

The local committee, from which information may be had, is composed of Cornelius S. Loder, 271 Broadway; Charles E. Haight, 363 Broadway; Frederick L. Foster, 727 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, and George U. Todd, 627 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Delegates from this vicinity will go in a special train over the West Shore Railroad. Tickets, including all expenses for four days, will be $10.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' WORK.

Development of the Chapter in the Tenement Districts—General Notes.

At a recent meeting of the Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters the name was changed to the King's Daughters Settlement, with a view of putting this branch of missionary work into more definite relations with modern methods. This change of name will be accompanied by certain changes in the detail of the work which will necessitate increased efforts on the part of the members of the chapter. The King's Daughters Settlement will remain at 48 Henry Street, and will continue in charge of a Board of Managers. It is entirely supported by voluntary contributions and yearly pledges are desired from circles as well as from individuals. The expenditures for the year ending April, 1898, amounted to nearly $5,000. There is now but little more than $300 cash in hand. During the working year just closed 253 children and 41 adults were sent into the country, 1,260 children and 283 adults were sent on day excursions, 5,730 garments and 7,769 bouquets of flowers were given away. The chief features of the work of this Settlement this year will be: Visiting and relief work, special Summer nursing, flower distribution, free baths, evening school, kindergartens, free circulating library, penny provident station, and playgrounds for children.

The King's Daughters throughout the country are now engaged in the work of collecting money for a Cuban relief fund. Much of it is sent to the headquarters of the order in this city. In many small cities and villages contribution boxes are kept constantly in the Post Offices and other public places.

There is a large number of King's Daughters in Sea Cliff, L. I., this Summer, most of them being residents of New York. A few days ago they presented a silk American flag to the Methodist Church at that place.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome of this city recently gave her lecture on "Lost Crowns" in Oswego, this State, in aid of the King's Daughters' project to provide a much-needed infirmary in the Oswego Orphan Asylum. The King's Daughters of Zion and St. Timothy's Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, at their last regular meeting, made a substantial donation of cash to the Woman's National Relief Association.

Vacations of City Pastors.

Pastors' Summer plans bring the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus of the Armour Institute, Chicago, to New York for two months. During July he is to preach at the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, and during August at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry near Clark Street, Brooklyn. In the latter services several congregations will unite. They are the First and Second Presbyterian, the Rev. Dr. Storrs's Pilgrim Congregational and the Reformed Church on the Heights. The Rev. Dr. Storrs will spend the Summer at Shelter Island. The other preachers at the First Presbyterian, Brooklyn, will be President Raymond of Union, the Rev. Dr. I. J. Lansing of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Archibald McCullagh of Worcester.

In the Flatbush Reformed Church, Brooklyn, a new organ, costing $11,000, is to be placed this Summer, and services meanwhile will be held in the chapel. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Wells, will go to the Adirondacks, and preachers for him will include the Rev. W. V. D. Strong and the Rev. W. V. Kelley.

All Souls' Universalist, Brooklyn, will be closed after the second Sunday in July, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Colman Adams, will go to

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
AMERICAN—Black Hussar—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
CASINO—Erminie—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
COLUMBUS—The Banker's Daughter—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Squadron—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Amorita—8:20. Matinée 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Celebrated Case—8:15. Matinée 2:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15. Matinée 2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LENOX LYCEUM—Promenade Concert—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée 2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30. Matinée 2:15.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
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SILVER AND THE SENATE.

If the people of this country had not learned to expect from the Senate of the United States the most senseless and unpatriotic behavior of which any given occasion admitted they might be astonished at the action of that body yesterday. To make the special necessities of the Government in time of war the pretext of an attack upon the public credit and of a renewed attempt to debase the currency is action that is properly to be described as treasonable. The people are so inured to such exhibitions from that quarter that they receive the announcement of this performance with comparative apathy. But the most experienced observers must feel some astonishment at the size of the majority. That forty-eight Senators out of seventy-nine should vote to meet the necessities of the war by coining four millions a month of silver dollars and issuing certificates against the "seigniorage" shows anew that the Senate is as unrepresentative of the people of the United States as if it assembled not only in another continent, but in another planet.

What makes this action seem so strangely remote is that not one of the Senators who voted for the amendment can really believe that it will really "do something for silver." Every pretense upon which the silver campaign was conducted has been since shown to be false. It has been shown to be false that there was any relation whatever between the price of silver and the price of wheat. It has been cumulatively shown to be false that there is any chance whatever of bimetallism by international agreement. The vote of the Senate is a purely academic affirmation of a notorious untruth. And that body does not even adhere to the false pretense that half a dollar's worth of silver is a dollar. It recognizes the mendacity of that proposition by proposing that the Government shall "coin" the profit of its own false pretenses, and shall by its own official action both affirm and deny that half is equal to the whole.

What is to come out of the muddle this action makes it not very clear. Of course, it will not be the enactment of this monstrous amendment. But although the Democrats and Populists and Silver Republicans are primarily to blame for this scandalous action of the Senate, the Republicans are not without fault. The pretense that a tariff for prohibition is a tariff for revenue is as false as the pretense that half a dollar's worth of silver is a dollar. And Mr. DINGLEY is as strenuous in maintaining the one as Senator TELLER the other. If the Republicans had adopted the principle of paying as they went for this war, issuing short-time Treasury certificates until the proceeds of taxation should become available, they would have been on secure ground. There would then have been no place for the propositions of coining silver and coining the seigniorage as a supplement to an enormous issue of bonds. Meanwhile a very practical comment upon the action of the Senate was Senator MORRILL'S inquiry what effect the proposition to pay soldiers in silver dollars would have upon enlistments.

PLATT AND THE MAYOR.

The rumor mongers persist in spreading the story that at the instance of Mr. PLATT Gov. BLACK has consented to remove Mayor VAN WYCK; whereupon Mr. PLATT agrees to renominate the Governor and harmony reigns once more in the Republican camp. We believe Senator PLATT to be too wise and Gov. BLACK too well advised to begin their campaign with so dangerous a move, but there is now no doubt that PLATT is angry at the ungrateful behavior of his Tammany partner. We find evidence of his wrath in the columns of our neighbor The Sun, which esteems him, enjoys his confidence, and often reflects his views. The Sun nowadays dislikes VAN WYCK as much as it disliked SETH Low last Fall. It recites the sins of Tammany in its issue of yesterday:

"Tammany, having obtained power, began with a policy of municipal administration which, undoubtedly, tended to disarm hostility to it and silence prevalent suspicion of its motives. Mayor VAN WYCK, however, is a foolish man, shallow, petulant, and of a narrow mind. He was not large enough to comprehend that he would best serve the interests of Tammany, making it impregnable in the city Government, by conducting his administration fairly, honestly, conservatively, and generally in a way to invite greater confidence. In his uneasy spirit he set out to pervert the election machinery to the predatory purposes of Tammany, though plainly the true interests of that organization dictated that it should at least make a show of political integrity. He reverted to trickery when Tammany, first of all, needed to make a record of square dealing with the people."

The revolting conduct of Tammany in dissembling its predatory purposes in the beginning in order to disarm hostility and allay suspicion must pain the candid soul of PLATT. He is chagrined, too, that he so misjudged VAN WYCK. Mr. PLATT, in pursuance of agreements and stipulations between himself and Tammany, supported and elected the Tammany candidate by running a candidate of his own. Any depth of perfidy or malfeasance which Mayor VAN WYCK might have sounded in the administration of his public trust would have evoked no protest from THOMAS C. PLATT. His moral nature would have been shocked, of course, and he would have suffered, but in silence. But Mayor VAN WYCK breaks faith with PLATT by removing two Republican Police Commissioners named by PLATT in accordance with the terms of the bargain, and at once Mr. PLATT'S friend The Sun assails him for breaking the pact:

"VAN WYCK is trying to play a nasty game to get control of the election machinery of this city, in violation of the spirit and plain intent of the election law, in order to use it corruptly. At a time when honesty was Tammany's best policy the silly VAN WYCK proceeded to convince the people of its sinister purposes."

This is not nice; it is, in fact, altogether childish. We had thought that Mr. PLATT was above so petulant an exhibition of temper. He made a perfectly immoral bargain with Tammany, an offensive and defensive alliance against the public. He must have known that Tammany would cheat him at the first opportunity. His game should have been to make Tammany give hostages. Fear of reprisals might have made the Mayor keep faith. Nothing else would. But it is weak and boyish for PLATT to turn around and abuse his late partner for acts of treachery which he would cheerfully have committed himself at the first occasion.

There will be no attempt to remove the Mayor, and Tammany's control of the election machinery will not enable it to corrupt the election. Gov. BLACK has sometimes exhibited great political hardihood—in the appointment of PLATT'S man PAYN, for instance. But he is not altogether destitute of sense and discretion. He is not going to forbid the people of this city of three and one-half millions of people to have a Tammany Mayor after a strong plurality of them have declared at the polls that they want a Tammany Mayor. Gov. BLACK is too prudent to fool with high explosives in a campaign year.

The talk about Tammany's control of the election machinery being a source of danger to the Republican Party is rubbish. Tammany cannot corrupt the election without the collusion of PLATT. The underlings may be ignorant, but PLATT is well acquainted with the election laws of this State, notably this section relating to the City of New York:

"It shall be the duty of the said Board of Police, annually, in the months of August and September, to appoint four Inspectors of Election, two poll clerks, and two ballot clerks for each election district in said city. Not more than two of the said Inspectors of Election, one of the said poll clerks, and one of the said ballot clerks for each district shall belong to the same political party or of the same political faith and opinion. * * * On or before Aug. 15 in any year the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of each of the said several political parties, may make and file with the said Board of Police a list of persons qualified to be such Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, and thereupon appointments shall be made as hereinbefore provided from the persons named in the said list or lists. * * * If more than one list for any political party is submitted to the Board of Police, the appointment shall be made from the list, if any, submitted by the organization of such party recognized as regular by the State Convention of such party held next before such 15th day of August."

One-half the Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks in this city will be Platt men. The Police Board cannot name Brookfield Republicans or Hess Republicans, if there be any of that brand except the lonely JACOB. There will be no frauds against PLATT'S party except with the connivance and participation of PLATT'S Inspectors and clerks. Even then there could be no frauds on a large scale without detection, and detection means the State prison. The machine Republicans know that the election laws of New York are hard to "beat." Didn't they try their best to beat them in 1884, and finally have to count and announce the vote as cast?

When Mr. PLATT or Mr. PLATT'S friends talk about "the imperative duty of legislation for the protection of the purity of the ballot in New York City," the very children know what is meant. That is a notification to Mayor VAN WYCK. It warns him that if he persists in disregarding the Platt-Tammany bargain the special session of the Platt Legislature will take the Bureau of Elections out of the control of Tammany and turn out the Police Board by charter amendments. That is the game of politics as it is played by the old hands. You cheat me and I'll rob you. The usual result is that a truce is declared and a new bargain made.

THE QUEEN REGENT.

The turmoil in the Spanish Cortes over an article by the veteran Republican, CASTELAR, attacking the Queen Regent probably reflects the feeling of the great body of politicians in Spain. The number of those who both wish and dare to make a scapegoat of the unfortunate lady is not likely to be large in that assembly. What is the feeling of the people, or whether they have any well-defined feeling on the subject, it is hard to say. In a country where there are but few journals, and these in the larger cities only, where most of these journals are the organs, not of parties but of partisan leaders, where the great majority of the people do not read, and where elections are generally corrupt, it is not easy to find out what the people really feel. Probably there is a strong sentiment of some sort dormant in the heart of the Spanish Nation, for with all allowance for their ignorance as to the cause of the present situation its heavy burden of misery and anxiety cannot leave them indifferent. Whether or not, as Señor CASTELAR intimates they have toward the Queen Regent the passionate resentment felt by the French toward MARIE ANTOINETTE, and, for that matter, toward the Spanish Empress of NAPOLEON III., is not certain.

But even if they have this sentiment it is not likely to take so savage a form as in the case of the Austrian on the French throne. The Spaniards are less advanced from the condition of the French a hundred years ago than any other people, but MARIA CRISTINA is in no danger of a violent death. Neither the Legislature nor the army would permit that, and both were participants in the killing of the French Queen. Nor was "L'Autrichienne" of a century since the sort of woman that now reigns in Spain. The latter is, by all accounts, self-contained, firm, courageous, and sincerely patriotic. She has borne modestly and unselfishly the part Fate has allotted to her, and has won the respect, if not the devotion, of the better Spanish leaders who have been associated with her. Moreover, she has the power at the decisive moment, if she feels that the present régime is in real danger, to meet revolution by a counter move.

On this point a recent letter in The Gaulois of Paris from its special correspondent in Madrid, who is on terms of some intimacy with the royal household, is important. In an interview with Count DE MORPHY, the private secretary of the Queen Regent, the Count said, as to the rumors of peril for the throne: "The enemies of the present monarchy do not count the republicans because they are not numerous, the Carlists because the people, so far from sympathizing with them, detest them; the least movement by one or the other would be repressed by the people before the authorities had time to intervene." This confidence in the people is, however, not the real source of the security of the throne. The same correspondent reports the words of "a Senator from Seville, a large land owner in Andalusia," as follows: "In case the storm predicted by the enemies of the present régime should arise, I know that the Queen Regent would not hesitate to take strong measures. In twenty-four hours she would establish a double dictatorship—civil and military. The two dictators would be Señor SILVELA, a man of great energy, who has at various times held office under CANOVAS, and Gen. POLAVIEJA, who won distinction in the Philippines, where he reduced the insurrection, by a wise policy and a will of iron, without having to resort to the cruelties of Gen. WEYLER in Cuba. With these statesmen any anti-monarchical demonstration would, I assure you, be swiftly repressed, for both are equally firm and entirely devoted to the royal family. Any revolutionary movement, however well prepared, would disappear in a single day."

It is plain that the Queen Regent does not intend to yield without a struggle, and does not expect that she will be forced to yield at all. The part assigned to Señor SILVELA confirms the judgment we have already expressed regarding him. With the views he is believed to hold as to the terms on which peace should be made, his relations with the Queen Regent are important.

CERVERA'S SQUADRON.

The yellow extras were engaged yesterday in giving currency to the report that Admiral CERVERA was not at Santiago, and had not been, but had instead started weeks ago for the Philippines. There is certainly something undermining to the intellect and destructive to the memory in the issuing of yellow extras. What is really surprising is that the theory which the yellow extras have so eagerly taken up should have originated not in New York but in Paris. The Parisian journalist who invented it had not had his intellect undermined and his memory destroyed by New York extras. How, then, could he have forgotten that the Queen Regent sent a dispatch of congratulation to Admiral CERVERA upon his success in taking his squadron out of the war and locking it up in Santiago Harbor, and that a banquet was given to the Admiral in Santiago, at which the intelligent Archbishop informed him that naval success was not sufficient, and that the Spanish flag must float over the Capitol at Washington?

What is more to the purpose is the showing that the Spanish Admiral has, in effect, declined a combat upon more equal terms than he is ever likely to get again. If he had come out of Santiago Harbor when Commodore SCHLEY appeared off its mouth he would not have been distinctly overmatched except in "the man behind the gun." He had four first-class armored cruisers against three battleships, an armored cruiser, and a protected cruiser. Of the American ships three were more powerful than his, but they were not so fast, and two were as fast, but they were not so powerful. He could have chosen his own position with reference to the Massachusetts, the Iowa, and the Texas, and he could have smashed the Brooklyn and the New Orleans.

That is to say, he could have done all this on paper, according to the rating of his ships. If he did not do it, it was because he was aware that the paper computations did not represent the comparative strength of the two squadrons. Of course, he could not have come out while the American squadron was actually at the harbor mouth without exposing his ships to destruction one at a time. But he learned from the bombardment just what the force opposed to him was, and he could have come out into the open when the American squadron withdrew. That is what he would have done if he had been seeking a decisive engagement on terms more favorable than he is likely ever to have again. Does anybody doubt what an American officer in command of the Spanish ships would have done when the alternative to breaking out by a daring but not too desperate venture was the lying idle and useless in a harbor? If an American officer had not come out and offered battle to a Spanish squadron, if the positions were reversed, he would have deserved to be court-martialed. Yet the Spanish Admiral chose to maintain an inert defensive, relying on his mines and his forts, when he had a chance to win glory for himself and strike a strong blow for his country. From a naval officer of this temper nothing whatever is to be feared. Admiral CERVERA has definitely taken himself and his squadron out of the war as a fighting force.

GET PUERTO RICO.

The point Secretary DAY is said to have made that we must capture Puerto Rico before Spain sues for peace in order to make sure of our indemnity is very well taken. It is important, however, that it should be supplemented by the declaration that the island is to be held, not as the security for the indemnity, but as being itself the indemnity, in whole or in part.

If we hold Puerto Rico as security for the payment of the costs of the war, Spain will have an equity of redemption. She may raise the money and redeem the island. That is not to be regarded as admissible. Whether or not we want Puerto Rico for ourselves, we cannot allow Spain to keep it. She must quit this hemisphere. It would be a cause of constant irritation and danger if she should continue to enjoy the right to send ships of war to possessions of her own in waters near Cuba and our own coasts. The only prudent, the only safe course, is to expel her from the New World altogether.

The preparations to invade and capture Puerto Rico are wise and timely. Make the island ours and the treaty of peace will confirm our title.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That kindness of heart, though eminently commendable in itself, needs a strong infusion of common sense to insure it against turning into more or less absurd sentimentality, is a fact well illustrated by a letter originally printed in The Cleveland Leader, and now sent around the country in leaflet form. It opposes with much vehemence the system of licenses, by the adoption of which many cities and towns have at least decreased the number of worthless and dangerous dogs in their streets. The writer of the letter is especially indignant that societies organized for the high purpose of protecting animals from cruel treatment not only urge the extension of this system, but employ as much of its proceeds as they can get in the carrying on of their work. "If a city or a State," exclaims this too consistent person, "is to collect license fees and kill every innocent animal whose owner cannot or does not pay the fee, and use this blood money to educate children in the public schools about kindness to animals, or give it to public libraries to spread knowledge, let them do such unfortunate work. But it is a very different thing for a humane society to do this." In other words, any plan that has, as one of its consequences, the infliction of pain and death upon animals, is to be condemned by all good people. No such conclusion can be reached, of course, except from the premises that all life is sacred, and that its relation to human profit or convenience is a matter not worth considering. Only the most advanced "reformers"—people whom the rest of the world call crazy—make statements as frank as these, but a good deal of the talk and writing of professional and amateur animal worshippers is based on vague ideas of this sort. The dog is such an amiable creature that his friends have some excuse for going far in his defense, but it is none the less true that he is often an unmitigated nuisance to all except his owners. It is more than legitimate to make those owners pay a little something for the trouble their protégés make, and in cases where they are not willing to do so, summary executions are, as the doctors say, "indicated."

—Much of the complaint about bad food that is coming from the volunteer camps is doubtless the natural and direct result, not of inadequate or inferior material furnished by the Government, but of one of the innumerable mistakes made in the past in the training of the National Guardsmen. At the various State camps of instruction it has been the almost invariable habit to employ professional caterers instead of forcing the men to prepare their own food, and so learn a most important part of the soldier's trade. As a consequence, now that they are thrown on their own resources, they are without any knowledge of the very simple sort of cooking that is required and may be said to be starving in the midst of plenty. If not starving they are at least often going hungry and so decreasing their effectiveness as soldiers, out of dislike for the messes prepared by unskillful hands.

—By a final desperate effort Boston has managed to raise the money required for the Lowell Memorial Park at Cambridge. Wednesday was the last day of grace, for on April 1 the Park Commission, which had already given several extensions of time, announced that if the fund were not completed by June 1, the plan for thus honoring the dead poet would be abandoned, so far as the municipal authorities were concerned. That meant its entire failure and much disgrace for everybody identified with the project. The needed $35,000 was then $5,000 short, and so slowly did contributions come in that the promoters of the scheme were often in despair, but the vigorous appeals which they sent all over the country and abroad were effectual, and on the dreaded day the Treasurer of the fund was able to announce that he had received in all $37,915.59. The expenses of collection reduce this to $37,427.26, still a little more than is needed under the original plan. Several subscribers have suggested that the surplus be used to purchase more of the Lowell estate, and the committee will consider that proposition. The list of gifts shows that many persons opened their purses twice, and a few three times. The women's clubs have taken much interest in the work, the Cantabrigia of Cambridge sending in one of the largest contributions, and there were many dollars collected by school children. The last money to be received came from Paris.

PERSONAL.

—Even if one did not know that inheritances are subject to a heavy tax in England, the existence there of such a law could be deduced with certainty from the fact that the gross value of Sir HENRY BESSEMER'S estate has been officially entered as £92,538 9s. 5d. This is no insignificant sum, considered in the abstract, but it is ridiculously small as the fortune accumulated by a man of recognized genius for business as well as for invention, and among whose many profitable discoveries was one of such importance to the world that another worthy to rank with it in pecuniary value cannot readily be recalled. In explanation of the mystery it is stated that Sir HENRY had given away while alive property worth two or three times as much as that to be divided under his will, but this only accounts for about $1,250,000, and hardly decreases the difficulties of the situation. There are surprises, too, in the will itself. The testator bequeaths "to my wife, Dame ANN BESSEMER, the sum of £1,000," and his household effects. It seems that Lady BESSEMER did not wish to live in the house at Denmarkhill, but Sir HENRY arranged that it should be kept for her use for one year, and for the payment of £40 a month to her during that period. As Lady BESSEMER was amply provided for by settlements, he made no further provision for her, but the will continues: "I wish to express my strong desire and most earnest wish that she will choose a substantial, cheerful, and comfortable residence in which she may live in a style suitable to her means and the position in society which she now holds, and where she can keep a close carriage for her own use, and I express this, my most earnest wish, because I know how unselfish she is, and how prone to think too little of her own personal comfort." There are no public bequests.

—Those who have seen Señor CAPOTE, Vice President of the Cuban Republic, since his arrival in this city, have gained the impression that he is a man of intelligence and energy, but a typical Cuban, and, therefore, a little removed from the model on which we residents of the North expect those to be formed who are to take part in the building of a new nation. He has sharp blue eyes and dark brown hair, slightly waved. This is out of harmony with conventional ideas of the Spanish type, but there are many blonds in Spain, especially in the northern provinces, where the blood of the old Gothic invaders has had comparatively little admixture with Latin and Oriental strains.

—Capt. C. C. DILLON, now at San Francisco on the steamer Morgan City, but formerly an active Cuban filibuster and commander of the ill-fated Commodore, says that ex-Minister DE LOME was engaged in writing dangerous letters long before he was found out. This, Capt. DILLON says, he knows personally, from having received, while he was taking rebel expeditions to the island, a communication, which he still has, in which the Spanish diplomat offered him a large sum of money if he would allow himself to be captured by a Spanish cruiser when he had a big cargo of arms and ammunition on board. The Minister's object, of course, was to secure material evidence supporting the allegation that the United States was secretly supplying the insurgents with means of resistance. But while Capt. DILLON hates Spaniards, he has no fondness for Cubans. He declares that he once heard the late Gen. MACEO say: "We don't like Spanish rule; we don't want it, but, if inevitable, we can stand it. We will fight against it for twenty years, but against American rule we would fight forever." This utterance, if made, was not particularly criminal. More important, perhaps, is Capt. DILLON'S opinion of Cuban courage. "All the fighting that is done on the island," The San Francisco Chronicle quotes him as declaring, "will be done by our own boys. I have taken hundreds of Cubans from this country and landed them with ammunition on the shores of Cuba. While on American soil they were the bravest men I ever heard talk, and their courage kept up fairly well until land was sighted. We landed the Cubans and ammunition under cover of night in large whaleboats, and time and time again I have had to fairly club these patriots over the side to induce them to leave the ship." It is fair to suspect that Capt. DILLON has a grievance against somebody.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

England is with America. Any European combination against the latter would be the signal for Great Britain's assistance. The mother cannot forget her son. The ties of relationship bind England and America closely together. Although in the past quarrels have led to strife, they never have and never can permanently separate the two greatest nations of the world. Both have the same feelings and interests, the same love of sport, which they "inter se" cultivate. Both have the same love of adventure, and when they march to the front no obstacle can withstand them. No other nations under the sun can say so much. And since our interests in the Far East and other parts of the world are identical, and some European nations, jealous of our prosperity, are combining to tap us in all parts of the world, it is our duty to form an alliance with those who are similarly interested with us in opening up the ports of the world to the ships of the world, and at a not far distant date to obtain universal free trade.

Its inauguration would be an important, if not the most important, step in promoting universal peace. Its adoption might at first injuriously interfere with some industries, but it would at the same time create others, and would in other directions develop the sources of supply, which are now almost latent owing to the exorbitant tariffs imposed upon them; and although America still clings to protection, she will before very long see the wisdom of following the example of the Old Country by adopting freedom of trade.

It is plain to the commonest understanding that if England, with her free trade, can successfully compete with the whole world, and in so doing grow richer and richer, year after year, other nations, by the adoption of the same means, could materially increase their exports and imports, and thus add largely to their gains. Free trade has been on its trial with us for many years past, and has been productive of most marked and beneficial results; and if other nations, and especially America, were to give it a trial, they would soon recognize the benefits to be derived from it as much as ourselves. Burdens imposed upon production tend to restrict competition and lessen supply, but remove the burdens and the demand will become greater, and in answer to the demand the supply will be increased, resulting in increased exportation and importation of those commodities which each nation supplies in interchange, representing on both sides national prosperity.

Universal free trade, there is no doubt, would lead to permanent peace throughout the world; but something more is wanted to preserve it, which is to be discovered in an alliance between England and America. As Lord Charles Beresford exactly expresses the opinion of almost every Englishman one meets, it will be pleasing to quote his views on "Anglo-American Relations."

"There is no question," he says, "that an Anglo-American alliance would be a move in the direction of peace, and would immensely develop trade and commerce. Such an alliance is a natural one, and I believe the mere fact of its conclusion would deter other nations from attacking that which for the moment appeared inadequately defended. I mean British and American trade and commerce. Now is the time to bring about the alliance, when its advantages are apparent to both countries. In ten years' time the United States could be in the position of a first-class naval power. It is much to be feared that in the time to come, when the United States may adopt the policy of free trade and also build up, as she has apparently commenced to do, a navy sufficient for her needs, it may not be worth her while to undertake the responsibilities of an alliance with Great Britain. As years go by, Great Britain may or may not remain the workshop of the world, but in any case she will be less and less able to feed her people from the produce of the land within her shores.

"If the United States provides herself with a large navy, she will be in a position to enforce her demands and protect her interests in distant parts of the world, where she is now unable to do so. When she has acquired this position, and this ought not to take long in view of her enormous latent resources and her marvelous mechanical and engineering facilities, an Anglo-American alliance would be the most powerful factor for peace and for the development of commerce in the world. Together the two great English-speaking nations could throw their whole united weight into the scale in the direction of peace. If, however, the United States ever does go to war, she must eventually win, by reason of the enthusiasm and intense national feeling of the population, whatever may happen at the beginning of hostilities."

These views are indorsed by England; it only now needs America's signature on the back of the bill. An Anglo-American alliance and the confederation of England's colonies would be "the most powerful factor for peace and for the development of commerce in the world." But even if this combination of the English-speaking races should not be realized, America may rest assured that England is ever at her elbow and always willing to assist her.

JAMES IRVINE LUPTON, V. S.
London, May 20, 1898.

Veteran Says Alger Is Unfit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In previous articles I have criticised the appointments of the President. As a matter of fact he is not altogether to blame, although he should not have given way to the tremendous pressure of politicians for place in the army. His Secretary of War is unfitted for his position, and although he should be dismissed to-morrow, I fear the same influences would be at work. The President should only appoint officers from the regular army.

Your editorial of this morning strikes the keynote. Fill up the regiments with volunteers. No more new regiments unless absolutely needed. Let this policy be continued through the war.

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR.
New York, June 2, 1898.

A German Instance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your difficulty about "the two-ness of the one, or one-ness of the two" reminds me of the following sentence taken from a German book on rhetoric: "BEIDES enthält den Begriff der Einheit, der doch mit dem der Zweiheit combinirt ist"; and of the American student's translation of it: "BOTH contains the idea of singularity combined with that of duplicity or deuced-ness."

GEORGE HERBERT STOCKBRIDGE.
New York, June 3, 1898.

NUGGETS.

His Limit.

"I wonder how much money Billipers makes in a year?"

"About $3,000. At least, I heard him talking very eloquently in favor of putting a war tax on all incomes above that amount."—Indianapolis Journal.

Time the Magician.

Mother—What is the matter, Clara? You look distressed.

Clara, (a bride)—George has—has had to go off on a—a trip, and he won't be back for—for two days—boo-hoo!

Same Mother, (some years later)—How long will your husband be away?

Same Clara—I forgot to ask.—New York Weekly.

Would Change Places.

Little John (after casting his penny into the fund for the Bamalam Islanders)—I wish I was a heathen!

Sabbath School Teacher—Oh, Johnny! Why do you wish such an awful thing as that?

Little John—The heathen don't never have to give nothin'—they are always gittin' somethin'.—Harper's Bazar.

Proves Nothing.

The Plaintiff's Lawyer—Those two witnesses swear that they do not know each other; never saw each other; never heard of each other. I offer to prove that they have lived in the same apartment house for the last fifteen years.

The Defendant's Lawyer—Object! Immaterial and irrelevant.

The Judge—Objection sustained.—Harlem Life.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

T. Sparks in Toronto Globe.

Proud daughter of the sunset west,
Thy mighty mother, o'er the sea,
Unmindful of estrangement past,
Stretches a greeting hand to thee.

Deep in the dust, forgotten be
The feuds which stained the hateful past;
And now the gazing nations see
That thou and she are one at last.

That each at length has wiser grown,
As the enlightening years went by;
And discords, which in blood were sown,
Now dead, with those who sowed them, lie.

Enough! Thou art her kindred yet,
Her Anglo-Saxon blood is thine;
And in thy veins, as hers, have met
The virtues which that blood combine.

Enough! Thy cause is Freedom's cause,
Thy sword for Freedom bared, alone,
And English lips, with loud applause,
Hail deeds which well may match their own.

Let carping fools, who think them wise,
Prate on of fancied "wrong" and "right";
Others, as well as they, have eyes,
And know as well wherefore ye fight.

See, despots, too, across the sea,
Frown on each sword-encircled throne,
But what their smile or frown to thee,
With Britain's arm linked to thine own?

One kindred blood, one mother tongue,
One altar where ye both adore,
One kindred flag above ye flung,
And Freedom's cause—what want ye more!

But this—to march on, hand in hand,
With steps which dare to court the light;
And man and heaven will bless the lands
Which stand for Liberty and Right.

REVOLT IN SAN DOMINGO

Revolutionists Sailed on the Clyde Liner Fanita.

BLOW STRUCK AT MONTE CRISTI

Utter Defeat of the Expedition Reported—Gen. Morales Killed, but the Leader, Jimenes, Escapes.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 3.—The mystery surrounding the movements of the Clyde Line steamer Fanita is now said to be fully explained. It appears established beyond a doubt that the reports of an uprising in the Republic of San Domingo against the power of President Heureaux are correct. The initial blow was struck at Monte Cristi, on the borders of Haiti, the nearest Dominican port to Cape Haitien.

Later to-day came the report of the utter defeat of the expedition; that Gen. Pablo Villenueva had been taken prisoner; that Gen. Morales and seven Dominicans had been killed, and that Gen. Jimenes had with difficulty escaped on board the Fanita.

It would appear that the Fanita, instead of having on board only seventeen Dominicans, probably had 150 on board. The Fanita, as previously telegraphed, arrived here on June 1, half empty, bringing from New York provisions for the navy, which she landed at Matthewtown, Great Inagua, in the Bahamas. She slipped away about 10 o'clock the same night, and was to touch at Monte Cristi, or at the Keys, just outside, with the object, it was alleged, of filling up the empty portion of her hold. She had on board Chris. Roberts of Great Inagua, the most famous pilot of the West Indies. The Captain of the Fanita said the portion of her cargo which was not landed consisted of coal, but there was good reason to suppose that it consisted of something very different from coal. The suspicions of the Spanish Consul here were aroused. He denounced the taking on board the steamer of the Dominicans and the sudden sailing of the vessel without notice and without the permission of the Dominican Consul. The Spanish Consul classes this as a great outrage and as an act of piracy, and entered a formal protest with the Haitian authorities.

Dominicans in the Hold.

The majority of the Dominicans, it appears, while here, were shut up in the hold of the Fanita so as to escape attention.

Gen. Juan Ysidro Jimenes and Gen. Pablo Villanueva are believed to have been on board. It is also noted that the former has long been in the public eye in San Domingo as a desirable man for the Presidency. Gen. Villenueva fought bravely against President Heureaux's alleged usurpation, and was exiled. He has been living at Great Inagua for some time past, and the Fanita is said to have stopped there in order to take him on board.

According to the impression which prevails at Cape Haitien, the Fanita, when she left here, had a tried and resolute body of men on board, and also carried a heavy supply of arms and ammunition. It is charged that she skilfully stimulated the impression that she was engaged in an expedition to Cuba, and was going to Monte Cristi to take on more men.

The advices received here on the subject say that the Fanita arrived at Monte Cristi at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and that the revolutionists had no difficulty in taking the town.

Garcia and Jimines.

Gen. Garcia, another important Dominican leader, is said to be taking part in the revolution, and it is expected there will be a rising at San Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic.

Gen. Jimenes is a merchant, who has business houses here, at Monte Cristi, at Puerto Plata, and at Hamburg. In his youth he served in the army, and for many years he has been very popular in Dominica.

President Heureaux, according to a common saying among the Dominicans, has killed off all the prominent men on whom he could lay hands and one might be next.

About two months ago Gen. Jimenes left Cape Haitien, ostensibly for Europe, via Port au Prince, but it is said he did not go any further than New York, and it is believed that while in that city he perfected the arrangements for a revolution in San Domingo, over which, if successful, the great majority of the Dominicans, for the time being at least, will rejoice.

Gen. Jimenes was regarded as the wheelhorse of the revolution which put Hyppolite in power in Hayti, managing the financial end of the movement. When he was here the last time it was understood that President Heureaux warned him to leave Dominica for his own safety. Last April his principal partner came here from Hamburg to replace him in the direction of the business. The fact that the Clyde Company furnished the conspirators with a steamer is regarded as significant of the completeness of the preparations, since the Clyde steamship concession is the most valuable held under the Dominican Government.

The Rebels Defeated.

This afternoon the Dominican Consul here received a dispatch from President Heureaux saying that the attempted revolution at Monte Cristi had been defeated; that Gen. Jimenes fled at the first fire of the Government troops, taking refuge on board the Fanita, and that all the others who landed, with the exception of three, had been killed.

Two of the prisoners are Pablo Villenueva, son of Gen. Villenueva, and a laborer named Calderon. They will be executed to-day with the other prisoners.

The Haitien Gen. Morale and seven Dominicans, who shipped here, are among the killed. Another person was killed on board the steamer Fanita, which put to sea immediately and escaped.

Defeat of Rebels Confirmed.

A correspondent at Puerto Plata cables a confirmation of the accounts of the repulse of the revolutionary party at Monte Cristi. Gen. Augustin Morales and Romijio Buetz were killed. Five of the insurgents were taken prisoners and shot this morning. The others escaped in the steamer Fanita.

President Heureaux left the capital this morning with three men-of-war. The correspondent, in concluding his dispatch, says the revolutionary movement is regarded at Puerto Plata of no consequence.

The Dominican Consul here at Cape Haitien reasserts positively that Gen. Jimenes escaped on the Fanita. He says that had Jimenes been killed President Heuxeaux would have informed him of the fact.

The two principal leaders of the revolutionary attempt in the Dominican Republic, J. I. Jimenes and Gen. Augustin Morales, are well known in this city and Washington. Both of them have been conspicuous in their efforts in favor of the Cuban cause, which they considered as intimately connected with that of the Liberal Party in their native country, San Domingo.

Gen. Heureaux, President of that Republic, has always evidenced strong pro-Spanish proclivities, for which he was rewarded with a decoration by the Madrid Government. He so arranged it that the Spanish Consuls at all the ports of the Antilles were authorized to act as Consular Agents for the Dominican Republic.

J. I. Jimenes, fifty-five years of age, is a wealthy merchant, and has business houses at Monte Cristi, Bani, Cape Haitien, Paris, Hamburg, and New York. He comes here frequently, and his children were brought up in American schools. He was exiled for many years from San Domingo by President Heureaux.

Before the present outbreak he had never taken an active part in the insurrections against President Heureaux, but he was known to be always in sympathy with all the attempts made by the Liberals to overthrow the administration of Heureaux.

The latter, having compelled President Billini to resign his functions and annul the liberal clauses in the Constitution of the republic, compelled the Legislature to proclaim that his Presidential term should be of seven years' duration instead of four years, the previous length of incumbency of that office. This caused numerous outbreaks against the Government of Gen. Heureaux, who repressed them by many executions and shooting down or sending into exile hundreds of the best citizens.

Gen. Augustin Morales, the other leader, who is reported to have been shot as soon as he was captured, was the real organizer of this expedition, the third one he had led against Heureaux. Gen. Morales was the fighter, while Mr. Jimenes was the organ-

iser as well as the financial backbone of the expedition. Augustin Morales was only thirty-five years of age.

He was born in Puerto Plata and when twenty years old edited the paper Le Régénérateur, the organ of the political society "La Régénératrice," of which he was President. Persecuted on account of his writings and his radical opinions, he was put in prison in 1895, together with two friends, by Gen. Heureaux. They were about to be shot, but succeeded in escaping to Fort Liberté, Haiti, whence Morales was expelled by order of President Salomon. He went to the Isthmus of Panama, to return in 1896 to Monte Cristi, where a revolutionary outbreak had occurred in favor of Gen. Maya, candidate for the Presidency.

The movement did not succeed, but another attempt was made by Morales at Cape Haitien, supported by Gens. Lopez, Corona, Reyes, and others. They seized the town of Dayabon, but were overpowered by the forces of the Dominican Government. A general amnesty having been proclaimed, Gen. Morales returned to his country and his family. But he was soon compelled to exile himself again on learning that President Heureaux was planning to have him arrested.

Morales since that time had resided at St. Thomas, Jamaica, and in New York and Washington, studying the institutions of the United States and preparing with Señor Jimenes the ways and means in view of another expedition.

DEATH OF SAMUEL PLIMSOLL.

Known in England as the Sailor's Friend—Originated the "Plimsoll Mark."

LONDON, June 3.—Samuel Plimsoll, known as the "Sailor's Friend" and originator of the famous "Plimsoll mark" to prevent the overloading of ships, is dead.

The name of Samuel Plimsoll is revered by British merchant seamen. Actuated by pure motives of humanity, he devoted the best part of his life to the work of ameliorating the conditions of sailor life. Before his time, overloading and undermanning went hand in hand with overinsurance, and bad stowage, defective construction, and deficient engine power were more fruitful sources of disaster than they are at present. Through Mr. Plimsoll's instrumentality, numerous acts for the amendment of the shipping laws were passed by Parliament. One of the most important of these took the name of the champion of the sea toilers, and the "Plimsoll mark" showed ship owners how deeply they could load their vessels without incurring penalty. The "Plimsoll mark" is an arbitrary load line, beyond which a vessel may not load, and its establishment by the laws of England and the British Board of Trade acted as a decided check on the unscrupulous owner or charterer.

Mr. Plimsoll was the fourth son of Thomas and Priscilla Plimsoll, and was born at Bristol, England, in 1824. During his early youth he was employed as a clerk in a solicitor's office. Subsequently he became manager of a brewery, and remained in that position until 1853, when he went to London and started in business for himself.

There he became interested in maritime affairs, and the abuses practiced in seamen led him to enter Parliament for the express purpose of aiding the men. He was elected a Liberal member for Derby in 1868, and was a member for twelve years.

In 1880, Mr. Plimsoll gave up his seat to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who had been defeated at the election. Two years ago he came to this country in the hope of creating a more friendly feeling on the part of Americans toward the English. He was convinced that the reason of the ill-feeling which he believed existed on this side of the Atlantic was due chiefly to the history books used in the schools. He was compelled to return to England on account of ill-health.

Mr. Plimsoll published, in 1872, a work entitled "Our Seamen." He subsequently wrote a sequel to it, and in 1890 published a work on cattle ships. When the National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland was established in 1880, he was offered the post of President of that organization. He afterward retired from it.

RUSSIAN POST ATTACKED.

Revolt of Natives in a Turkestan Province, Central Asia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—Much excitement has been created in official circles here by the news of an unexpected attack by 1,000 natives on a Russian post, garrisoned by 300 infantry, at the town of Andijan, Province of Ferghana, Turkestan. It is said that twenty of the soldiers were killed, and that eighteen others were wounded.

No such reverse to the Russian arms has occurred in Central Asia in many years.

The Government of Ferghana consists of the former Khanate of Khokan, a fertile region, bounded on the southeast by the Pameer table land, and is itself a plateau, traversed by the Jaxartes, and abounding in varied but nearly undeveloped mineral wealth. The present name of the Government is an ancient one, restored after the Russian conquest of 1876.

To Make Mrs. Gladstone a Countess.

LONDON, June 3.—The St. James's Gazette to-day says it learns that a proposal made in influential circles, and backed by the Liberal leaders, is afoot, with the object of conferring a title on the widow of William E. Gladstone. It is suggested that Mrs. Gladstone be created Countess of Liverpool, and that another member of the family be created Viscount Hawarden.

Australian Federation Bill.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 3.—The voting in Victoria and Tasmania has resulted in the adoption of the Federation bill. The result in New South Wales is still doubtful.

TROUBLE AT ASBURY PARK.

The Mayor and Mr. Bradley Quarrel Over Beach Policemen's Badges.

ASBURY PARK, June 3.—Mayor Frank L. Ten Broeck and "Founder" Bradley quarreled last night at a special meeting of the Common Council over the question whether the police which Mr. Bradley employs on the boardwalk during the Summer shall wear regular or special badges and be governed by the rules of the city Police Department.

The trouble arose when Mayor Ten Broeck and Chief of Police Smith insisted that Capt. William Rogers of the Beach Squad, an employe of the "Founder," should wear a "special" police badge. Mr. Bradley spied the new star on Rogers's breast, and when he learned that the order to wear it came from the Mayor he had a special meeting of the City Council called.

Mr. Bradley, who is a member of the Council, explained to his colleagues the situation in detail and emphatically declared that he would not tolerate such treatment, and threatened that if the Mayor persisted in refusing the beach policemen regular badges he would close the board walk to the public.

The "Founder" then replied to the story that he was not taxed for his beach property.

"Why should I be taxed?" he asked excitedly. "I own 5,300 feet of the ocean front, and all but 1,200 feet, required for bathhouses, is given up to the free use of the public. I pay for policing and lighting the board walk, and it is not right that I should be oppressed by the Mayor. I believe he acted maliciously in this matter, and I won't stand it."

Mayor Ten Broeck explained that he had no intention of antagonizing the "Founder." He said he was responsible for the Police Department. Its rules were plain and emphatic concerning special police officers, and Mr. Bradley, as a member of Council, had accepted them.

Councilman Appleby, after defending Mr. Bradley and criticising the action of the Mayor, moved that the power of regular officers be given to the special beach policemen.

Mr. Kroehl submitted an amendment that the city detail the police on the boardwalk and pay them, and that Mr. Bradley reimburse the city. The motion and amendment were both carried.

Mr. Bradley, during the debate, said, with considerable emphasis, that there was a time when the city could have bought his beach front for $150,000, but that time had passed. He also intimated that the disposition of the beach and the pavilions had been settled in his will.

A Pet Sea Lion Liberated.

ASBURY PARK, June 3.—Jubilee, Senator Bradley's pet sea lion, which has been a great attraction on the fishing pier for two years, was liberated to-night in the presence of a crowd of several hundred persons. The sea lion had been sick for some time, and the Senator, fearing it might die, concluded to give it a chance for recovery by freeing it.

SPANISH PRISONERS HERE

Thirty-seven Persons Brought from Charleston on Their Way to Spain.

TAKEN CAPTIVE ON THE RITA

They Are Turned Over to the Austrian Consulate in This City—Interesting Scenes Attending the Arrival.

Six passengers and the Captain and thirty men of the Spanish steamship Rita, captured on May 8 by the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, near St. Thomas while on the way to San Juan, Puerto Rico, arrived here yesterday from Charleston on the Clyde Line steamer Seminole.

They are prisoners of war only in a limited sense, having already received permission to return to their homes in Spain. They were conducted to this city by United States Marshal Lawson D. Melton of the Charleston District, whose presence with the party was in response to the request of the Austrian Consul General at this city, acting for Spain.

The officers and men of the captured vessel were: Capt. Pedro Caniga, First Officer Juan Domingo Ceranda, Second Officer Felix Pineda, Chief Engineer Mariano Santa Maria, Second Engineer Luis San Martin, Third Engineer Rabustiano Fradi, Cadet Officer Manuel Perez, Boatswain Roman Ansuiza, Purser Luis Bilbao, Steward Generaso Uriate, Marzelino Izpizua, Andres Euba, Francisco Izaguirre, José Perez, Manuel Ballas, José Acebido, José Gayo, Fernando Bacelan, Jacinto Macedo, Juan Fernandez, Pantaleon Harmache, Martin Gomez, Francisco Ocesa, Lorenza Edilla, Juan Gomez, Manuel Andre, Andres Gomez, Pedro Rocha, Francisco Poncheiro, Enslaquino Guerricachevarria, and Juan Gonzales. The passengers were Martin Legarza, fifteen years old, of Santander; Manuel Martis, seventeen years old; Señora Sara Fernandez y Mendez, and her three young sons. All had been held on board the Rita at Charleston since her capture until arrangements were made to return them to Spain.

Capture of the Rita.

The Rita, a passenger vessel of 1,396 tons register, hailed from Bilbao and plied between Corunna, Spain, and West Indian ports. When she left her home port war had not been declared, and her Captain says he did not know that war actually existed when he was signted at 10 o'clock on May 8 by the Yale. Suspecting the cruiser's intent, however, the Rita's Captain decided to run.

After a long chase, during which the Yale fired a number of shots, the Rita was overhauled and captured. She was taken to Charleston in charge of a prize crew. There she, herself still remains. The Captain, crew, and passengers were practically paroled and gladly availed themselves of permission to return to Spain. The Captain, chief officers, and six passengers traveled first-class on the Seminole, and the crew came third class.

Although no kindly faces were turned toward them in greeting when the Seminole drew up at her pier at the foot of Roosevelt Street yesterday, they appeared delighted to reach the last stopping place on their journey homeward. They made a picturesque group as they stood on the deck of the Seminole in silence, puffing at their cigarettes and scowling at the spectators on the pier.

The only woman in the party, Señora Mendez, a faded little person, looked unutterably lonely surrounded by her three children. She is the wife of a plantation owner in Puerto Rico, and was on her way there to meet her husband, when the Rita was captured. The men of the party appeared meek and under-sized in comparison with Marshal Melton, a handsome, brawny officer, and six feet tall, dressed in a bicycle suit, with a white cap.

Marshal Melton immediately upon arriving reported to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at 33 Broadway. Consul General Stackinger, being out of the city, the Marshal formally delivered his charges to the Vice Consul, although they were kept on board the Seminole until the afternoon while the Vice Consul was advising his home Government of their arrival.

The Marshal Had No Trouble.

Marshal Melton said that he had not had the slightest trouble with his prisoners at any time since they were captured. They were, moreover, treated with good-natured tolerance by the people of Charleston, who in some instances even sent them delicacies. The Spaniards accepted the hospitality of the citizens with a good grace, but expressed their patriotism on all occasions. When they left their vessel to go aboard the Seminole some of the sailors carried guitars upon which they played Spanish airs. The spectators simply looked on in amusement. Nearly every member of the party yesterday maintained a defiant air, through which could be detected a lurking fear that the people of New York might not be so tolerant as those of Charleston. All those spoken to admitted, however, that they had been treated very well by the Americans.

Capt. Caniga was inconsolable over the loss of his vessel, which he had commanded since she was launched. He would not talk of the war. First Officer Ceralda, however, expressed the utmost confidence in Spain's ability to win in the struggle. "You must not forget," said he, slapping his chest dramatically, "that Spain does not have to pay her soldiers to fight and, therefore, she needs no money to carry on the war. She has the ships and the men, and will defend her honor with success." The under officers and sailors, with a fine show of enthusiasm and many gestures, predicted overwhelming victories for Spain.

Señora Medez sadly shook her head, said she did not know, and clasped her children closer to her side.

Marched Through the Streets.

Arrangements were made in the afternoon for the accommodation of the party at the Austrian Immigrant Home, at 14 and 16 Greenwich Street, and, led by Marshal Melton, they marched there at 4 o'clock. They attracted much attention as they marched down South Street, and at intervals were jeered by newsboys and truck drivers. At Beaver Street a big Irish policeman remarked audibly that he "could lick seventy-five such men" himself.

A newsboy stepped up to the older of the Spanish boys and attempted to strike him. Instantly the Spaniard turned upon his assailant, but was restrained. Another street urchin kicked a hole in a bandbox in the hands of another of the Mendez boys. As the party entered the business district in the vicinity of Broadway, the faces of the spectators wore an amused expression, but no remarks were made.

Arrived at their temporary home, the party was admonished by the Marshal not to go on the street together, and to carefully suppress their patriotic emotions until clear of American soil. Baron Stockinger, the Austrian Consul, will return to the city Monday, when arrangements will be made for the transportation of the party. They will probably leave Wednesday by the White Star Line for Liverpool, and be shipped thence to Spain.

THE PANAMA IN PORT.

Understood that the Spanish Prize Will Be Sold Here—Officer in Charge Reticent.

The prize steamer Panama, which left New York for Havana and Vera Cruz April 20, two days before the blockade proclamation, and which was captured off the Cuban coast on April 25 by the Mangrove, arrived here yesterday four days out from Key West, flying the American ensign from the staff at the taffrail. As she had sailed from New York and had been only in the American port of Key West, the Health Officer did not detain her for examination at Quarantine, but merely ran alongside for her papers, which showed a clean bill of health.

The Panama proceeded up the Narrows and dropped anchor off Tompkinsville below the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. Aboard her were the officers and crew she had when she left here, and a prize crew under Lieut. Craven of the cruiser Cincinnati. No one was permitted to board her, and Lieut. Craven declined to answer questions, saying that his orders were to give no information. It is understood that the vessel was sent here to be sold, in the belief that she could be auctioned off under more favorable terms than at Key West.

The disposition of the crew could not be learned.

The departure of the Panama from this port excited much comment, as she was heavily laden with provisions for the Spanish Army. The cargo is still in her, for she arrived settled very low in the water, as she went out. The cargo, however, is released, not containing so far as her papers indicate any contraband of war. It is supposed that she will be taken in charge by the United States Marshal's office here, but the Marshal did not board her yesterday.

J. M. Ceballos, agent here for the former owner, the Compania Trasatlantica Española, said yesterday that he had been in communication with the home office, which is considering the question of buying in the vessel, in this case some other registry than Spanish would be required. It is questioned, however, if the Government will facilitate the purchase by any Spanish concern of a steamer when foreign companies having business with this port have been criticised for selling vessels that ultimately were acquired by the Spanish Government.

WANTED MONEY FOR SPAIN.

Stranger in Peoria, Ill., Arrested on Charges of Using the Mails Under an Assumed Name.

PEORIA, Ill., June 3.—F. M. Saro was lodged in the Peoria jail to-day in default of $1,000 bail. He is accused of using the mails to defraud a Peorian named Aldo E. Reynolds, of receiving letters in an assumed name, and of corresponding with a foreign Government to hinder measures of the United States.

Saro came here two or three weeks ago, claiming to have been a wealthy Cuban planter and insurgent officer, and he delivered lectures violently denouncing Spain and telling highly improbable stories. He has since been trying to collect money, among others from Reynolds, claiming it was for Spain, and he also asserted that he was in correspondence with the Spanish Government.

Spanish Spies at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3.—José Castellanos and Frank Miller, who are believed to be spies, were brought here to-day from Tampa, in charge of Lieut. Johnson of the Fourth Artillery. Castellanos is a Spaniard and has traveled all along the Atlantic Coast. Miller is said to be an Englishman. No papers were found on them. The two men are locked up in the military prison at Fort McPherson.

SHOOTS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Joseph Mullen Murders His Wife, a Servant, and Fatally Wounds Himself.

Annie O'Brien, a servant in the employ of Mrs. G. H. Vaillant of 331 West Seventy-eighth Street, was shot and almost instantly killed last night in the basement hall of the Vaillant home, by Joseph Mullen, her husband. He then turned the revolver on himself and fired two shots, one into the head and the other into the abdomen. Either is fatal.

Mrs. Vaillant says she employed Annie O'Brien eight months ago. For the past week Mullen called each night, and the two had long conferences in the basement hall. The man made every effort to induce the woman to go and live with him, but she would not consent.

He came, as usual, last night early, and when Mrs. Vaillant and her two daughters retired about 11:30 P. M., the servant and her husband were yet in earnest conversation. Mrs. Vaillant says she had scarcely turned down her lights when three shots were fired right under her. Two shots quickly followed, and then silence.

Mrs. Vaillant and her daughters put their heads out of the windows and shrieked for help. Policeman George Hampshire was on the post, and he rapped for aid. Policeman John Burns, and later several others replied and the front door of the house was broken in. The policeman hurried to the basement and struck a light.

Through the clouds of pistol smoke slowly settling toward the floor they could see lying arm in arm on the floor the dying woman and her husband. Before Dr. Spaulding of Roosevelt Hospital arrived the woman had died. The man was living when taken to the hospital, but his case is inevitable. The murder caused great excitement, as the windows of most of the surrounding houses were opened and the shots were plainly heard.

In the man's pocket was found a notebook, in which he had covered some sixteen pages with an illiterate, disconnected note. It recited, among other things, that the woman, Annie O'Brien, was his wife; that she had left him eighteen months ago, and had since resisted his pleading to return. He said they had earnestly discussed the situation together, and had both decided to end all their unhappiness by dying in each other's arms.

A letter written to his mother-in-law, Mrs. O'Brien, 6 Cole Street, Jersey City, was also found. He assures her that she is to blame for the trouble between him and his wife, Annie. He tells her he is sorry for her, since she must sometime pay the penalty of her interference. This letter is signed "Joseph Mullen, born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1870."

A note was addressed to Joseph McInerney of 6 Cole Street, Jersey City, praying him to care for the bodies and bury them side by side. The body of the woman was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

AUTHORS' ROW IN BALTIMORE.

Both Mr. Didier and Mr. Larus Claim to Have Written "Would Any Man?"

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—Judge Wickes, in Circuit Court No. 1, heard arguments today to decide who is the author of the problem novel, "Would Any Man?" The book was published by a Baltimore firm as the work of Charles Peale Didier, a young artist and writer of this city, who is descended from Peale, the famous family, and who is prominent in society.

John D. Larus, also of this city, known to the literary world as the author of "Master," a lengthy poem, claims the work as his production.

Mr. Larus wants the Court to decide that it is his story, and wants Mr. Didier and the publishing company to be made to give him all the volumes so far issued. He says Mr. Didier got hold of the manuscript by agreeing to illustrate it, but kept it and surreptitiously had it published.

Mr. Didier denies any connection with Mr. Larus in the writing of the story, which he says is his in entirety.

Mr. Larus told of Mr. Didier's coming to him in 1896 with a proposition to collaborate on a work, Mr. Didier to do the illustrating and to suggest as to the plot, Mr. Larus, however, to do the bulk of the writing. An agreement was reached, and Mr. Larus said he produced a manuscript entitled "The Sins of the Father." Mr. Didier took a copy to illustrate, but refused to do the illustrating, refused to give up the manuscript, denied an agreement to collaborate with Mr. Larus, and changed the title of the manuscript to "Would Any Man?" and had it published last March.

Mr. Larus had in the meantime, however, had his manuscript copyrighted under the title "The Rebuke of Destiny," but before he could have it published Mr. Didier brought out his version of the story. Mr. Didier admitted that there had been an agreement between Mr. Larus and himself to produce a novel, and that "The Sins of the Father" was the fruit of their colabors. He said that when it was given to him to illustrate he found that the only meritorious parts were situations that he had suggested, and when he made corrections Mr. Larus refused to admit them and threw up the work.

Mr. Didier says he then wrote a new story using when possible those parts of "The Sins of the Father" which he had conceived. He called it "Would Any Man?" The case was postponed until Monday. A fashionable audience filled the court room.

Complain Against a Railroad.

The Queens Borough Board yesterday received a complaint from D. S. Jones & Co., coal merchants of First Street, Long Island City, who allege that the Long Island Railroad has constructed a fence in the middle of the street between Vernon and West Avenues, shutting off half of First Street, and that trucks have to go on the sidewalk to pass through the street. The Borough Board inspected the site and said they would communicate with the Corporation Counsel as to its duties.

THE WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Snyder—Wiswell.

The marriage of Miss Florence Remington Wiswell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wiswell, and Harry Blanchard Snyder, both of Brooklyn, took place on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's brother, Capt. Frank R. Wiswell, 335 Lafayette Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. Miss Ella Duryea was maid of honor, and Miss Florence Ellis and Miss Bessie Cornell also accompanied the bride. The best man was Robert Paine, and Capt. Frank R. Wiswell and Harry Wiswell, brothers of the bride, were the ushers. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held, at which a large number of military officers were present. After a short trip to Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder will make their home in Brooklyn.

Bliss—Coon.

Collins Pechin Bliss of the Engineering Department of New York University, and Miss Jessamine Coon of Cleveland, Ohio, were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss of this city, together with the Rev. W. L. Pickard of Cleveland, officiated. Edmund Bliss of New York and John Shelly Pechin of Cleveland were the ushers. The singing of two marriage hymns—a processional and a recessional—by the vested choir boys of Trinity Church, under the direction of their leader, William B. Trott, was a feature of the ceremony. At the collation which followed, the guests, to the number of fifty-eight, were seated in groups at small tables, the bridal party being gathered about a larger round table, central to the rest of the company.

De Veaux—Young.

The wedding of Miss Lillian May Young, daughter of the late Col. Robert A. Young of Charleston, S. C., to William Ward De Veaux of the same city, took place very quietly on Thursday afternoon, at the residence of the bride, the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, formerly the pastor of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, A. Young of this city. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Marion Kershaw Young, as maid of honor, and her two little nieces, Miss Jessie McNeil Young and Miss Flora Adelaide Young, served as flower girls. The best man was M. P. O'Connor, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now of this city. Mr. and Mrs. De Veaux will make their home in Brooklyn.

Perkins—Weller.

Miss Emilie J. Weller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Weller of Brooklyn, and William A. Perkins of 380 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, were married on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's brother, William Weller, 307 Sixth Avenue. Dr. A. W. Anderson of Plainfield, N. J., attended the groom as the best man, and Dr. Herbert Allen and Albert Weller served as ushers. Miss Bertha Perkins, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. The Rev. Dr. John E. Lloyd, pastor of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will spend their honeymoon in the South, and on their return they will make their home in Brooklyn.

Shiebler—Moody.

Miss Florence Moody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Moody of Prospect Heights, Brooklyn, and J. P. Durfey Shiebler, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. K. Shiebler, also of the Park Slope, were married on Thursday at noon at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar, rector of the First Reformed Dutch Church. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother only the relatives of the two families witnessed the service. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the Montauk Club, after which the bride and bridegroom left for a tour in Maine.

McKnight—Hendrickson.

Miss May Adelaide Hendrickson and J. Clavin McKnight were married on Thursday evening at Bayside, L. I., by the Rev. E. Luther De Yoe of Harrisburg, Penn., a cousin of the groom. A. M. McKnight, the groom's brother, was best man. Miss Marion Hendrickson, sister of the bride, and Miss Lillian Pelton were the bridesmaids. The bride is a daughter of Hubbard Hendrickson of 117 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn. Mr. McKnight is private secretary to Benjamin B. Odell of the Republican State Committee. The young couple left for Niagara Falls on their wedding tour.

Matthews—Beesley.

A number of Brooklyn people attended the wedding of Miss Mary Trift Beesley of Belvidere, N. J., and Francis Smith Matthews of Brooklyn, which was solemnized on Thursday evening in the First Presbyterian Church of Belvidere. The rector, the Rev. Mr. Bruen, performed the ceremony. The bride's sister, Miss Nellie Beesley, was the maid of honor, and Henry Bruen was the best man. Messrs. Walton, Beesley, and Coen were the ushers. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Edward M. Beesley.

Fullerton—Jones.

The marriage of Harry B. Fullerton of Brooklyn and Miss Edith Jones of Bristol, Penn., took place last evening at the Willowmere, Bristol, Penn., the home of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Pierce, uncle and aunt of the bride.

NEGRO POLITICIAN ARRESTED.

Charles Anderson Claimed to be Hess's First Lieutenant.

Charles Anderson, a prominent negro politician in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and living at 115 West Thirty-first Street, was a prisoner at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, charged with annoying Miss Frances Bodie, eighteen years old, a mulatto girl living at 742 Sixth Avenue. When taken to the station Anderson gave the name of William, but when he later secured bail he changed it to Charles. When the Sergeant was registering him he informed him that he was "all right and Hess's first lieutenant."

He sent out several telegrams, and shortly after negro politicians by the dozen began to arrive. Cashier Thomas Sloane of the Hotel Metropole also went to the station house and agreed to furnish bail for Anderson. The bail bond was filled out by the Sergeant and presented to Sloane to sign, when suddenly he declared that he would "Go and see what Hess says."

Entering a cab he drove to the Metropole, and there held a conference with two men. The cashier then hurried back to the station and asked for the bond, saying he would sign it, when the Sergeant told him he was too late, and that bail for the prisoner had been furnished by Frank J. Farrell, a colored contractor, of 148 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Drowned in Weehawken Reservoir.

Some boys who were playing around the reservoir on Weehawken Heights last night discovered the body of a man floating in the water. They dragged it out on the bank and notified a policeman. The body was cut and bruised about the head. It was identified as that of August Aisch, thirty-five years old, a shirt cutter of 342 Palisade Avenue, Union Hill, N. J. He left his home on Saturday night, and was drinking with some companions until 1:30 on Sunday morning. Charles Boehm of 232 Palisade Avenue says he saw Aisch enter his home about 3 o'clock. Mrs. Aisch, however, did not see her husband. The police believe that Aisch wandered away from home again without awakening his wife and probably committed suicide.

Woman Takes Poison on the Street.

Policeman Baker of the Morrisania Station found a woman suffering intense agony at midnight Thursday, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Courtlandt Avenue, and a bottle that had held acid was by her side. She was taken to Fordham Hospital, where she died soon after admittance. In her pockets were found $1.63 in change, four rings, three gold and one silver, and many pieces of verse. One was called "The Red, White, and Blue," and there were several rhymes on the blowing up of the Maine. Yesterday the body was identified as that of Clara Goth, a domestic of Lindenhurst, L. I., by Edward Sturzmegger of 664 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, who said the woman had been in his employ for two weeks. No reason for her act is known.

THE OLYMPIA TROUBLE.

The Application of Mr. Freedman to Have the Hammersteins Punished Is Adjourned.

The application by Andrew Freedman, as receiver of Hammerstein's Olympia, under a mortgage held by the New York Life Insurance Company, to have Oscar Hammerstein and his wife Malvina punished for contempt of court in refusing on Wednesday evening last to give up possession of the premises, was yesterday adjourned until Monday by Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court.

When the case was called, Mr. Grossman of the firm of Friend, House & Grossman, who appeared for the Hammersteins, said that the order to show cause why his clients should not be punished for contempt had only been served on Wise & Lichtenstein, Hammerstein's attorneys, late last evening, and had not been served at all upon the defendants. He therefore asked for adjournment until Monday in order to prepare the case.

M. H. Regensburger, on behalf of the New York Life Insurance Company, opposed the adjournment, and said that the order to show cause was signed on Wednesday last. When a clerk from his office attempted to serve it upon Mr. Hammerstein that evening, Mr. Hamme-stein, knowing what the document was, yelled to his son to stop the process server, and then ran away and hid.

Justice Cohen said that the defendants' counsel was entitled to time to prepare his defense to the motion to have them punished. He said that, in addition to the defendants' accepting service of the papers, he would order that they give up possession to the receiver on Monday evening, unless the Court on that day made an order which would permit them to remain in possession.

Mr. Grossman said that Mr. Hammerstein was in court and would accept service of the order there. Mr. Hammerstein and his lawyers then left court.

A BATTLE IN A THEATRE.

A Newark Deputy Sheriff and Detective Gregory Lead Opposing Forces of Fighting Men.

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—A battle on a reduced scale was fought this afternoon in the Columbia Theatre, at Washington and Marshal Streets. Samuel Shine, T. E. Burke, and Herman Beyer were the lessees of the theatre, and they claimed that the lease gave them the right to renew it at its expiration. The proprietor, V. R. Heddon, ignored their claim, and leased the theatre to M. R. Jacobs, who promptly ordered the old lessees to get out. They refused and put John Gregory, a detective, and six of his men in the building.

When Jacobs heard this he secured a writ from Judge McCarter, and gave it to Constable Smith, who, in turn, secured Deputy Sheriff Benedict and twelve constables, and drove to the theatre. They ordered Gregory and his men to evacuate, but the latter only jeered, and so the Sheriff's forces stormed the place. They were met by the Gregorys and a fist-to-fist and club-to-club encounter followed, and noses were punched and blood oozed.

Superior numbers, however, told, and the Gregorys came tumbling out. They rallied on the sidewalk and stormed in their turn, but were stopped by the sight of pistols in the hands of the Sheriff's men. Then they found another door and an entrance to the ticket office, and from there the Sheriff's men could not dislodge them.

A parley and truce followed, and finally the contending principals agreed to settle the matter in court.

LENOX LYCEUM CONCERTS.

Regular Season at the New Resort Begins To-night.

The concerts of the Banda Rossa, which will be given nightly throughout the Summer season at the Lenox Lyceum under the management of Rudolph Aronson, were begun last night by a rehearsal to which a number of well-known people were invited. The big Hall has been entirely transformed. The auditorium is filled with chairs and embowered with palm trees, through the tops of which cooled air will be forced while the concerts are in progress. The regular season of the concerts will open to-night.

Eugenio Sorrentino's musicians were never in better form than they were last night, for they rendered the overture from "William Tell," selections from "Norma," and patriotic airs in a manner that called forth the enthusiasm of Mr. Aronson's guests, while Dr. Leo Sommer's Hungarian String Orchestra supplied the music in the café in the basement.

In the auditorium proper, the dome-like roof with garlands of green alternating with streamers of colored bunting presented an artistic effect. The regular seats on the floor have been removed, and in their place have been fixed tables and chairs, while around the space for promenading and close to the boxes are prettily arranged palm trees and plants, making a garden effect. The Palm Garden proper has been transformed into a lounging place, and probably will afford more room for promenading and more seclusion for enjoying substantial refreshments than the main floor.

Last Day at the Electrical Show.

The Electrical Show at Madison Square Garden closes to-night, with a record of over 300,000 visitors during the month it has been opened. The managers are much pleased with the result, and intend to make the closing day a gala one. The school children will visit the exhibition this afternoon, and this evening the Garden will present a brilliant appearance, as extra illuminations will be added for the occasion.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Robert J. Donnoly's new farcical play, "Casey's Wife," will be produced next September.

The management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre has decided to change the time of curtain raising next week from 8:15 to 8:30 P. M.

Miss Anna Held, who has been ill at the Hotel Martin, was much better yesterday, and it is believed that she will be out again in a few days.

"The Bride-Elect" will close its season to-night at the Knickerbocker Theatre and the company will disband for the Summer months, to reassemble early in September to go on tour. Miss Hilda Clark, the prima donna, will go abroad and while there will devote herself to the further cultivation of her voice.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon in conference with George W. Lederer endeavoring to arrange for his appearance in the Casino's new Summer review. If Hugh Morton is unable to place Mr. Seabrooke in the new production it is not unlikely that Lederer & McLelland will send him to London to play the part recently played by Dan Daly in "The Belle of New York."

FLOOD IN MINNESOTA.

Heavy Damage on the Line of the Great Northern Railroad.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., June 3.—A great downpour of rain has taken place between St. Cloud and Hinckley on the Great Northern Railroad.

A piece of track 90 feet long was washed out, a bridge three miles east of Hinckley and a smaller one a mile west were carried away, and there was great damage to the roadbed in many other places.

An Eastern Minnesota train is held up between two sections of the damaged roadbed.

The storm was in the nature of a waterspout.

E. L. Hand Charged with Assault.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 3.—Edward L. Hand, Clerk of Scotch Plains Township, was last night held for the Grand Jury of Union County on the charge of assault and battery, preferred by William L. Turton, another prominent citizen and influential Republican of the town. The two men, who have not been friends for some time, met on Main Street on Wednesday night and Hand, it is alleged, struck Turton, who swore out a warrant before Justice Clark. The Justice tried to get the disputants to settle their trouble out of court, but as Hand declined to negotiate wih his adversary and waived examination, he was held for the Grand Jury.

Fire Causes Panic in a Restaurant.

A hundred and fifty men and women were supping a little after 12 o'clock this morning in Stein's Harlem Casino at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, when smoke poured up through the floor and began to fill the room.

It was discovered that the place was afire and there was a lot of confusion caused by the diners rushing out into the street. The fire was in the ceiling over the kitchen in the basement, and had been started by an improperly insulated electric light wire. It was extinguished before the firemen arrived.

DRIFTED ALL NIGHT IN THE BAY.

Then Parker's Sailboat Capsized, and He Swam to Coney Island.

S. I. Parker, a member of Company C of the Twenty-third Regiment, who lives at 1,387 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, had a rough experience Monday night and Tuesday morning in the waters of the lower bay.

Parker went out in a small sailboat Monday with a party of four women. They got as far as Sandy Hook, when the women passengers were transferred to the boat of a friend.

Parker afterward lost control of his boat, and she drifted about the bay all night and the next morning, until she capsized off Coney Island. Parker managed to swim ashore. He was at his office, in the Chesebrough Building, in Whitehall Street, yesterday, none the worse for his adventure.

BICYCLISTS RUN OVER A WOMAN.

Fought to Rescue One of Their Number Who Was Caught, Then Escaped.

A party of ten bicyclists riding rapidly down Third Avenue last night at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street knocked down Mrs. Mollie E. Lally of 3,034 Third Avenue, who was carrying her five-month-old daughter, Helen, and was followed by her four-year-old son, George, a cripple. The woman was run over and is thought to be internally injured. She protected the baby with her body, and it was unhurt, but the boy was cut in the head by a bicycle pedal. Mrs. Lally fainted, and remained unconscious for some minutes. The bicyclists made no effort to help the woman, but tried to ride on. Mrs. Lally's husband and a friend named Ryan, who had been walking a short distance behind Mrs. Lally and the children, ran after and caught one of the men. The other bicyclists got off their wheels and tried to release him. A fight ensued, and Ryan was cut in the head with a wrench. The bicyclists at last got their companion loose, and all remounted and rode off. A crowd, which had collected, followed, but the wheelmen escaped.

Real Estate Broker Accused.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 3.—Joseph W. Archer, a well-known real estate broker, was to-day held for the Grand Jury by Judge Schatz, on the charge of misappropriating funds. The complaint was made by Henry Leander of Brooklyn, who testified that he gave Archer $170 with which to pay back taxes. Archer claimed to have lost the money in New York, but his explanation was not accepted by the court.

Cyclist Hurt on the Boulevard.

William K. Lawrence, a Custom House Inspector, of 464 West Twenty-second Street, was bicycling last night with his two daughters, when in trying to cross the Columbus Avenue car tracks at the Boulevard, he was thrown off his wheel. Mr. Lawrence, who weighs 260 pounds, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital with his right leg broken.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Sargent Prentiss Knut.

Mrs. Sargent Prentiss Knut died at Natchez, Miss., on Thursday. She was formerly Miss Lily Barrett of this city and Newport, and was married to Mr. Knut at Newport, R. I., in January, 1897. She was a daughter of Alexander Barrett of Kentucky, who resided for some years before his death, ten years ago, on Staten Island and in England, and who was a brother of Mrs. Major Theodore K. Gibbs of Newport. Her mother who survives her was a Miss Chemoweth of England. Her brother, Cecil Barrett, resides in this city. Mrs. Knut was well known in Newport and New York society.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY WHIPPLE, Judge of the Third Judicial District of Rhode Island, died yesterday in his office in Westerly, R. I., of apoplexy. His son is Captain of Company C, First Rhode Island Volunteers.

ORLANDO A. PEGRAM, a silk merchant, whose home was in Richmond, Va., died at his residence in this city early Thursday morning of uraemic poisoning. He retired from business three years ago, and previous to that was the general agent for the firm of Robert A. Davies, in London. Mr. Pegram was born seventy years ago in Richmond, and fought in the Confederate Army throughout the civil war. In 1878 he was a member of the Commission on Music at the Paris Exposition. He leaves a widow and ten children.

JEREMIAH D. SULLIVAN, a police Sergeant attached to the Central Office squad, died on Thursday night at St. Louis. Sergt. Sullivan was on his way home from San

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF "THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash..... 25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH, EQUIPMENT BONDS
above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,
THEY CAN EXCHANGE
their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond
FOR
General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

The reaction in prices, which has been expected for some time, and regarding which speculators have been repeatedly cautioned by experienced Wall Street observers, developed yesterday. Ostensibly the reason for it was the action of the Senate in voting to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury at the rate of $4,000,000 a month. Although there was nothing unexpected in such a silver vote by the upper house, and although there is no reason why anyone should be panic stricken because of it, inasmuch as the House of Representatives stands as a barrier to any such legislation, it was all that was needed to bring about the setback which the continued buoyancy of the stock market has made inevitable.

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As has been repeatedly pointed out by THE NEW YORK TIMES, many of the most thoughtful and influential men of Wall Street have all along been inclined to encourage such a setback as the market had yesterday. Important interests who, at the beginning of this upward movement, held aloof because they did not think the time propitious for an accumulation of stocks, and who have since been astonished at the rapid development of public confidence, have been simply waiting for just what happened yesterday. Beyond any doubt, during the past week or two there has been pyramiding and buying of stock on slim margins. The buying which has recently kept the market buoyant has not been as good as it might have been—it has not been of a character to assure a sustained upward movement. Important financial interests have been holding off and waiting. Yesterday there developed just what they have been waiting for.

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Generally speaking the selling came chiefly from the traders. They were active and aggressive, and it was their activity and aggressiveness that put stocks down and toppled over some pyramids and caused slim margin speculators to retreat. None of the larger interests were sellers to any extent; there were no indications of fear on their part.

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The strength of Spanish bonds was taken as significant in some high quarters. There are in Wall Street interests in close touch with the Rothschilds, who are intimating that peace negotiations are progressing more rapidly than is generally suspected.

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Again yesterday those stocks which as yet are not in the "standard share" class—the preferred and common stocks of recently reorganized railroads which are not yet big dividend payers—gave further indications of what Wall Street expects of them in the near future. Many of them showed new activity and strength, and were steadily bought by insiders and their friends, who are confident that they are to have some immediate market movement.

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Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $5,000 5s, coupon, at 111½.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.....	½	Detroit Gas 1	
Balt. & Ohio	½	Great Northern pf...1½	
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. ⅜	
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....	½	N. Y. Air Brake.... ½	
C., C. C. & St. L....	½	Ric Gr'de West. pf.1	
Col. Fuel & Iron...1		Texas Pac. Land Tr. ⅝	
Consol. Ice 1⅛		U. S. Rubber ..... ½	
Consol. Ice pf.....1			

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg....1⅛		Laclede Gas pf.....2½	
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.... ½		Louisv. & Nash..... ⅝	
Am. Tobacco ..... ½		Manhattan Cons..... ⅛	
Ann Arbor pf..... ½		Met. Street Ry.....1¼	
A., T. & S. F. pf.. ⅝		Minn. Iron 1¼	
Brook. Rap. Tr..... ½		National Lead ..... ¾	
Chi., Bur. & Q.....1¼		Ore. Short Line..... ¾	
Chi. & East Ill.....1		Penn. Railroad 1	
Chi. Great West.... ½		People's Gas, Chi...1⅞	
C., Mil. & St. P....1¼		Reading 1st pf..... ¾	
Chi. & Northwest...1		St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf ½	
Chi., R. I. & Pac...1⅝		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ¾	
Consol. Gas 1¼		Tenn. Coal & Iron... ½	
Eastern Elevator ... ½		Union Pac. pf..... ⅝	
Erie 2d pf..... ¾		U. S. Leather pf....2½	
Illinois Central.....1⅛		West Chi. St. ..... ⅝	
Illinois Steel 2½		West. Un. Tel.....1	

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st t. r..1⅝		Erie 3d g. 4½s.....2½	
Cent. of G. 2d pf. in.1		C. R. R. of Nav. 1st.1½	
C., M. & St. P. 1st.		Ore. Sh. Line 6s....1½	
So. Minn 1		Rich. & D. deb. 5s..1	
Detroit Gas 5s.....1		San A. & A. P. 4s..1	

Bond Declined.

Union Pacific coll. trust 4½s.....1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $152,395,243; balance, $6,983,737. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $706,666.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1¾@1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were 1½ higher, at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¼@4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83¾@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—2½c premium and par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ½, to 38¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 108¾, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 58. Declined—St. Paul, ⅜, to 104; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 60; New York Central, ⅛, to 120, and Reading, ⅛, to 10. Atchison sold at 13½, Canadian Pacific at 87⅜, and Erie at 14. British consols declined ⅛, to 111 5-16, for money, and 111⅛ for the account.

In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 17½c, and exchange on London was 25f 29c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres to-day at 162.70, compared with 163.20 Sunday and 161.80 a week ago; in Lisbon at 33, compared with 32 Thursday and 36 a week ago; in Rome at 107.45, compared with 107.40 Thursday and 107.80 a week ago.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 20,240,000 marks, Treasury accounts decreased $1,020,000 marks, other securities increased $18,780,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 21,500,000 marks.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,000,949, against $1,149,852 last week and $5,777,671 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $997,655, against $1,002,624 last week and $5,418,478 in the same week of last year.

DISCOURAGED INSIDERS.

There seems to be considerable discouragement among some of the friends of Manhattan Elevated, and the recent heaviness of the stock in the face of the general market buoyancy has been due to this feeling. Manhattan interests realize that, with the new equipment, the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines may do considerable damage to Manhattan's business. And they also realize that if the Manhattan Company is to accept the new franchises offered it, under which immediate extensions and improvements will be necessary, there can be no other result than an increase in Manhattan stock. With this sort of despondency on the inside, there should not be much surprise at Manhattan's lack of strength in the market. Yesterday the stock got down close to 104, and there were plain indications of continued inside selling.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's final compilation of gross earnings for the third week of May to-day will cover twenty-one additional roads, and will show 14.98 per cent. increase in the aggregate of eighty-two roads over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table for sixty-one of these roads, showing an increase of 13.45 per cent., has already appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The table for the additional roads follows:

Previous. rep'd(61 r'ds)	$5,765,723	$712,742	$29,014
Atlantic & Danville...	11,184	163	....
Chicago & W. Mich...	31,348	4,749	....
Clev., Can. & South..	13,400	5,265	865
Clev., Cin. Chi. & S.L.	254,741	8,443	....
Det. Gd. Rap. & West.	30,945	7,654	....
Fla. Cent. & Pen.....	95,610	45,430	....
Georgia	23,885	....	115
Grand Trunk.....			
Chi. & Gd. Trunk..	449,483	39,638	....
Det. Gd. H. & M..			
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	80,760	5,269	....
Kan. C., M. & Birm...	29,468	11,500	....
Kansas City & Omaha.	4,553	865	....
Keokuk & Western...	10,277	598	....
Louis., Evans & St. L.	27,557	2,255	....
Mobile & Birmingham	4,800	....	1,216
Norfolk & Western....	235,604	20,715	....
Northern Pacific.....	460,858	128,214	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	148,582	50,968	....
Texas Central.....	4,500	798	....
Un. Pac., D. & G....	72,092	2,507	....
Total (82 roads).....	$7,755,665	$1,042,446	$31,210
Net increase(14.98 p.c.)	....	1,010,236	....

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific stocks were both conspicuous yesterday because of their strength and activity. During the first hours Northern Pacific preferred got up to 69 and Union Pacific preferred to 63⅛—both substantial advances over Thursday night's close. Friends of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern were credited with some of the buying, and in both stocks there were indications of purchases for inside interests. Northern Pacific's friends are especially bullish on the preferred stock, arguing that with the shifting of speculative interest to the cheaper shares, Northern Pacific should be one of the leaders, inasmuch as it is now a 4 per cent. stock which is selling considerably below its investment basis. Talk of a dividend on Union Pacific preferred early in July comes from people close to reorganization interests.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Chesapeake and Ohio was one of the few of the principal stocks yesterday that held up under the selling of the afternoon. The stock was unusually active, transactions in it aggregating over 30,000 shares. Some of the Vanderbilt houses were active in the stock and insiders were credited with doing much of the buying.

A LOUISVILLE DIVIDEND.

Among interests both domestic and foreign who are closely in touch with the Louisville and Nashville management there is confidence in an early dividend on the stock. Recent buyers of Louisville are quite confident as to their investments, believing that Louisville back on the dividend list will be Louisville at very much higher prices.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"May having been the first full month of actual war, the fact that failures in that month were smaller, even though but little, than in the corresponding month last year, and nearly 10 per cent. smaller than in May, 1896, is somewhat encouraging, the more because a year ago the remarkable decrease in May gave proof of the heavy improvement in business which made the year so gratifying in general results. Details given show that large failures were eight in manufacturing for $2,385,000 this year, against thirteen for $2,985,000 last year, and in trading five for $690,000, against ten for $1,572,077 in 1897. Hesitation in extending usual credits soon after war began naturally affected weak more than strong concerns, but soon gave place to steady and increasing confidence.

"After great exports in May, it is gratifying to find that exports from New York begin June with an increase of 49 per cent., while imports here last week showed a decrease of 35 per cent., returns which promise continuance of the imports of gold. Nor is evidence of heavy domestic trade wanting. Clearings at the principal cities show an increase of 17 per cent. over last year, and 11.3 per cent. over 1892, for the week outside New York, while including New York the week's exchanges have been $249,000,000, or 30.8 per cent. larger than last year, and $130,000,000, or 14 per cent. larger than in 1892. Railway earnings for May to date show a gain of 13.7 per cent. over 1892, and the east-bound tonnage from Chicago in May was 390,879, against 199,341 last year, and 211,641 in 1892.

"Of all the great industries, the cotton manufacture only gives some sign of shrinkage, cotton having dropped a sixteenth during the week, after a rise in goods averaging for the month about 5 per cent., thus rendering the marketing of accumulated stocks somewhat more difficult. But print cloths have advanced, and in most staple goods the demand is improving. While early estimates are always questionable, evidence does not yet warrant reductions of a great decrease in the yield of cotton, and a few mills which have large quantities of goods unsold are now idle and waiting. Woolen mills are encouraged by a somewhat larger demand for goods, in part from Government orders, and are averaging about 1 per cent. better prices for goods than a month ago. There is not much demand for wool, which is still held in the main above the views of manufacturers, and prices have declined an average of half a cent for the month. Evidently the magnitude of stocks held by the manufacturers is still unrecognized by most dealers, and Western holders are insisting upon much higher prices for wool than can be obtained at the seaboard. The demand for boots and shoes continues heavy, for, although 1,786,109 cases have been shipped this year from Boston, against 1,741,607 in 1895, the largest previous year, and 338,000 cases, or 23.8 per cent. more than in 1892, urgent demands are coming from jobbers in all parts of the country for deliveries two months ahead of contract, indicating a distribution far greater than had been expected.

"The iron and steel manufacture leads all others in gain over previous years, its consumption of pig being apparently more than 1,000,000 tons per month, or 228,000 tons each week, against 170,780 tons per week in May, 1892, an increase of 33.6 per cent. Works beyond the Alleghanies are crowded with business, and while some Eastern concerns are running part time, mostly bar mills, the Government demand is felt most in this section. Above all others in significance is the wholly unprecedented demand from agricultural implement works, which throw into the shade all their past orders, while the plate and rail manufacturers are beating all records, partly with foreign orders, one for Canada having been placed at Chicago for 12,000 tons. Structural work is very heavy, the West furnishing a large share of it, and in sheet bars and rods for fencing the orders are large. Prices of pig have been somewhat strengthened by enormous buying orders for Bessemer and basic at Pittsburg and of charcoal at Chicago."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The general business situation might well be expressed by the single word 'crops.' Certainly the very flattering outlook reported in nearly all the grain-growing sections of the country, and particularly as regards the growing wheat, has been of a nature to dominate the entire trade situation. From all of the surplus wheat-growing States there comes but one report, that of a large acreage, extremely good weather and crop conditions already foreshadowing an unprecedented production of the king of cereals. With the steady and favorable progress making toward a large wheat yield has come the final elimination of the May wheat deal and a considerable quieting down of speculative fever and prices.

"Reports as to distributive trade are encouraging this week in spite of the advanced stage of the season. A hopeful feature is the generally reported good trade at retail, not only at the West but also East, where unfavorable weather conditions have heretofore checked demand greatly. The volume of orders already received for Fall delivery by wholesalers is, however, of such satisfactory proportions as to lead to the impression that the Fall demand when it actually materializes will be the best seen for years.

"Reports from other industries continue, on the whole, quite good. The movement of iron and steel is still of an immense volume, and the demand by agricultural implement makers has never been exceeded. The rather better tone reported in some branches of the cotton and woolen goods industries of late remains unimpaired, printcloths having advanced again, while wool remains firm. Manufacturers are rather slow to handle the latter, but the increased inquiry and the firm tone of prices are regarded by the trade as evidencing a future good business. There is even a little more cheerful feeling in men's-wear woolens, although actual demand remains narrowly restricted. The prices situation continues one of unimpaired strength outside of the decline in cereals. Nearly all makes of iron and steel appear firmly held, and the same is true of coffee, sugar, and most groceries.

"Business failures in the United States this week show a sharp falling off, numbering only 178, against 231 last week, 192 in 1897, 236 in 1896 and 1895, and 207 in 1894.

"High prices and good crop prospects together have had the effect of bringing considerable wheat into sight of late, and a turn in the tide of supplies has apparently occurred. The stock of wheat in the United States and Canada during the month just closed decreased only 1,628,000 bushels, the smallest falling off reported for many years, while on the other hand European supplies show a heavy gain. The result is a total supply in this country, Canada, and Europe on June 1 of about 99,000,000 bushels, against 95,590,000 bushels on May 1, and 94,696,000 bushels one year ago, an increase of nearly 5,000,000 bushels over last year, and a decrease of only 1,400,000 bushels for the month. The outlook is for a total world's supply of wheat on the 1st of June of about 105,000,000 bushels, against 102,000,000 bushels one month ago, and comparing with a total a year ago of 96,000,000 bushels, pointing to a supply 9,000,000 bushels larger than one year ago, but 12,000,000 bushels smaller than two years ago, 36,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1895, 55,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1894, and 62,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1893. It is necessary, in fact, to go back to June 1, 1891, to find a total smaller than that held this year.

"Wheat exports for the week reflect a better export inquiry and larger shipments, aggregating 5,248,086 bushels, against 4,306,000 bushels last week, 2,620,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,209,000 bushels in 1896, 2,991,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,742,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are the largest on record, aggregating 6,605,422 bushels, against 6,164,000 bushels last week, 2,396,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,623,000 bushels in 1896, 1,149,000 bushels in 1895, and 974,000 bushels in 1894."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....212		220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....106		110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....111		112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....115		117
Broadway Surface 2d.....106		107
Brooklyn City Railroad.....207		210
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.....85		87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 4th assm't pd. 19		20
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s..103		106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....107		109
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....82		84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.....109		111
Central Park, N. & E. River.....177		185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....110		113
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....48		50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s.....97		100
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....300		325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.....60		64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.113		116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d. 90		93
Kings County Elevated..... 1		2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley).. 99		101
New Orleans Traction common..... 1½		2½
New Orleans Traction pf..... 7		9
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....192		194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....115		117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s....108		110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....200		210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).111½		114
Union Railway stock.....175		200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction..... 14		17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div. 92		94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 6s.....	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	69	71
Union Ferry	49	50
Union Ferry bonds.....	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.....	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock..	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29	20¾
Amsterdam preferred	69	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	26	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest..	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y. 6s.....	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	76	79
Mutual of New York.....	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) gas stock.....	36	40
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)..	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock.....	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York.....	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred.	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds.....	87	91
Western Gas Company.....	86	87
Western Gas Company bonds.....	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	41	43
American Typefounders.....	39	42
Barney & Smith common.....	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	76	77
Glucose common	52	52¼
Glucose pf., ex div.....	102	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.....	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car.....	7	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds..	84	89
National Biscuit common.....	28	30
National Biscuit pf.....	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.....	10	13
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney.....	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend....	430	431
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.....	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	82	85
Wagner Car Company.....	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.....	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	9	13
Central & South American Tel.....	104	107
Commercial Cable stock.....	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.....	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common.....	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.....	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s...	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company...	112	117
Trow Directory pf.....	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	$195,113,592
Gold reserve	171,053,580
Net silver	8,514,427
United States notes in the Treasury..	29,899,739
Treasury notes of 1890.....	1,610,317
Total receipts this day.....	1,358,038
Total receipts this month.....	3,272,861
Total receipts this year.....	374,274,630
Total expenditures this day.....	2,295,000
Total expenditures this month.....	4,309,000
Total expenditures this year.....	390,932,105
Deposits in National banks.....	28,050,586
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	416,626
Government receipts from internal revenue	882,305
Customs	428,700
Miscellaneous	59,031

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and 2½ per cent. on the common stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be paid on July 6 at the office of the company, 52 Wall Street, New York.

The Exploration Syndicate has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share, and extra dividends of $2 cash, making $12 cash paid for the year, and $100 per share in the stocks of the subsidiary companies controlled by them. The dividends are payable June 15.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅝@60⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,026.64 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Phoenix sold at .08.

On the Consolidated Exchange 150 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .51, 75 Horn Silver at 1.20, 500 Leadville at .12@.13@.14, 1,000 Little Chief at .26, buyer 30, 100 Mexico at .22, 500 Utah at .07, 500 Yellow Jacket at .25.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Horn Silver	1.30
Alta	.05	Iron Silver.....	.45
Belcher	.10	Kingston & Pem-	
Best & Belcher.....	.25	broke Iron	.16
Breece	.41	La Crosse	.12
Brunswick	.15	Leadville	.10
Challar	.10	Little Chief	.23
Chrysolite	.10	Mexican	.15
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	Ophir	.30
Con. Cal. & Va....	.50	Phoenix Gold	.08
Crown Point	.15	Potosi	.15
Deadwood	.60	Plymouth Consol...	.09
Enterprise Mining Co.	.33	Savage	.10
Father De Smet.....	.17	Sierra Nevada	.50
Gould & Curry.....	.18	Standard Consol....	1.45
Hale & Norcross...	.70	Union Consol.....	.05
		Utah	.05
		Yellow Jacket	.23

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Little Chief	.24
American Coal.....	1.20	Mexican	.15
Belcher	.10	Moulton	.20
Best & Belcher.....	.22	Ontario	3.00
Breece	.35	Ophir	.30
Brunswick Consol..	.16	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.10	Potosi	.15
Caledonia, B. H....	.50	Quicksilver	1.00
Challar	.15	Quicksilver pf.....	2.00
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.11	Sierra Nevada.....	.55
Con. Cal. & Va....	.40	Standard	1.50
Comstock T. Co., stock	.03	Small Hopes	1.00
Comstock T. Co., bonds	.03	Union Consol.....	.08
Comstock T. Co., scrip	.03	Utah	.05
Cresco	.04	Victor	5.00
Catalpa	.08	Yellow Jacket	.20
Deadwood Terra....	.60	Argentum Juanita..	.22
Eureka Consol.....	.10	Anaconda	.44
Father De Smet....	.17	Cripple Creek Cons.	.09
Gould & Curry.....	.15	Creede & Cripple Creek	.03
Hale & Norcross...	.85	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	40.00	Isabella	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.24
Iron Silver	.55	Mount Rosa	.11
Julia Consol.....	.01	Pharmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb..	.10	Portland	.95
La Crosse	.11	Specimen	.02
Leadville Consol...	.11	Union	.10
		Work	.02

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Lincoln National...	750
Central National...	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	200	Merchants'	146½
City	1100	New Amsterdam....	250
Columbia	150	New York.....	235
Commerce	200	New York County.	800
Corn Exchange.....	270	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
East River.....	150	Park	290

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 3, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	95	Adams Express	100	101	100	101	.....
22	22¼	950	American Cotton Oil...	22¼	22⅞	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
74½	75¼	150	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅞	350	American Malting Co.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	— ⅛
78¼	78⅝	310	Am. Malting Co. pf...	78⅜	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	1,316	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅜	12⅝	11⅜	11⅝	—1/16
30	33½	432	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	33½	33½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅝
142⅜	142⅞	46,743	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	142⅜	144⅞	142¼	142⅞	+ ⅜
114	115¼	205	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	115	115	115	115	.....
108⅞	109	6,020	American Tobacco	109½	109¾	108¾	109	— ⅛
37½	38¼	116	Ann Arbor pf.....	38	38	38	38	— ½
12⅞	13	6,205	At., T. & S. F.....	13⅛	13¼	13	13	.....
32¼	32½	36,745	At., T. & S. F. pf....	33	33½	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
19⅜	19½	8,407	Baltimore & Ohio....	19	20	19	19¼	+ ⅛
6¾	7¼	405	B. & O. Southw. pf...	7	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	3½	805	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
42¾	42¾	4,415	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43	43⅛	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
118	120	20	Brooklyn Union Gas..	117¾	119⅜	117¾	119⅜	.....
9¼	9⅝	320	Bruns. D. & C. Imp..	9	10	9	10	.....
52	52¼	520	Canada Southern	52¾	52⅞	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
22¼	22⅝	31,210	Chesapeake & Ohio...	22⅛	23¼	22	22⅝	+ ⅝
104⅜	104½	15,737	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	105⅜	106	104⅝	104⅝	—1¼
64	65	803	Chi. & East. Ill.....	65¾	65¾	64¾	64¾	—1
109½	111	300	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	109½	110	110	110	+ ½
14	14½	12,740	Chicago Great West..	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
100	100⅛	34,060	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	101½	101½	100	100¼	—1¼
148⅝	150	40	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	148¾	148¾	148¾	148⅝	.....
128	128¼	8,880	Chicago & Northw...	129¼	129⅝	128	128	—1
172½	175	50	Chicago & Northw. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	.....
105⅜	105½	25,845	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107¼	107⅝	105	105½	—1⅜
35⅛	35⅜	3,150	C., C., C. & St. L....	34⅝	35⅞	34⅝	35½	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	515	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼	.....
⅛	¾	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	½	½	½	½	.....
22¾	23½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+1
21¼	24	217	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
188½	191	160	Consolidated Gas	189	189	189	189	—1¼
36	36¾	970	Consolidated Ice	35½	35¾	35¼	36¼	+1⅛
88	90	174	Consolidated Ice pf...	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1
48¾	48½	3,480	Denver & R. G. pf....	48½	49	48¼	48½	.....
15	15½	800	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	15	15⅞	15	15¼	— ¼
57½	58½	600	Detroit Gas	58	58¼	58	58¼	+1
65	68	300	Eastern Elevator	65¼	65¼	65	65	— ½
13¼	13½	230	Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
36½	36⅝	2,200	Erie 1st pf.....	37	37¼	36½	36½	— ¼
18¼	19	200	Erie 2d pf.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ¾
36½	36¾	5,627	General Electric	37¼	37¾	36¼	36½	— ½
173	178	100	Great Northern pf....	177½	177½	177½	177½	+1½
34⅝	35½	11,886	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	35¾	36¾	34¾	34⅝	— ⅜
34¾	35	7,890	Missouri Pacific	35⅞	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
171	174	165	Morris & Essex	172½	172¼	172¼	172¼	.....
35	36	2,375	National Lead Co....	36	36⅜	35	35	— ¾
106¼	107½	270	National Lead Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	.....
20	21	355	National Linseed Oil.	20½	20½	20	20½	— ¼
95⅝	96	1,577	New Jersey Central..	97	97½	95¾	95¾	— ¼
47½	48⅛	1,857	New York Air Brake.	50	51	48½	48½	+ ⅛
116¼	116½	4,645	New York Central....	117	117	116¼	116¼	— ⅜
33	36	500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	34	34	34	34	.....
51	53¼	290	Norfolk & West. pf...	53	53	52¾	53¾	.....
6	6¼	1,200	North American	6	6	6	6	.....
28	28⅛	24,122	Northern Pacific	28½	29	28	28¼	+ ⅛
67¾	67⅞	24,781	Northern Pacific pf...	68¾	69	67¾	67⅞	— ⅛
15¾	15½	800	Ontario & Western...	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
....	....	111	Ore. Imp., all in. pd..	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
51⅜	52¼	530	Oregon R. & Nav....	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	.....
71½	72½	23	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	.....
32	32½	102	Oregon Short Line	32	32	32	32	—1
28⅝	29¼	860	Pacific Mail	29⅜	29⅜	28¾	29	— ¼
116	116¾	552	Pennsylvania R. R....	117	117	116	116	—1
1¼	2	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	.....
4	6	33	Peoria & Eastern....	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
100⅝	100¾	23,750	People's Gas, Chicago.	102¾	102⅝	100¾	100¾	—1⅝
186	188	160	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	.....
19¼	19½	3,850	Reading	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
46¾	46½	13,575	Reading 1st pf.....	47½	47⅜	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
23⅝	24	1,900	Reading 2d pf.....	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	26	200	Rio Grande Western..	25⅜	26	25⅜	26	+ ¼
64	65⅜	550	Rio Grande West. pf..	64⅜	65	64⅜	65	+1
59¼	59½	335	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	59½	59½	59½	59¼	+ ⅛
20	20⅜	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	21	21	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
8	8¼	1,059	St. L. & San Fran....	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
63	63¼	225	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	63¼	63½	63	63	.....
30⅞	31½	3,123	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	31¾	31¾	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
5	5⅜	1,600	St. Louis Southw. pf...	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
10⅞	11	700	St. Louis Southw. pf...	11	11¼	11	11	.....
143¼	146	29	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	145½	145½	145¼	145¼	— ⅜
78¼	78¾	700	St. Paul & Omaha....	79⅛	79⅛	78⅛	78⅝	— ⅛
18	18½	300	Southern Pacific	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
9	9¼	5,180	Southern Railway	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	14,398	Southern Railway pf..	32½	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅝
6¼	6½	283	Standard R. & T.....	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
25½	26	3,665	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	26¼	26¼	25½	25¾	— ½
12	12⅛	3,500	Texas Pacific	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12	.....
....	....	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅝
173	176	25	Third Avenue	171	171	171	171	.....
24⅝	24⅞	12,841	Union Pacific	25¼	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
61⅜	61⅞	59,154	Union Pacific pf.....	62⅝	63⅛	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅝
7⅜	7½	900	U. P., D. & G.....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7½	.....
7⅜	8	565	United States Leather.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	.....
64⅜	65	9,265	U. S. Leather pf.....	67	67	64⅜	65	—2⅛
20	20⅜	110	United States Rubber.	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
78	78½	479	U. S. Rubber pf.....	79⅛	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝	+ ½
7¼	7¾	315	Wabash	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	8,390	Wabash pf.....	19⅞	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
93½	94	500	West Chicago Street..	93⅝	93⅞	93¾	93⅞	— ⅛
91¼	91¾	1,890	Western Union Tel...	92⅝	92⅝	91½	91½	—1
2⅜	2½	1,200	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛

Sales.....551,525

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	95½	..	Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.....	5¾	6¾
4s, r., 1907.....	108½	109½	Com. Cable	160	180
4s, c., 1907.....	111	112	Consol. Coal	40½	45
4s, r., 1925.....	123	124	Colorado Midland.	6	7
4s, c., 1925.....	123	124	Col. Midland pf...	17	19
5s, r., 1904.....	113	112	Del. & Hudson....	110	111
5s, c., 1904.....	111½	112	Del., L. & W.....	..	140
Currency 6s, 1899.	100½	..	Den. & R. G.....	11½	12½
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	100½	..	Dul., S. S. & A...	2½	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s...	114	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	..
Alb. & Sus.....	180	..	Dul., S. S. & A. pf...	5½	..
American Coal...	100	140	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	128	135
Am. Dist. Tel....	23	..	E. E. Ill. of B'klyn.	107	110
Am. Express.....	125	130	Eighth Avenue....	325	335
Am. T. & C.....	92	93½	Ev. & T. H.....	25	27
Am. Tobacco pf...	117	120	Ev. & T. H. pf...	48	52
Ann Arbor.....	11½	12½	Green Bay & W..	30	40
Boston & L. pf...	102	106	Homestake	48	..
Buff., R. & P....	100	110	Ill. Cent. l. l.....	90	100
Buff., R. & P. pf..	60	63	Iowa Central	2¼	2½
Canadian Pacific..	84¾	85½	Jollet & Chicago.	160	..
Central Pacific...	14	15	Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Chi. & Alton.....	159	..	Keokuk & D. M...	3	4
Chi. & Alton pf...	172	..	K. & D. M. pf....	14	16
Chi. Gt. W. pf...	35	35	Keokuk & West..	30	35
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25	Kingston & Pem..	3	10
Chi., Ind. & L....	9⅞	10¼	Lake Shore.....	..	193
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	31	33	Lake Shore certfs..	..	191
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9	Manhattan Beach.	3	5
Chi. Term. T. pf..	29	30	Md. Coal pf.....	50	53½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf....	70	80	Mexican Central..	4½	5½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	46	49	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1½
Cleve. & Pitts....	168	..	Minn. St. P. & S. St. M.....	6	..
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.....	16	..
Col. F. & I. pf....	..	90			
Col., H. V. & T...	5½	6			

Sales.....551,525

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of imported merchandise:

17,971.—Decorated china, from Marx & Cutherz, Altrohlau, Feb. 14, 1898. Washington dinner sets, 102 pieces, 3,396, 3,391, 3,407, entered at 10.96 florins per set; no advance; Washington dinner sets, 113 pieces, 3,396, 3,391, 3,407, entered at 11.82 florins per set; no advance; Washington dinner sets, 102 pieces, 3,214, entered at 11.25 florins per set; no advance; add for decoration 10 per cent.; add packing charges.

18,074.—Decorated earthenware, from Charles Allerton & Sons, Longton, April 28, 1898. Brooklyn and Regent teas, dove, brier, rose, &c., entered at 1s 6d per dozen; no advance; discount, 10 per cent.; add packages.

18,085.—Decorated earthenware, from Meakin & Ridgway, Stoke-on-Trent, May 4, 1898. Teas, (12 by 12,) yacht, dark blue Oriental, entered at 1s 6d per dozen; no advance; muffins 6, entered at 10d per dozen; no advance; discount, 10 per cent.; add crates.

18,066.—Plain basis photographic paper, from Steinbach & Co., Malmedy, May 3, 1898. A, entered at 2 marks per kilo; no advance; less 2 per cent rebate and 3 per cent. discount.

18,036.—Bleached cotton, from Arnold B. Heine, St. Gall, April 27, 1898. White dotted Swiss, 188 80 in. entered at 16.50, advanced to 17 francs per 30 yards; 161 80 in. entered at 18, advanced to 18.50 francs per 30 yards; 166 80 in., entered at 14.25, advanced to 14.75 francs per 30 yards; 167 30 in., entered at 16, advanced to 16.50 francs per 30 yards; similar goods, similar values; discount, 5 per cent.; add bleaching; add cases and boxes.

18,070.—Manufactures of silk and cotton, from Lyons, April 28, 1898. 07,708 muffers, 68 c-m. black, 1.7914, entered at 10.50 francs per dozen; no advance; discount, 15 per cent.; add packing.

17,809.—Chemical compounds, from Société Chemique des Usines du Rhone, Lyons, March 30 and April 20, 1898. Neroline, entered at 20, advanced to 40 francs per kilo; Rhodinal II, entered at 267, advanced to 290 francs per kilo; less freight and insurance.

17,873.—Alcoholic toilet articles, from Victor Klotz, Paris, April 7 and 8, 1898. 2,623, vegetal peau d'Epagne, C, entered at 18, advanced to 19.50f. per dozen. 1,105, Eau de Cologne, C, alcool pur, entered at 24, advanced to 27f. per dozen. 1,102, Eau de Cologne, C, alcool pur, entered at 12, advanced to 13f. per dozen. 2,637, vegetal videttes, C; 2,600, vegetal videttes Reine, C, and 2,673, vegetal lxora, C, entered at 18, advanced to 19.50f. per dozen. Discount 20 per cent. Add cases and packing.

18,048.—Cumurin, from Schimmel & Co., Leipsic, April 27, 1898. In 2½-pound boxes, entered at 40 marks per kilo, add packages, advanced to 45 marks per kilo, packed.

18,073.—Chemical salt, from Niebergall & Coth, Cologne, April 20, 1898. Chloride of barium, entered at 7.20, advanced to 7.60 marks per 100 kilos. Add packages.

17,990-1.—Non-alcoholic toilet preparations, from Bergfeldt, Pfeiffer & Co., Paris, April 18, 1898. Face rouge, 4,057-117, entered at 15, advanced to 24f. per gross. Face rouge, 4,057-34, entered at 21f. per gross. No advance. Eyebrow pencils, 4,057-35, entered at 18, advanced to 21f. per gross. Discounts 16 per cent., 10 per cent., 2 per cent., and 2 per cent. Cases and packing included.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

5,012-17,849.—Lupulin, from Carl Muggenburg & Co., Hamburg, March 11, 1898. Entered at 155 marks per 100 kilos. No advance.

5,006-17,741.—Filled glass bottles, from Bertrand Freres, Grasse, Feb. 16, 1898. Quarts, 16 oz., entered at 10, advanced to 15f. per 100. Pints, 8 oz., entered at 8, advanced to 10f. per 100. ½ pints, 4 oz., entered at 6, advanced to 7f. per 100. Entered values are net, advanced values are less 3 per cent. discount.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
33,700	Am. Sug. Refs..	142¼	144½	142⅜	142⅜
120	Am. Sp. Mfg....	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
140	Am. Tobacco....	109⅜	109⅜	108¾	109
1,600	A., T. & S.F. pf.	32⅞	33½	32½	32½
160	Bay State Gas..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Brook. R. T....	43⅛	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝
12,720	Chi., R. I. & P..	106⅞	106⅞	104⅝	104⅝
18,180	C., M. & St. P.	101⅝	101⅝	100¼	100¼
5,870	C., R. I. & P....	106⅞	107⅛	105¼	105⅝
20	Cent. of N. J..	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
20	Chi. & Northw..	129	129	128	128
270	Ches. & Ohio....	22⅜	23¼	22¾	22¾
780	Gen. Electric....	37¼	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞
1,010	Louis. & Nash..	56⅜	56⅞	55⅝	56⅛
1,140	Manhattan	105⅜	105½	104½	104½
1,140	Mo. Pa'ific....	35⅞	36	34⅞	35
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅝
80	N. Y. Central...	117	117	116½	116½
10	N. Y., O. & W..	15½	15½	15½	15½
2,110	North. Pac....	28⅝	29⅛	28	28¼
5,280	North. Pac. pf..	68⅝	69	67⅞	68
10	Pacific Mail....	29	29	29	29
4,410	People's Gas....	102¾	102¾	100⅝	100⅝
580	Reading	19⅝	19¾	19¼	19¼
540	Reading 1st pf..	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾
170	Southern pf....	32½	32⅝	32¼	32¼
160	Tenn. C. & I....	26¼	26¼	25½	26¼
90	Union Pacific...	25¼	25½	25	25
7,370	Union Pacific pf.	62⅝	63¼	62	62⅜
100	U. S. Leather pf.	67	67	65	65
10	Wabash pf.....	20	20	20	20
260	Western Union..	92⅜	92½	91¾	91¾

92,720

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$22,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
3,000	Rock Island 4s..	105	105	105	105
5,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s.	64	64	64	64
10,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
14,000	U. P., D. & G.1st.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
2,000	Union Pac. 4s....	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
5,000	Wabash 2d.....	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾

$61,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
3,000..... 90
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000c..... 81
At. T & S F adjst 4s
12,000..... 65⅞
78,000..... 66
15,000..... 65⅝
30,000..... 66
16,000..... 65⅝
500..... 66¼
77,000..... 66
10,000..... 66¼
5,000..... 66⅝
5,000..... 66¼
43,000..... 66⅛
50,000..... 66¼
3,000..... 66⅛
25,000..... 66¼
64,000..... 66
10,000..... 65¾
22,000..... 65⅞
20,000..... 65¾
10,000c..... 65⅞
2,000..... 65¾
500..... 93
2,000..... 93¼
500..... 93⅜
48,000..... 93¼
85,000..... 93⅜
31,000..... 93¼
5,000..... 93⅜
3,000..... 93
5,000..... 92⅞
Austin & N W 1st
10,000..... 83
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs
5,000..... 101
3,000..... 101⅜
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 86½
4,000..... 86¾
1,000..... 87
5,000..... 86¾
5,000..... 86⅝
Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000..... 96⅛
1,000..... 96⅜
2,000..... 96⅛
5,000..... 96
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
4,000..... 87⅝
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 114½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
20,000..... 13
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000..... 114
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000..... 82
6,000..... 81⅞
21,000..... 81⅝
22,000..... 82
15,000..... 81⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000..... 114
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
5,000..... 103½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
6,000..... 110½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
3,000..... 106½
Registered
1,000..... 106
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000..... 110½
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
2,000..... 104
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
1,000..... 105
So Minn Div 6s
7,000..... 120
Chi & N W reg gold 7s
2,000..... 113¾
Chi, R & P gen 5s
76,000..... 105
85,000..... 105⅛
26,000..... 105¼
10,000..... 105
Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000..... 85⅞
3,000..... 86
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
1,000c..... 108
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs, $65 paid
2,000..... 77
Col & Ninth Av 1st
12,000..... 119
Detroit Gas Co 5s
7,000..... 91
Detroit City Gas 5s
2,000..... 92½
2,000..... 91⅜
Det, Mac & Mar L G
20,000..... 16¾
Des Moines Union 1st
2,000..... 99½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
25,000..... 119
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
10,000..... 100¾
4,000..... 101
Erie 3d mortgage
20,000..... 111¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s
25,000..... 74
5,000s20F..... 74½
20,000..... 74¾
25,000..... 74⅞
2,000..... 75
15,000..... 74⅞
5,000s20F..... 74⅞
5,000..... 74⅞
6,000..... 74⅞
25,000..... 74
15,000..... 74¼
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s
5,000..... 91⅜
Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000..... 92
8,000..... 92¼
6,000..... 92¼
1,000..... 92⅜
Erie 5th ext gold 4s
6,000..... 104½
Ft W & D C 1st
2,000..... 72⅜
Iowa Central 1st 5s
4,000..... 100½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
5,000..... 69
1,000..... 68¾
5,000..... 69
Kings Co Elev 1st
2,000..... 43½
L S & Mich So 3½s
30,000..... 104½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
9,000..... 90¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s
5,000s10F..... 96
Met St Ry gen 5s
12,000..... 113½
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
9,000..... 73½
4,000..... 73⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000..... 87½
2,000..... 87½
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000..... 62⅞
25,000..... 63
Mo Pac 1st cons
3,000..... 100¾
19,000..... 100½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
2,000..... 72
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
4,000..... 78½
1,000..... 78¼
2,000..... 78⅜
1,000..... 78¼
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
1,000..... 98
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000..... 105
N Y & Harl 1st reg
50,000..... 107½
N Y, S & W G M
4,000..... 92
Norf & W Ry con 4s
15,000..... 83
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
20,000..... 61½
12,000..... 61⅝
27,000..... 61½
2,000s20F..... 61¼
10,000..... 61⅜
10,000..... 61⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000..... 96⅜
7,000..... 96⅞
25,000c..... 96⅞
2,000..... 96⅞
28,000..... 96⅞
15,000..... 96¾
2,500..... 96½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
9,000..... 60
2,000..... 59⅞
5,000..... 59¾
15,000..... 59⅝
Oregon R & N 1st
4,000..... 115
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000..... 95⅝
30,000..... 95½
24,000..... 95½
Oregon Short Line 6s
41,000..... 126
3,000..... 126½
176,000..... 127
3,000..... 126
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
1,000..... 104½
7,000..... 105
3,000..... 104½
Income A 5s
5,000..... 72½
8,000s20F..... 72½
8,000..... 72½
4,000s20F..... 72½
Reading Co gen 4s
16,000..... 85¾
10,000..... 85¾
17,000..... 85⅝
40,000..... 85⅜
10,000..... 85⅞
23,000..... 85¾
5,000..... 85⅝
1,000..... 85¾
Rich & Dan deb 5s, stpd
1,000..... 96
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000..... 87
4,000..... 87⅛
10,000..... 87
1,000..... 87⅛
1,000..... 86½
1,000..... 87⅜
11,000..... 87
St Jo & Gr Isl 2-3-4s
2,000..... 77½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
10,000..... 94⅞
1,000..... 95
St L & San Fran 4s
39,000..... 77½
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000..... 105¾
7,000..... 105
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000..... 118¾
6,000..... 119
2,000..... 119¼
St L & S F, Southwestern Div 5s
2,000..... 94
5,000..... 94⅛
St L S W 1st
1,000..... 73½
3,000..... 73½
11,000..... 73⅜
5,000..... 73½
1,000..... 73¾
St L S W 2d inc
2,000..... 29⅜
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000..... 107¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
47,000..... 63
2,000..... 63¼
21,000..... 63¾
17,000..... 63⅝
6,000..... 64
10,000..... 63⅞
74,000..... 64
1,000..... 64½
1,000..... 64½
9,000..... 64¾
1,000..... 64½
2,000..... 64
10,000..... 64¼
17,000..... 64
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
16,000..... 94
So Pac of Ariz 1st
8,000..... 106¼
10,000..... 106½
5,000..... 106
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000..... 96¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 94½
5,000..... 94¾
1,000..... 95
21,000..... 94¾
9,000..... 94⅝
6,000..... 94⅞
21,000..... 95
11,000..... 95¼
20,000..... 95
2,000..... 95⅛
8,000..... 95¼
62,000..... 95
17,000..... 95⅛
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000..... 103¼
5,000..... 103
5,000..... 103¼
7,000..... 103⅜
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000..... 36½
1,000..... 36¾
15,000..... 36½
4,000..... 36¾
20,000..... 36⅞
20,000..... 36¾
55,000..... 36⅝
20,000..... 36⅞
15,000..... 36⅜
10,000..... 36½
10,000..... 36⅜
10,000..... 36
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
5,000..... 105
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
4,000..... 86
3,000..... 86¼
7,000..... 86
5,000..... 86½
Union Pacific 4s
60,000..... 95⅞
6,000..... 96
58,000..... 95⅞
500..... 96¼
5,000..... 96
5,000..... 95⅞
10,000..... 96
51,000..... 95⅞
2,000..... 96
10,000c..... 96
214,000..... 96
20,000..... 96¼
2,000..... 96½
25,000..... 96¼
15,000..... 96¼
20,000..... 96¼
2,000..... 96¼
5,000..... 96⅜
1,000..... 96¼
30,000..... 96¼
15,000..... 96¼
10,000..... 96¼
2,000..... 96¼
49,000..... 96
28,000..... 96¼
6,000..... 96
5,000..... 96¼
5,000..... 95⅞
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
8,000..... 47
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
20,000..... 58½
80,000..... 58⅝
21,000..... 58½
40,000..... 58⅝
10,000..... 58¾
5,000..... 58⅝
20,000..... 58⅝
25,000..... 58½
10,000..... 58⅝
20,000..... 58½
30,000..... 58⅝
20,000..... 58½
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000..... 109½
10,000s20F..... 109¼
2,000..... 109½
Wabash 2d 5s
35,000..... 84¾
8,000..... 84⅞
3,000..... 85
1,000..... 84⅞
2,000..... 84⅝
4,000..... 84⅞
6,000..... 85
10,000..... 84¾
W N Y & P gen
2,000..... 52½
W N Y & P inc
10,000..... 14½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
18,000..... 42½
5,000..... 42⅝
25,000..... 42½
1,000..... 42¼
20,000..... 42¼

Total sales..... $4,630,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROSENBERG BROTHERS COMPANY.—Schedules of Rosenberg Brothers Company, dealers in bicycle sundries at 145 Centre Street, show liabilities of $2,402, nominal assets of $1,347, and actual assets of $389.

HENRY HUNDGEBURTH.—Judgment was entered yesterday against Henry Hundgeburth, liquor dealer, of 2,557 Eighth Avenue, for $6,672 in favor of Jacob Ruppert on a chattel mortgage and two notes.

O'CONNELL, TIGHE & CO.—Schedules of John W. O'Connell, doing business as O'Connell, Tighe & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, at 283

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Giants Again Defeat the Cincinnatis in a Contest Noted for Heavy Batting.

JOYCE PUT OUT OF THE GAME

He Struck Beckley with the Ball After the Latter Ran Into Him—Rusie Compelled to Retire After Two Innings.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	27	10	.730
Cleveland	25	13	.658
Boston	24	14	.632
New York	22	15	.595
Baltimore	19	14	.576
Pittsburg	20	19	.513
Chicago	18	20	.474
Philadelphia	16	18	.471
Brooklyn	14	20	.412
Louisville	13	27	.325
Washington	12	25	.324
St. Louis	11	26	.297

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 16; Cincinnati, 10.
Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Louisville, 16; Washington, 4.
St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 4.
Boston-Cleveland game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

The 4,000 persons who were at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon witnessed a lively game, in which the Cincinnatis were again beaten by a score of 16 to 10. The game was notable for heavy batting, in which both teams took a conspicuous part, the Giants, however, carrying off the honors. The game was also replete with brilliant fielding plays, and all this, with a little altercation which Joyce and Beckley had at first base, will give the "rooters" plenty to talk about for a few days. Joyce and Beckley were roundly hissed for their conduct. Beckley hit a slow grounder in the fourth inning, which Gettig recovered and sent to Joyce. The Cincinnatis' first baseman shoved his elbow into Joyce's face just as the latter was to catch the ball, raising a lump on Joyce's jaw. It was here that Joyce lost control of his temper, and picking up the ball he hit Beckley a hard blow on the head with it. Umpire Emslie rushed down to first base and ordered Joyce to the bench, but Assistant Umpire Andrews had already ordered the Giants' Captain out of the game. Joyce began to argue with Andrews because the latter did not declare Beckley out and order him from the game. A wrangle ensued, and not until Umpire Emslie threatened to call the game was order restored. Grady took Joyce's place at first, and a few minutes later he distinguished himself by making a difficult catch, from which a double play resulted.

Rusie was sent in to pitch, although it was evident that the big fellow's arm was not in condition. He labored painfully for two innings, during which time the visitors hit him safely nine times. Griffy then sent in to pitch and did good work during the remaining seven innings. The team gave him every encouragement in the shape of superb support. He remained cool and was not afraid to allow the visitors to hit the ball. Van Haltren, Davis, and Tiernan played brilliantly. Tiernan pulled down a line hit in the sixth that was labeled "two bases," and Davis's one-handed catch of a line hit from Irwin's bat in the seventh inning was one of the prettiest plays ever made on the grounds.

Hawley, who was freely hit for two innings, was replaced by Dammann, a left-hander, in the third inning, the score then standing 9 to 6 in favor of the visitors. For one inning Dammann held the Giants safe. In the fourth inning they sighted the Cincinnatian's curves and for three innings it fairly rained base hits. The Giants got enough runs to win in the fourteenth inning. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	4	3	2	1	0
Tiernan, lf.	2	2	4	0	0
Joyce, 1b.	1	0	4	0	1
Grady, 1b.	1	2	7	1	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	5	3	0
Wilmot, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	3	2	2	0
Hartman, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0
Warner, c.	1	3	1	1	0
Rusie, p.	1	1	0	2	1
Gettig, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total.	16	19	27	14	2

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	2	3	2	1	1
Beckley, 1b.	2	4	10	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0
Miller, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
O'coran, ss.	0	0	0	1	0
Irwin, 3b.	2	2	2	3	0
Vaughn, c.	1	2	2	2	0
Hawley, p.	2	2	0	0	0
Dam'ann, p.	0	1	2	2	0
Total.	10	17	24	14	1

New York	4	2	0	6	0	4	0	0	..—16
Cincinnati	2	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—10

Earned runs—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 6. Stolen bases—Gleason and Grady. Two-base hits—McBride and Beckley. Three-base hits—McPhee and Grady. Home runs—Hawley and Hartman. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Double plays—Grady and Davis. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 1. First base on balls—Off Gettig, 2; Off Hawley, 1; off Dammann, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Struck out—By Hawley, 1; by Dammann, 2. Base hits—Off Rusie, 9; off Hawley, 9; off Gettig, 8; off Dammann, 12. Wild pitches—Rusie, Hawley, and Dammann. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS PLAYED WELL.

Timely Batting Enabled Them to Defeat the Chicagos.

The Brooklyns defeated the Chicagos in the first inning at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. Singles by Griffin, La Chance, and Sheckard, a base on balls to Jones, and Tucker's sacrifice gave the home team two runs, which lead the visitors could not overcome because of Yaeger's clever pitching and good fielding. Donahue was put out of the game for disputing a decision. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Everett, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
Lange, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	1	0
McCor'k, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0
Mertes, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
Connor, 2b.	0	1	1	2	1
Donahue, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Chance, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Griffiths, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	1	5	24	8	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	1	2	0	1
Jones, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Lach'ce, ss.	0	2	4	2	1
Sheckard, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Smith, c.	0	0	4	1	1
Yaeger, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	2	5	27	12	4

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..—2

Stolen bases—Sheckard, Lachance, Everett. Double plays—Mertes and Chance; Smith, Tucker, and Lachance; Lachance and Hallman. Sacrifice hit—Tucker. First base on balls—Off Yaeger, 1; off Griffiths, 2. Struck out—By Yaeger, 4; by Griffiths, 2. Passed balls—Chance, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 5. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Pittsburg had no trouble in defeating the Quakers to-day. The latter were weak at the bat, and their fielding was ragged. Attendance, 3,183. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	0—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Philadelphia, Wheeler, Dunkel, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 4.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The ex-champions were unable to hit the ball safely to-day when hits were needed. Both teams played brilliantly in the field. Attendance, 8,962. Score:

Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 10; St. Louis, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops, Hughes, and Robinson; St. Louis, Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Louisville, 16; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—To-day's game of ball on the part of the Senators was the worst seen here this season, the visitors scoring an easy victory. Score:

Washington	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—4
Louisville	0	3	0	2	0	6	0	4	1—16

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Louisville, 5. Base hits—Washington, 11; Louisville, 10. Errors—Washington, 7; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Washington, Swaim, Donovan, and McGuire; Louisville, Cunningham and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Other Games.

At Buffalo—Syracuse, 7; Buffalo, 5.
At Paterson—Paterson, 3; Lancaster, 0.
At Amherst—Dartmouth, 6; Amherst, 3.
At Rochester—Wilkesbarre, 8; Rochester, 3.
At Montreal—Montreal, 9; Providence, 7.
At Hartford—Hartford, 9; Newark, 2.
At Toronto—Toronto, 9; Springfield, 3.
At Norfolk—Richmond, 2; Norfolk, 1.

THE ENGLISH RACES.

Mr. Belmont's Bridegroom II. Wins the Carlton Maiden Plate—King Crow Wins Manchester Cup.

LONDON, June 3.—At the third day's racing of the Manchester Whitsuntide meeting to-day August Belmont's three-year-old ch. c. Bridegroom II., by Rayon d'Or—St. Bridget, won; J. M. Hanbury's three-year-old br. f. Lowland Beauty, by Allaway—Comely, was second, and Mr. T. Craven's three-year-old ch. c. Waterhead, by King Monmouth—Estuary, third.

This race is of 103 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward; entrance, 1 sovereign.

Nine horses ran, including the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's three-year-old ch. f. Bloozen. Distance, one mile.

Mr. Vyner's four-year-old br. c. King Crow, by Crowberry-Queen of Hearts, (99 pounds,) won the Manchester Cup; W. Low's five-year-old b. h. St. Bris, by St. Simon-Nadine, (115 pounds,) was second; his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's four-year-old b. f. Nunsuch, by Nunthorpe-La Morlaye, (108 pounds,) third.

This race is of 2,000 sovereigns, (200 sovereigns in plate and the rest in specie,) added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each; 10 sovereigns forfeit; the second to receive 300 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; entrance, 3 sovereigns.

Ten horses ran over the course, one mile and three-fourths.

The City Plate was won by Mr. Preston's br. f. Ortur, by Bend Or-Vaurienne; the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's b. f. Pascola, by Simon Magus—Perception, was second, and W. Winton's b. c. Chief Warrener, by Fitz-Warrent-Piracy, third.

This event is of 300 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 20 sovereigns out of the plate. Three horses ran over the course; distance five furlongs.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Typhoon II.	140	Sensational. 109
The Manxman.	127	Helmsdale. 107
Traverser.	114	Rotterdam. 106
Hanwell.	112	Rabieca. 104
Murillo.	112	Sagacity. 101
Tabouret.	111	X Ray. 97
Jefferson.	110	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Howard Mann.	114	Alvarado II.	105
Lehman.	118	Juno.	103
Doggett.	109	Louise N.	103
Tanis.	106	Nato.	101
Dansbow.	104	Merlin.	94
Marsian.	105	Plantain.	84
Refugee.	105		

THIRD RACE.—The Hudson Stakes, of $3,500, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Jean Bereaud.	122	Counsellor Wernberg.	115
Kingston.	120	Gold Car.	115
Havelock.	115	Frohsinn.	115
Miller.	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Carlton Stakes, of $5,000, for three-year-olds. One mile.

The Huguenot.	122	Great Bend.	117
Lotteren.	117	Sanders.	117
Mr. Baiter.	117		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Gold Mine.	116	Leando.	102
Formero.	112	Tyrba.	102
Armament.	109	Kirkwood.	100
Cormorant.	109	Diminutive.	99
Rhinelander.	109	Effervescent.	99
Big Indian.	109	Lepida.	99
Lady Dora.	105	Boney Boy.	94
Compensation.	104		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. About two miles.

Shillelah.	163	Tahama.	135
Royal Scarlet.	151	McIntyre.	135
Decapod.	145	Ingot.	135

THE CHESS TOURNEY AT VIENNA

Three American Players Again Come Out Victorious.

VIENNA, June 3.—At the Vienna Chess Club, 7 Schottengasse, in this city, the second round of the international chess tournament was played this morning in the following order:

Burn vs. Alapin.	Schwarz vs. Blackburne.
Trenchard vs. Tarrasch.	Halprin vs. Showalter.
Baird vs. Schiffers.	Maroczy vs. Schlechter.
Caro vs. Janowski.	Steinitz vs. Marco.
Lipke vs. Pillsbury.	Tschigorin vs. Walbrodt.

Although at the first adjournment at 2 o'clock not one of the ten games was finished, this evening at 9 o'clock, when time was called for to-day, nine games had been recorded. The three American players, Steinitz, Pillsbury, and Showalter, again came out victorious, while Baird, the fourth American player, had not finished his game at the second adjournment. He has, however, good chances to draw his game against Schiffers, when the game will have to be concluded next Thursday. The results of to-day's play follow:

Burn drew with Alapin; Tarrasch vanquished Trenchard, Baird and Schiffers adjourned their game; Caro and Janowski divided honors, while Pillsbury downed Lipke; Schwarz and Blackburne drew; Halprin had to resign against Showalter; Maroczy and Schlechter drew; Steinitz beat Marco, and Tschigorin beat Walbrodt.

The scores up to date are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	1½	½	Pillsbury	2	0
*Baird	0	1	*Schiffers	½	½
Blackburne	1	0	Schlechter	½	1½
Burn	1	1	Schwarz	½	1½
Caro	1½	½	Showalter	2	0
Halprin	1½	1	Steinitz	2	0
Janowski	1½	½	Tarrasch	1½	½
Lipke	1½	½	Trenchard	½	1½
Marco	½	1½	Tschigorin	½	1½
Maroczy	1	1	Walbrodt	0	2

*Adjourned games.

The third round will be played to-morrow in the following order: Schlechter vs. Steinitz; Showalter vs. Maroczy; Blackburne vs. Halprin; Pillsbury vs. Schwarz; Janowski vs. Lipke; Schiffers vs. Caro; Tarrasch vs. Baird; Alpin vs. Trenchard; Walbrodt vs. Burn; Marco vs. Tschigorin.

THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

Platform of the Fourth Annual Meeting at Lake Mohonk—For an Anglo-American Treaty.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., June 3.—The platform of the fourth annual Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference is as follows:

In a spirit of loyalty and devotion to our country and in the conviction that the duty of good citizens requires them to devote their best energies to the service of that country, the conference urges upon the Government of the United States that whatever is possible may be done to mitigate the sufferings of war and to render their future occurrence improbable.

We rejoice at the progress which the cause of arbitration has made during the past year.

In the following cases, several of which have been for the first time submitted during the war, controversies between nations have been under consideration by tribunals of arbitration, viz.: Great Britain and the United States in the case of the Bering Sea damages claim, Great Britain and Venezuela over the celebrated question of boundary, Great Britain and France over various questions of boundary in Western Africa, Great Britain and Portugal over the Delagoa Railway dispute, Great Britain and Portugal over the Manica frontier, Great Britain and Belgium over the expulsion of an English subject, Mr. B. Tillett from Antwerp, Great Britain and the United States of Colombia over the matter of a railway built by British citizens in the territory of the latter, Great Britain and the United States over the Alaskan boundary, Great Britain and Germany over the claim of Denhardt Brothers in Southeast Africa, France and Brazil over the French Guiana-Brazil boundary, France and Germany over a question of boundary in the Hinterland of Toga in West Africa, Chile and Peru over a boundary dispute, Haiti and San Domingo over a question of boundary, and the United States and Canada have just agreed to submit to a commission all questions in difference between them.

Experience of the sufferings that war must cause, not only to those engaged in actual hostilities, but to their friends at home, and of the injuries caused by war to many of the great interests of life, emphasizes the importance of the negotiation of treaties between nations by means of which wars may be averted, so far as all possible matters of difference that can be made the subject of adjustment by tribunals of arbitration be adjusted in that way. The conference renews its recommendation that an international court be established, to be always open for the settlement of differences between nations. To this end it urges that a treaty be made with Great Britain, providing for the establishment of such a court for the settlement, primarily, of differences between that country and the United States, but to which court any nations desiring to do so may resort. And it urges that when the proper time shall come the Government of the United States should ask for a conference with other nations of the civilized world for the purpose of considering the establishment of an international court and an agreement upon certain rules by which it should be governed.

The conference adjourned this evening.

EXCITING GOLF AT OAKLAND

H. L. Riker Has a Warm Fight to Win the Consolation Trophy from F. B. Pratt.

CONTEST WILL END TO-DAY

Travis and Cochrane Left to Compete in the Final Round for the Challenge Cup—A Handicap Event Will Also be in Progress.

One event in the series of contests being played in the open tournament of the Oakland Golf Club at Bayside, L. I., was finished yesterday, and the others will be completed to-day. The Consolation Cup was won by Herbert L. Riker, one of the newer as well as youngest players in the home club, but who has demonstrated his ability to play very good golf. He defeated F. B. Pratt of the Queens County Golf Club, Glen Cove, by the slim margin of one hole, after an exciting and warmly played match. It was give and take all the way, remaining anybody's game up to the last hole. Pratt had the advantage for the first nine holes, being at one time two in the lead and finishing at the turn one ahead. Riker held on to him with grim determination during the next half, and had honors even when the sixteenth hole was played out. The Oakland lad got the next in five strokes to his opponent's six, and that gave him the match, as the final hole was halved. The scores were, Pratt having the advantage of one in strokes:

H. L. Riker, Oakland—										
Out	5	4	6	3	8	10	6	7	6—	55
In	4	3	5	6	8	6	4	5	9—	50
Total										105
F. B. Pratt, Queens County—										
Out	4	5	6	5	7	7	5	7	7—	53
In	5	4	5	4	7	6	5	6	9—	51
Total										104

The contest for the chief trophy, the Oakland Challenge Cup, was brought down to the final round, in which Walter J. Travis and A. De Witt Cochrane of St. Andrew's will meet to-day. Travis is the Oakland champion and the winner of several prizes already this year. He holds the Challenge Cup now, and should he win to-day will become its permanent owner. Travis played consistent golf, doing the first nine holes in the morning in 43 and in the afternoon in 42. Hicks had for his opponent in the morning a strong player in C. L. Tappin, and won by 1 hole after a hot contest.

Cochrane's opponent, J. B. Baker of St. Andrew's, defaulted in the morning, and later in the day he met C. H. Seeley of the Wee Burn Club, who has been showing up very well in this event. Cochrane won by four holes and two to play. The scores were:

A. De Witt Cochrane, St. Andrew's—										
Out	4	3	5	5	7	7	5	6	6—	48
In	3	4	5	5	7	5	5	..	..	34
Total, 16 holes										82
C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn—										
Out	5	4	5	4	7	6	5	6	7—	49
In	4	6	3	7	7	5	6	..	..	38
Total, 16 holes										87

An open handicap will be in progress today, commencing at 10 o'clock. The summaries in the different grounds yesterday are:

Oakland Challenge Cup, Second Match Play Round.—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Fox Hills, 7 up and 5 to play; C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn, beat Arthur Taylor, Oakland, 4 up and 3 to play; W. L. Hicks, Queens County, beat C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, 1 up; A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, beat J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's, by default.

Semi-final Round.—Travis beat Hicks, 7 up and 6 to play; Cochrane beat Seeley, 4 up and 2 to play.

Consolation Cup—Semi-final Round.—H. L. Riker, Oakland, beat Dwight W. Taylor, Seabright, 5 up and 3 to play; F. B. Pratt, Queens County, beat W. A. Taylor, St. Andrew's, 5 up and 4 to play.

Final Round—Riker beat Pratt, 1 up.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

An Embarrassed Financial Condition of Affairs in the National Cycledrome.

An embarrassed financial condition of affairs in the National Cycledrome, or the International Cycle Racing Association, having headquarters in the St. Paul Building, with "Senator" William J. Morgan as President and General Manager, was disclosed yesterday at a meeting of creditors and Directors of the association in one of the Astor House parlors. The association controls a number of tracks in this country, its New York course being at Ambrose Park, where several race meets have been run this season.

Mr. Morgan attributed the lack of success to a too early opening, bad weather, and disadvantageous contracts. He asked for an extension of time, and it was unanimously granted. The creditors are mostly men who have worked in improving Ambrose Park, and their interests are involved with those of the Cycledrome. The total indebtedness is about $8,000.

For the future the association has decided to curtail expenses by abandoning many of the high-priced features it had arranged for its race meetings. Its circuit will not be wholly abandoned, as the Waltham, Mass., and Worcester, Mass., tracks will be retained. No meet will be held to-day, as originally planned, at Ambrose Park, and the sanction for a race meeting on June 11 has been transferred to the Berkeley Oval. Preparations will be begun, however, to hold electric light evening meetings at Ambrose Park during the Summer.

⁂

The first number of the Good Roads Book and Rules of the Road Magazine, which the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen proposes to issue quarterly hereafter, has been received from the printers. It contains a large amount of information useful to New York riders, and several road maps recently compiled. It is intended for free distribution to league members in this State.

⁂

President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen has made the following National Committee appointments: Rights and Privileges—Conway W. Sams, Baltimore; Herbert W. Knight, Newark, and Frank E. Van Valkenberg, Milwaukee. Membership—Robert H. Scott, Manchester; W. A. Howell, Rockville, Conn., and Howard H. Perkins, Providence. Transportation—Burly B. Ayres, Chicago. Rules and Regulations—L. A. Caro, Grand Rapids.

⁂

John F. McAree of the New York Firemen's Cycle Club started from Bedford Rest yesterday morning to ride 500 miles in sixty hours, and eclipse the 400-mile continuous record of the Century Road Club of America. Mr. McAree expects to complete the 500 miles at 6:30 o'clock to-morrow evening. His course lies between Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and out the Merrick Pike to Oakdale. His schedule calls for twelve miles an hour.

⁂

Advices received by the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen from its correspondents yesterday show the macadam roads to be in good condition, though a little dusty, and the earth roads to be fair, within a radius of fifty miles of the Borough of Manhattan.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."

1898 Ideals, $40.

OTHERS.....CHEAPER

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989-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents,
—26 Vesey St.—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Church Buys a Site on Central Park West—Other Sales and Dealings at Auction.

Voorhees & Floyd, in conjunction with Archibald C. Foss, have sold for August Zinsser to the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, the plot at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 75.5 by 100. It is only about two weeks since the First Church of the same denomination purchased from David H. McAlpin a plot on the corresponding corner of Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West. It is announced that church edifices will be erected on both sites in the near future.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for James W. Taylor, for about $22,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 77 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Andrew J. Kerwin, the builder, has sold the new double apartment house 253 West Ninety-second Street, 40 by 100.8½.

Charles Laue has purchased the five-story brick double flat 110 East Eighty-third Street, 25 by 100.2.

John W. Simpson is the buyer of the plot on Fifth Avenue between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Street sold recently by A. Duane Pell.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Cora L. Dinwiddie, for $18,300, the three-story brick dwelling 133 West Twentieth Street, 22.6 by 92; also, in foreclosure, to James Thomas, for $2,300, the lot on Southern Boulevard, south side, 75 feet east of Briggs Avenue, 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eldridge Street, southeast corner of Stanton Street, for a five-story brick kindergarten and gymnasium, 80.3 by 67.4. University Settlement Society of 26 Delancey Street, owner; Howells & Stokes of 47 Cedar Street, architects; cost, $85,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 42.6. Mary A. Costello of 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; S. A. Dennis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Intervale Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 67.6, David J. and William R. Bowman, owners; J. Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 866 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame studio, 25 by 15, E. Saeratove, owner; A. H. Howe, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 18 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 60, Hedwig Stursburg, premises, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $6,000.

Twenty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Tenth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store, John McCauley of 341 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,600.

No. 128 William Street, to a four-story brick and stone store, Ann D. Thomson, owner; E. E. Printh of 45 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 72 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, G. W. Koch, owner; A. H. Taylor of 29 West Eighty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 876 Broadway, to a seven-story brick office and storage building, Alfred Bridgeman of Newburg, N. Y., owner; F. Sneed of Newburg, N. Y., architect; cost, $6,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, Peter Kerchoff, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $2,000.

Woodruff Street, north side, 20 feet east of Clinton Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, H. G. Eihers, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $400.

Columbus Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Hancock Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, J. H. Bellon, premises, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 3.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; Amund Johnsen and wife to Alexander McLean 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 322.7 ft n of centre line of 162d St, if extended, 75x124.6; John McCallum and another to Harry McCallum 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 407.7 ft n of centre line of 162d St, if extended, 75x124.6; Harry McCallum and another to John McCallum 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 52.6x101.9x45.10x101.2; Charles Lane and wife to Abram Abelman and another 1

GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 83.11 ft n of 152d St, 16x94; Robert V. Lynch to Philip A. Schindler 1

HENRY ST, 51 and 53, 50x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 1

JENNINGS ST, s s, Lot 696, map of Section C. Vyse estate, 23d and 24th Wards; Henry P. Griffin, referee, to James I. Corsa 2,000

LOTS 93 and 94, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester; John M. Carey to Mary G. Hiney 250

LOTS 129 and 130, map of Block C, of property of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Joseph Teroro 1,000

LOTS 129 and 130, Block C, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose; Joseph Teroro and wife to Mary L. Williams 1,000

MACDOUGAL ST, 10, 17.6x irregular; John Rivara to Carolina Pia, 7-12 part 5,250

MACDOUGAL ST, 10, 17.6x irregular; Louisa Haglich to Carolina Pia ½ part 750

MORRIS AV, w s, 109 ft n of 148th St, 50x120; Fanny Asmas to Martin Walter 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 74th St, 102.2x 175; Ernest G. Stedman and wife to Jeremiah C. Lyons 100

PEARL ST, 307, n w s, 25x75x90; Frank Brettell and wife to the Republic Savings and Loan Association ..... Exchange

PROSPECT AV, s s, 1,062.6 ft e of Throgg's Neck Road, 37.6x124.2x37.6x 122.11; Gretchen Hanckelmann to Joseph Abb 900

3D AV, w s, 43.10 ft n of 48th St, 18.10x 76; Charles H. Britting and others to Albert Jacobson 1

6TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 38th St, 24.2x 60; Lucy A. Friedlieb to Walter E. Gaynor ¼ part 1

10TH AV, n w corner 125th St, 24.10x 100; Thomas J. Jenkins and wife to Isidor J. Schwarzkopf and another 1

4TH ST, w s, 62.3 ft n of West 10th St, 22.8x88; Rosamond Herter to Stephen G. Thomas 58,000

9TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of Avenue B, 27.6x93.11; Jacob Lederer and wife to David L. Block, ½ part 1

17TH ST, s s, 263 ft e of Avenue B, 50x 184; Morris Monsky and wife to Rachel Weinstein 1

38TH ST, 220 West, 16.8x98.9; John H. O'Connor to Elliot Gorton 15,500

47TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.4; Otto M. Wilhelm to American Meter Company 1

57TH ST, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 19.11x irregular to 56th St; Sarah S. Horton and another to George W. Fitzgerald 1

62D ST, n s, 84 ft e of Madison Av, 16x100.5; Jonathan C. Wainwright to Laura W. Wainwright 1

74TH ST, n s, 233.10 ft e of 1st Av, 20.10x75; 74th St, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 20.10x77x20.10x79.6; 49th St, s s, 263.4 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x100.5; 82d St, n s, 207 ft e of Avenue A, 29.8x102.2; 47th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; Isaac Kahn and wife to Abraham M. Eisenberg 1

76TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Henrietta F. Reid to Herman Wronker 1

99TH ST, 150 West, 15.5x80.9; Henry E. Stevens and wife to Julius Dreyfus 1

102D ST, 126 West, 26x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Anna Jordan. 100

120TH ST, 114 and 116 East, 41.8x100.10; Michael Strauss to Augusta Siebold ..... Exch.

124TH ST, 312 and 314 East, 38x100.11; Henrietta Hirsch and another to Ida L. Jenkins 10

141ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 18.6 x99.11; Isabelle N. Leo to Mary M. Tivnan 100

173D ST, s s, 86.6 ft w of Webster Av, 17x67.11x17.1x66.4; Joseph P. O'Donnell and wife to Sophia Roberts

YELLOW FEVER ON THE GARRICK

The Steamer Brings One Patient to This Port—One Death at Sea.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Garrick, which arrived yesterday from South American ports, was held at Quarantine for disinfection. Capt. Edlin reported that on May 12, at Victoria, Brazil, Wilhelm Collins, twenty years old, a German, and a fireman on the vessel, died of yellow fever and was buried at Victoria. T. Hansen, a seaman, was stricken with the same disease May 17 at Bahia. Hansen was convalescent on arrival here, but he was removed to Swinburne Island Hospital for a few days' treatment.

Capt. Edlin also reported that Capt. Black of the steamer Hogarth, who was left in the hospital at Santos, suffering from yellow fever, died there on May 7, and was buried in the cemetery of that place.

The Garrick was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and released later in the day.

Colon Steamship Schedule.

As a result of the bottling up of the Spanish fleet, the Panama Railroad Line of steamships to Colon will resume a regular schedule. While Cervera's squadron was at large the company felt somewhat timid, and the dispatching of vessels for a time was somewhat irregular. This will now be remedied as rapidly as possible. The war thus far has had little effect on the line's business, except in passenger traffic.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
WILL OPEN
THURSDAY, JUNE 16.

Oriental Hotel
WILL OPEN
THURSDAY, JUNE 23.
T. F. Silleck, Manager,
ROOM 22, 192 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,818 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

MANHANSET
HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St. 27F. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. B. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

THE EDGEMERE
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
J. H. BRESLIN.

THE ARGYLE
BABYLON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
OPENS LATE IN JUNE.
E. N. WILSON, Manager,
THE CHELSEA, 222 WEST 23D ST., N. Y.

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Between Bellport and Patchogue, L. I.
Directly on Great South Bay and Dunton Lake; bathing, (fresh and salt water,) boating, fishing, driving, and wheeling. SAM. E. JOHNSON.

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Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Opens June 15.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
For diagram of rooms, terms, &c., apply to Mr. FRED'K C. KING, Hoffman House, 25th St. entrance.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.
26th season; $6 to $8 per week; low rates for June; free boating and fishing; high elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed; table and beds first class; plenty of shade. W. P. FISHER, KISKATOM, Greene Co., N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 25.

New England.

WHITE MOUNTAINS
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL
Grand Centre of the best drives, walks, sports, and attractions. Additional bathrooms and heating appliances, modern plumbing, perfect system of drainage, improved office foyer. U. S. Post Office, Telegraph, and Long Distance Telephone in Hotel.
Private Cottages to rent. Golf Links. Opens July 2
AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers
Hotel Majestic, New York City.

MAPLEWOOD COTTAGE.
An adjunct of MAPLEWOOD HOTEL. Many improvements, modern plumbing. Opens June 15. LEON H. CILLEY, Manager, Maplewood, N. H.

PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, Me.
Fine Yachting, Fishing, and Bicycling. Golf course close to Hotel. For circular apply to HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.
Opens June 25.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE AT WINDSOR HOTEL.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

New Jersey.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT,
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.
BENJAMIN H. YARD.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

THE TREMONT,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
Special June rate of $10 a week for best rooms; directly on the beach. I. S. HINKSON.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.—For small family of adults; three bedrooms and bath; private residence; table board near by; references. Address OWNER, P. O. Box, 2,848 N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
BEAUTIFUL, RENOVATED, ENLARGED.
The season at this handsome resort will open June 4. N. Y. office Imperial Hotel. For terms address
R. T. DUNLOP.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

New England.

THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE
For the Summer months can be had
AT MODERATE COST
in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.
IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau: 787 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 157 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.
Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

THE ALGONQUIN
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
On Passamaquoddy Bay.
The only 18-hole golf course of any Summer resort. Boating, bathing, fishing. For circulars, address
HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Ave., Boston; Room 311A, 203 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.
100 WEST 54TH ST. 669 MADISON AV.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships June 8d and 4th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing. Can be seen at present employer's. 119 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat Swedish girl to care for one or two children, or as chambermaid or kitchenmaid. Frieda, 247 West 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—West Indian girl would like a place as chambermaid. Call, between 10 and 12 A. M., 761 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family. 26 East 37th St., present employer's.

Cooks.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By two competent girls, together; one as cook; other, seamstress, nurse, maid, or waitress; references; present employer can be seen. Inquire, 1 to 4, at 5 East 12th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAIDS.—Lady desires to obtain situations for good laundress and two English Protestants for up stairs positions; can be well recommended. Call, at present employer's, 16 East 65th St., Friday, after 2 o'clock, and Saturday before 2 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. M. M. G., Box 694 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent, trustworthy nurse to care for baby; entire charge; willing to travel; first-class city references. 235 East 29th St.

Miscellaneous.

MATRON.—As matron in a college or any public institution, or first-class hotel; highest references. Matron, Hospital Home, Sackville St., Toronto, Ontario.

WORK.—By young woman to do any kind of work in private family; laundress; cleaning; references. 324 West 41st St., top floor, care Smyth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman, aged 26, just arrived; four years' excellent character. H. Horsey, 474 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Frenchman, 30; best references; New York families; travel. My, 306 West 22d St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife, without children, would like to take care of a house for the Summer; best references. B. C., Y. M. C. A., 112 West 21st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a competent, sober man, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and the proper care of fine horses, carriages; is highly recommended by two highest families in New York City for past 12 years. K., 127 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 33; no children; unsurpassed recommendations; all-around man; temperate; wife competent in all household duties. Reliable, 218 West 35th St., second bell.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; well recommended; understands horses, harness, carriages; sober; careful driver; can milk and care for small lawn. Coachman, 331 West 15th St., basement.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad, disposing of horses and carriages, wishes place for coachman in his employ ten years; aged 35. 147 East 57th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; 37 years old; recommended as a careful driver, industrious, sober, of good manners. H. C., care of Quinby, 252 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; long experience; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; city or country; personal references. Coachman, 821 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man of twenty-three who understands care of fine horses and harness; references, personal or otherwise. W. C., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—By young man as groom or coachman. D. Brooks, 7 East 58th St., Gentlemen's Riding Club.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—A lady wishes to find a place for an excellent second man, whom she can highly recommend. He may be seen at 47 E. 34th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—By restaurant man of large business experience to manage hotel or restaurant. G. R., Box 146 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CIGARETTE ROLLERS,
CHEROOT ROLLERS,
also learners,
at L. Miller & Son's, 153 Crosby St., near Houston.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 6:30 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

TO LET.—Room, with breakfast, for single gentleman, in large, cool flat for Summer months. Address B., Box 105, Madison Square P. O.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; also hall rooms; board optional; references required.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.
An examination for pupils not in the public schools who may wish to enter one of the high schools will be held at the high school buildings on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 13, 14, and 15, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. Pupils will be examined in arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading, and writing; and they will take their examinations at the school which they desire to attend. The Boys' High School is situated at No. 80 West 13th Street, the Girls' High School at No. 36 East 12th Street, and the High School for for both boys and girls at 157th Street and Third Avenue.—New York, June 1, 1898.
JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent, Boroughs Manhattan and The Bronx.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward D. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, EDWARD D. ORRELL, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898. Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6m8at.

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, dated the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD P. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6m8

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & PARSONS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 49 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

LEVI, PAULINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Valentine Merz, Maria Hoffman, Catharine Marinus, and Annie Jones, the heirs and next of kin of PAULINE LEVI, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph Levi of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Levi, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
may14-1aw6wS&je25

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In purstance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Anne R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&s3

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. fe-1aw6m8

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against ANNA L. R. MINES, Josephine Reade Morris, Catherine Livingston Gordon; Anna L. R. Mines and Arnold W. Catlin, as committee of the person and estate of the said Catherine Livingston Gordon; Catherine Louise De Wolf, George Louis Catlin, Edward Catlin, or Edward Goldcoin, defendants.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 16th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the City and County of New York.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendant Edward Catlin or Edward Goldcoin:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the third day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.
EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.
my7-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—JOHN ZIMMERMANN and FRANK E. WIECHERT, plaintiffs, against HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name John Doe being fictitious and his real name unknown to plaintiffs composing the firm of H. Wiechert & Company,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 18th, 1898.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Post Office address and Office, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York.

To HENRY WIECHERT and JOHN DOE, (the name of John Doe being fictitious, and his real name unknown to plaintiffs, composing the firm of Henry Wiechert & Company,) defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, and of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said city, County of New York and Borough of Manhattan.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 621 Broadway, Cable Building, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. may14-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—WILLIAMANNA LORING, plaintiff, against ELLA IRWIN CHASE, defendant. Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 3d, 1898. HOBBS & GIFFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Almon K. Virgil:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 6th, 1898, and this day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.—Dated May 6th, 1898.
HOBBS & GIFFORD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EPHRAIM K. BROWD, plaintiff, against ANNIE WIER, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1898.
NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address No. 87 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendant, Annie Wier: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 6, 1898, and on said date filed with the papers upon which the same was based in the office of the clerk of said court, and of the County of New York, in the City of New York.
NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 87 Nassau Street, New York City.
my7-1aw6wSat

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and all the property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 38 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court made and entered at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New York on May 3d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the FOOTE & THORNE GLASS COMPANY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at Nos. 216 and 218 Wooster Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Foote & Thorne Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 40 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 5, 1898. JOHN V. B. CLARKSON, Assignee. LONG & MAXWELL, Attorneys for Assignee, 12½ State Street, Troy, N. Y.
my7-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY, assigned to Michael W. Nolan, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Michael W. Nolan, as assignee of the above-named DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY COMPANY, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [Seal.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, this 5th day of May, 1898.
WM. SOHMER,
Clerk.
J. ADRIANCE BUSH, Attorney for Assignee, 100 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. My7-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, dated the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FRANCIS T. BAKER, lately doing business at No. 17 East Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, at his office or place of business of said FRANCIS T. BAKER, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, No. 141 Broadway, in said Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York, on or before the 19th day of July, 1898.—Dated May 6th, 1898.
WALTER K. BARTON,
Assignee.
141 Broadway, City.
C. GODFREY PATTERSON, Attorney for Assignee, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.
My7-1aw6wS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.
For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin .....Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
Brevoort House } 5thAv&8th St. Alc.Tdh.1.25
Brevoort House } Finely equip'd Restaurant.
Brevoort House } Music Concert Sundays.
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gasso.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's Ger. Restaurant, 110 E. 14th St.
Mouquin's } 20 Ann St., 149 Fulton St. Alc.
Mouquin's } Knickerbocker Cottage, 6 Av&28 St.
Mouquin's } Foreign wines specialty; open 1 AM
Hotel Hungaria, } Tdh. L'ch, 12 to 3 P.M., 50c.
4 Union Sq., East... } Tdh 5 to 8:30, 75c, w. wine, $1
Zangheri's.17 East 22d St. Tdh., $1, with wine
Au Chat Noir } 651 W. B'way. 50c. tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W. 28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Alc; tdh. Lch. 50c; din. 75c (music)
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc., tdh. Gypsy Band
Wiehl's.....102 East 14th St., a la carte
The Brockholst, 524 Columbus Av. alc, tdh, 60c
Agassis Rest., 116 University pl., alc., tdh., 50c
Jacquin.....57 West 26th St. Alc., tdh., 50c.
Avon Beach Htl., (Bath Beach, L.I.) A la carte
Avoca Villa, (Bath B'ch, L.I.) G.W.De Sheilds
Hotel Vienna.107 W.44th st.;tdh.,w'h wine,50c
Breiser's, 163 3d av. &202 E. 16th st.; alc; tdh, 40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 8 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 9 A. M.
Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM Kai. W. d. G., July 5, 5 AM
K. F'drich, June 21, 8 AM Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM
Frave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM K. F'drich, July 19, 7 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen.....Thursday, June 9, 10 A. M.
Prinz Regent Luitpold.... Thurs., June 16, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. W. II., June 4, 2 PM Kai. W. II., July 9, 10 AM
Ems.....June 18, 2 P

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. PAUL

The Auxiliary Warship Brings Capt. Sigsbee with Dispatches from Admiral Sampson.

INCIDENTS OF HER CRUISE

The Vessel Will Get Coal and Provisions and Will Sail Away Again in About Three Days—Capt. Sigsbee in Washington.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which arrived off the Hook late on Thursday evening, anchored off Tompkinsville at 6:30 A. M. yesterday. Capt. Sigsbee came ashore soon after the big ship had anchored, and after briefly telling of the cruise of the St. Paul, went to Washington with dispatches from Admiral Sampson.

The St. Paul left Philadelphia on May 4 and since then has been cruising in the Caribbean Sea looking for the Spanish squadron. Capt. Sigsbee said the vessel would stay here long enough to take on coal and provisions and would leave again in about three days, but he could not say where she would go. Later in the morning Lieut. Commander Driggs told the story of the cruise more fully.

After having been fitted for service the St. Paul proceeded to Hampton Roads, being delayed some on the way by fog, and after coaling, left there for Key West. She left Key West on May 17, under orders to proceed with utmost dispatch, for Cape Haitien. Arriving there she was ordered to cruise off Santiago de Cuba to watch for the Spanish fleet. The St. Paul arrived off Santiago de Cuba on May 20, the St. Louis, which had been there, had left on the 19th, leaving the entrance to the port unguarded for about twenty-four hours, and making it possible for the Spanish fleet to enter Santiago unseen during the interval. Not a doubt rested in the minds of any of the officers that Cervera's fleet was bottled up there, and that it did not get in after the St. Paul arrived.

Fired on the Forts.

Upon the St. Paul's arrival off Santiago, she had a little target practice, using the forts at the entrance as the target, but did not draw any fire in return from the Spaniards. She afterward moved out of range of the forts.

The following days were spent in like practice, moving about four miles off the entrance during the day and lying off the shore about twelve miles at night. The greater distance away at night was necessary to avoid the Spanish torpedo boats, which might be lying in wait to creep out on their mission of destruction. At intervals the cruisers Minneapolis, Yale, and Harvard were in the vicinity, stopping a day or two and going away.

Several newspaper dispatch boats were sighted, some of them chased, and one, which did not pay attention to a blank shot fired for her to heave to, was considerably scared by a solid shot striking the water near her, and came to there in a hurry. Several vessels were sighted and chased, one of them being an Italian bark.

Capture of a Prize.

The only prize taken was the British coal steamer Restormel, since arrived at Key West. The chase was a most exciting one. It occurred on May 25, and when the Restormel was first sighted she was already near the harbor, going at a twelve-knot gait, and paying no attention to the blank shot from the St. Paul to heave to. Her Captain seemed determined at all hazards to get his load of coal into Santiago. The St. Paul put on all speed to catch her, and only succeeded in rounding up her prey by a shell, when within five miles of the forts. Had it been ten minutes later the collier would have been safely under the protection of the Spanish forts, and Admiral Cervera would have had a fine lot of Welsh coal for his ships.

Cruising on close watch every day, nothing had been discovered of the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, when Sunday morning of May 29, (Sunday,) at 5:50 o'clock, smoke was sighted on the horizon, and the St. Paul started with all speed in the direction of it to find out if it was not the Spanish fleet, so long looked for, and the ship was made ready for action. Presently seven steamers were made out, then, on nearer approach, it was discovered to be Commander Schley's squadron approaching Santiago.

Spanish Cruisers Seen.

As the entrance of the harbor was approached at 6:50 A. M., a big warship was seen for the first time lying across the harbor inside the entrance, and the stern of another. They had apparently dropped down from an anchorage further inside, where they had not been seen on account of the high hills in the vicinity and the winding entrance. They were believed to be the Spanish flagship Cristobal Colon and the cruiser Maria Theresa or the Vizcaya. Two torpedo boats crept outside the entrance a short distance under the cover of the forts, apparently taking cognizance, and then hurried back into the harbor, where, no doubt, the presence of the American fleet was creating some excitement.

The ships in Commander Schley's fleet were the Brooklyn, Iowa, Massachusetts, Texas, Marblehead, the little Vixen, and a collier. Shortly after the arrival of the fleet off Santiago a conference was held on board the Brooklyn, and the ships were all made ready for action. The St. Paul left for Mole St. Nicholas, where she arrived the same day, and left with dispatches for Admiral Sampson, whose fleet was met off Havana.

The St. Paul got orders from Admiral Sampson to proceed to New York for coal and orders, and proceeded for this port on the 30th, arriving off the bar about 9 o'clock Thursday night without further incident.

Officers of the St. Paul.

The officers of the St. Paul are Capt. Sigsbee, Lieut. Commander Driggs, Dr. Heneburger, (who was Surgeon on the ill-fated Maine,) Lieut. Powellson, Navigator Lieut. Gilmore, Lieut. Poyer, Lieut. S. Nicholson Kane, (formerly Commodore of the New York Yacht Club,) Lieut. Patterson, who was given charge of the prize steamer Restormel; Lieut. Dixon, Lieut. Osborne, Lieut. Young, Lieut. Doyen of the United States Marine Corps, Ensign Brookwalter, Ensign Cowell, Paymaster Littlefield, who was left behind at Key West; Chief Engineer Hunter, and Assistant Engineers Robinson, O. Anderson and J. Anderson, and Thompson.

"The St. Paul's War Budget," a four-paged publication, has made its appearance. It is edited by James White and Thomas E. Richardson. The printer is Fred C. Zinn. The first number was issued on Thursday, and was soon sold out. It has a log of the cruise of the St. Paul and a report of the cable cutting by the St. Louis and Wampatuck, which was "received by megaphone."

Henry Helwig, the ship's barber, gets this reading notice:

For reliability and good workmanship, coupled with a scale of prices to meet both sides of the crew, go to our barber. As an expert individual in his line he has won admiration among a great many on the ship, and his efforts have always been to please. Now all you people who need haircutting, shaving, &c., patronize a skillful man and don't get your inexperienced mate to shave or haircut you when, for a small consideration of 50 cents a month, our barber will shave and haircut you in a manner as will reflect credit both on he and you. Remember the barber as we all hope to remember the Maine.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Capt. Sigsbee was at the Navy Department this afternoon and at the Bureau of Navigation, reporting the arrival of his big ship, the St. Paul, at New York and telling some things about the cruising he has had in the West Indies. He is enthusiastic about the vessel, but he says she is so big that when a man is sent forward to get information he does not come aft again until some time in the next watch. "She's about a tenth of a mile long, remember."

Capt. Sigsbee regretted that he was not able to receive congratulations for capturing the Alfonso XIII. He had not seen her, but he had enjoyed the very curious experience of sailing night after night in one of the biggest of ocean liners without a glimmer of light to give notice of the ship's coming to any other ship, and he had not yet learned to prefer sailing without lights. The weather here, Capt. Sigsbee said, is better than it is at Santiago. "It was hot enough there," he said, "without a fight, and the nights are not cool, either."

Fatally Stricken in the Park.

Mrs. Margaret McDonough, a trained nurse of the City Hospital in Jersey City, was taken ill with apoplexy on the West Drive near Eightieth Street in Central Park yesterday afternoon, and two hours afterward she died in the Presbyterian Hospital, without having recovered consciousness.

THE STORY OF A LOST SAFE.

Owner Said It Mysteriously Disappeared with Its Valuable Contents—What the Police Say.

Morris Donin, who is the owner of a plumbing shop at 223 Division Street, a few doors from Clinton Street, yesterday told the police of the Madison Street Station a story of burglary, which, if true, indicates that the mantle of the Western gentleman who stole a meeting house has fallen on the shoulders of some person now doing business in this town. Mr. Donin's story is that some time after midnight of Thursday and before daylight of yesterday a safe, containing $450 in cash and articles of jewelry valued at $350, was carried off from its accustomed haunt in the corner of his rear shop. The safe, the make of which he says he does not know, was a small one, but it weighed not less than 500 pounds and was not looked upon by its owner as portable property.

Mr. Donin lives at 22 Norfolk Street, and the plumbing shop is left vacant at night after business hours. Thursday night the Misses Donin, aged eighteen and fourteen, were in or about the shop until a few minutes of midnight, attending to business or chatting with a neighbor who lives at No. 225. They say everything seemed to be right when they went home. When Mr. Donin reached the shop at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning he says he found the basement door open, and, astonished at that unusual circumstance, he at once examined his belongings and found that his safe was gone. The open front door and marks of the safe's wheels on the basement floor showed that the safe had passed that way. A step ladder raised nearly to one of the windows of the rear shop, and a bundle of rope, made from clothes lines that had been stretched in the back yard, indicated how the safe had been lowered to the yard.

As one man could not have handled the safe, the theory of Mr. Donin and his amateur detective friends is that two or more men entered the hallway of the tenement house adjoining, at No. 221, passed to the fire-escape in the rear, stepped upon the roof of some small buildings in the yard, and scaled the fence wall separating the two yards, dropping about sixteen feet. They then broke in a window of the basement, took out the step ladder, and entered by its aid one of the windows of the rear shop, where the safe stood. Having cut down the clothes lines, they made use of them in lowering the safe to the back yard. The front doors of the basement were fastened together by a crossbar made of iron pipe; this had only to be lifted and there was egress to the street. It was plain, said Mr. Donin and friends yesterday, that the safe had been carried off by persons who knew the premises well.

Detectives Moony and McCarthy of the Madison Street Station were assigned to the case, and made inquiries about the immediate neighborhood of the plumbing shop without finding any one who had heard or seen anything that would throw any light on the disappearance of the safe.

The police, while withholding any expression of opinion, say that Mr. Donin made a request for a statement from them to the effect that he had been robbed. He said he had a note of $300 to meet yesterday, and such a statement would assist him to arrange matters. He was asked, the police say, how he happened to have $450 in the safe, and replied that he had collected his rents on June 1, and had the money ready to meet his note. The police add that they made inquiry and found that Mr. Donin had collected rents from only five out of twenty tenants.

A WALTZING MATCH IN COURT.

An Unusual Dispute to Come Up for Adjustment Before Justice Goldfogle.

Nathan Lieberman and Samuel Griebel, two contestants in a waltzing match for a seventy-dollar diamond ring, will appear on Monday in the Fifth Municipal Court before Justice Goldfogle, who will determine which of the two is entitled to the prize. The lawyers of the contestants say that their clients will dance before the Justice so as to enable him to determine which of them has the greatest staying powers, for it is on his quality as a stayer and not as an agile or graceful dancer that each of them bases his claim.

Lieberman was a pupil of Sapers, a dancing master at 131 Allen Street, who gave an entertainment and offered a diamond ring to the male dancer who could dance longest. The women at east side entertainments often far outnumber the young men, and Sapers wanted to increase his male customers.

There were fifty contestants, and Sapers acted as umpire. The musicians were almost exhausted, and one by one the dancers had dropped out, when Lieberman and Griebel alone remained on the floor. They seemed to be as fresh as when they first started. Two or three fiddle sticks gave out, some fiddle strings snapped, and the fiddlers demanded double pay under the threat that they would strike. Their request was granted, and they kept on sawing after making the necessary repairs, but there was no sign of any break down on the part of either of the two dancers. They kept gliding and twirling as though they were machines.

The musicians became exhausted, and finally the last fiddler and the last tooter stopped, and Griebel also stopped, supposing that this was the end of the contest. Lieberman, however, kept right on, asking the spectators to whistle the waltz. The spectators cheerfully complied with the request, but they, too, finally became tired, and called out to Lieberman "Enough, stop!"

"Gim me de ring," said Lieberman to Sapers, after he had stopped. "I danced longest."

"You don't git no ring, an' no one ast you to keep on shaking your legs after de orchestry stopped," replied Sapers.

"Whose goipg to get de ring?" asked Lieberman.

"I'll give it to Griebel."

"For why?"

"Because I'm empire, and have de last say, see?" replied Sapers, and he gave the ring to Griebel.

Lieberman went to Lawyer Rosenthal of 154 Clinton Street, and when the latter summoned Sapers he pleaded that he was only twenty years old, and not of age, but the case will come up Monday.

Two Appeals for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 in aid of a crippled man of good character and industrious habits, who with this sum of money could be put in the way of earning his living. The society also appeals for $120 in support of an industrious widow, seventy years of age, and without relatives. Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged. The society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeals for funds to secure admission into a home for an aged woman, to tide a married couple over to the Winter, and for the support of an aged man: "A Friend," $75; "E. A. W.," $50; Mrs. W. B. Isham, $25; "A. H. J." and "Lawrence," $15 each; "A. M. S." and "Cash," $5 each; "K. T." and "M. A.," $2 each; "Cash," $1.50. Sufficient money has been received for the first two of these cases.

Fell Down Stairs at Railroad Station.

An elderly man, well dressed in dark clothes, fell down the stairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City this afternoon. He was taken to the City Hospital in an unconscious state. There were no papers in his pockets to show who he was or where he lived, but his underclothes, which were of good quality, were marked A. M. Rankin. The physicians said last night he could not live until morning.

Funeral of Dr. Cologna.

The funeral of Dr. Cesare Cologna, the oldest Italian newspaper writer in this city, who died suddenly in a Third Avenue car a few days ago, will take place on Sunday at the undertaking establishment of E. P. Siccardi, in Sullivan Street. A committee consisting of B. Bertini, Cavaliere L. V. Fugazy, Dr. Luigi Roversi, Prof. F. Baldelli, and others have taken charge of the arrangements. Dr. Cologna was born in Milan, and had lived in this city ten years.

Half Holidays for Clerks.

The dry goods firm of B. Altman & Co. will close their store at noon to-day, and at the same hour every Saturday during June, July, August, and September.

Says Mr. G. W. Lord, writing from Silver Lake, Maine: "My doctor recommended Jayne's Expectorant, and I am sure that it has saved my life in one or two instances."—Adv.

THE CITY'S FINANCES.

A List of the Bonds of Outlying Districts Submitted by the Corporation Counsel.

Controller Coler held a long conference yesterday with Mayor Van Wyck on the financial affairs of the city, and afterward remarked: "There will be no trouble in selling revenue bonds on good terms, for I can borrow all the money I want in anticipation of taxes at less than 3 per cent—in fact, at 2¾ per cent."

Corporation Counsel Whalen submitted to the Controller yesterday a list of bonds of the outlying districts recently incorporated into the City of New York which have been approved by the special counsel, and the payment of which has been recommended. The following is a complete list:

Middletown, $130,000, July 1, 1897; Jamaica, $200,000, July 13, 1897; Flushing, $350,000, June 1, 1897; Southfield, $115,000, Dec. 20, 1897; Northfield, $150,000, June 1, 1897; Flushing, $120,000, Oct. 1, 1896; Arverne-by-the-Sea, $40,000, May 1, 1897; village of Jamaica, $200,000, April 15, 1897; Far Rockaway, $85,000, Jan. 1, 1897; Far Rockaway, $50,000 Oct. 1, 1897, College Point, $25,000, Aug. 2, 1897; Arverne-by-the-Sea, $113,000, June 15, 1897; village of Jamaica, $150,000, April 1, 1897; Westfield, $80,000, July 15, 1897; Whitestone, $5,000, June 7, 1897; Tottenville, $12,950, Oct. 1, 1897; Tottenville, $20,000, Oct. 1, 1897; Richmond County, $78,648.76, Dec. 2, 1897; College Point, $115,000, Dec. 1, 1897; Flushing, $50,000, Sept. 1, 1897; Whitestone, $2,000, Aug. 26, 1897; Far Rockaway, $15,000, Nov. 1, 1897; village of Richmond Hill, $50,000, July 11, 1896; Richmond County, Series G, $190,000, June 1, 1897; Richmond County, Series I, $12,000, June 1, 1897; County of Richmond, $25,000, Dec. 11, 1897, (certificates of indebtedness;) Rockaway Beach, $57,000, Aug. 4, 1897; County of Richmond, $45,000, Nov. 1, 1892; County of Richmond, $150,000, Aug. 1, 1891; College Point, $11,000, July 1, 1897; County of Richmond, $238,400, July 31, 1884.

School District.—1, Middletown, $45,000, May 1, 1897; 7, Northfield, $5,500, April 26, 1895; 12, Newtown, $9,000, July 1, 1895; 4, Jamaica, $10,000, Aug. 1, 1896; 14, Newtown, $7,000, Dec. 1, 1896; 7, Flushing, $20,000, Nov. 16, 1897.

Union Free School District.—1, Jamaica, $50,000, July 1, 1897; 10, Newtown, $19,500, Dec. 28, 1897; 10, Newtown, $35,000, Dec. 1, 1897; 7, Jamaica, $88,000, Aug. 1, 1897; 23, Hempstead, $65,000, Sept. 1, 1897; 14, Newtown, $35,000, Dec. 20, 1897; 10, Jamaica, $2,000, Sept. 1, 1897; 6, Jamaica, $12,000, Dec. 1, 1897; 23, Hempstead, $80,000, Aug. 10, 1897; 18, Hempstead, $22,000, July 1, 1897; 3, Castleton, $75,000, Jan. 2, 1897. 6, Jamaica, $4,000, Dec. 28, 1897; 10, Jamaica, $1,500, July 1, 1897; 3, Southfield, $7,500, Jan. 23, 1896; 5, Flushing, $2,500, Dec. 20, 1897; 1, Newtown, $53,000, June 1, 1897; 27, Hempstead, Flushing, and Jamaica, $17,000, Oct. 1, 1897; 8, Jamaica, $18,000, April 1, 1896; 4, Flushing, $8,000, Dec. 1, 1897; 3, Newtown, $8,000, July 15, 1897; 2, Newtown, $6,000, Oct. 1, 1897; 6, Westfield, $11,875, June 10, 1895; 5, Westfield, $10,000, July 20, 1896; 5, Newtown, $4,000, Nov. 1, 1897.

Fort Richmond Free School District.—6, Northfield, $430,000, June 23, 1897.

It will be necesary to levy assessments to pay for the building of the sewers in the village of New Brighton and certain sewers in the village of Whitestone. An examination of the other bonds and evidences of indebtedness is progressing rapidly.

QUEENS BOROUGH'S BUDGET.

It Amounts to Half a Million, but Is Not Adopted Yet.

A committee of the Queens Borough Board met yesterday to take final action regarding the budget, which amounts to upward of $500,000. Under the law the budget had to be adopted before Sunday night, but because of objections made to the budget as it stood the committee had to adjourn and will meet on Tuesday.

A committee of the Long Island City Taxpayers' Association, headed by Rudolph Horack, objected to the budget because it contained judgments against the city they held should not be in it, while A. T. Payne and George W. Stevens, representing the people and concerns having judgments against old Long Island City, opposed the budget because the claims of their clients were not included in it.

Mr. Stevens had an injunction from Justice Garretson preventing the committee from taking final action on the budget until the matter comes before the Court to-day.

MAY PAY TEACHERS WHO FIGHT.

The Acting Corporation Counsel's Opinion Regarding War Service.

President Bulkley of the School Board for Manhattan and Bronx recently sent a communication to the Corporation Counsel asking whether, in his opinion, the board had the right to excuse with full pay school teachers who were called into war service, and whether or not the board had the right to employ substitutes and pay them while the teachers in those places they took were drawing full pay from the city.

The Acting Corporation Counsel answered the questions yesterday, declaring that the board has the right to excuse, with full pay, members of the National Guard called into service, with the restriction that those so paid are called into service because of some special value to the Government. The opinion held that since the appropriation for teachers' salaries is limited, both the teacher excused and the substitute could not be paid from the salary fund.

Commissionership for Guilfoyle.

John Guilfoyle, who has been a Superintendent in the Building Department in Brooklyn since Jan. 1, and who was acting Commissioner during Commissioner Ryan's illness, was appointed yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck to the place made vacant by the death of Commissioner Ryan. Mr. Guilfoyle went to the Mayor's office yesterday with James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughlin's lieutenant, and was sworn in. He is a Democratic leader in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, and has served in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen and in the Board of Education. The salary of his new office is $7,500.

Rapid Transit Negotiations.

The Manhattan Railway Company received no communication yesterday from the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners with reference to the action of the board at Thursday's meeting. Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the board, said that no response to the company's proposition for the West Street franchise would be made until all the points had been passed upon. He thought it unlikely that any action would be taken before the regular meeting of the board next Tuesday.

ELEVATED CARS ON THE BRIDGE.

Trains May Be Running in a Few Days—Trial Trip Yesterday.

The work of preparing the elevated railroads of Brooklyn for bridge crossing has now reached an advanced stage, and one of the companies, the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, expects to have trains running regularly over the bridge by June 15.

A trial trip was made yesterday by one of the Brooklyn Elevated's trains as an experiment. The train started from the East New York depot at 8 o'clock, in charge of Superintendent of Transportation Pierce. There were three cars in the train. At the Washington Street spur the train was coupled to a bridge motor car, and made the trip without incident.

Fatal Jump from Hospital Window.

Joseph E. Austin, a clerk forty-one years old, committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself from a third-story window in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. He lived at 24 Hoyt Street, but he suffered from heart trouble, and finally became so ill that on Thursday he had to be taken to the hospital. It was known that he was despondent, and he was closely watched. When his nurse quitted the room for a few seconds yesterday afternoon he seized his opportunity and threw himself out of the window. He died in twenty minutes from fracture of the skull and internal injuries.

Murderer Malinak's Case.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons met in Jersey City yesterday to consider the case of Andrew Malinak, who is under sentence of death in Newark for the murder of Mrs. Annie Kemetz. Malinak's counsel made an appeal for clemency on the ground that their client is insane. The hearing was then adjourned to Tuesday next, at Trenton, when the report as to the result of an examination into Malinak's mental condition, made by a committee at the Essex County jail on Thursday, will be submitted.

Two Buried in One Grave.

Mrs. Cassina Menkins, seventy-nine years old, and her daughter, Mrs. Bertha Wrede, forty-one years old, were buried in one grave yesterday at Flower Hill Cemetery, North Bergen. They lived together at Sixth and Clinton Streets, Hoboken. Mrs. Menkins died Wednesday morning from asthma, and Mrs. Wrede four hours later from pneumonia.

The Leading Chefs use only ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

WEALTHY WIDOW A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Hausling, Who Was in Poor Health, Inhaled Gas, After Writing to Her Children.

Mrs. Caroline Hausling was found dead in her bedroom, at 239 East Eighteenth Street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She had committed suicide. She was lying on the bed, fully dressed. One end of a tube extending from a gas jet was in her mouth, and the escaping gas filled the room. Fastened at her throat was a brooch set with eleven diamonds. There were diamond earrings in her ears, and on her fingers were two diamond rings. In the room were found a bankbook showing a deposit in her name of $11,000 in the Union Square Bank, and another book showing a deposit of $1,000 in the Bank for Savings. There was also found a note for $4,000 due to her June 29.

Mrs. Hausling took an upper floor of the house at 239 East Eighteenth Street about three months ago. She was building a house for herself at 229, on the same street, into which she intended to move when it was finished. She was in good spirits when she retired Thursday night, and although she had been in ill-health she seemed to be feeling better than usual. In the morning a servant girl smelled the escaping gas, and going into Mrs. Hausling's room found her dead body.

Mrs. Hausling left a letter written in German, addressed to "My Dear Children." In this she said that they would well understand the condition of her health, which was so poor that she could no longer endure the suffering. "Divide what money I leave," she wrote, 'equally and honestly, and do not go to court about it." There was a postscript, which read: "Fred, I forgive you for what you have done to me. Deal honestly with Carrie."

Mrs. Hausling, who was a widow, fifty-five years old, leaves a son, F. M. Hausling, a dealer in second-hand building materials at Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and a daughter, Carrie, who is named in the postscript to the letter, and who is at present in Colorado. F. M. Hausling said his mother had been in ill health and had worried over family troubles. He said she was worth about $50,000. It was said by others that she had worried over business entanglements and over the work on her house.

TWO WOULD-BE SUICIDES.

Man and Woman Prevented from Jumping Off Ferryboats in the North River.

A well-dressed, middle-aged woman boarded the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Washington at the foot of Cortlandt Street yesterday morning just as the boat was starting on her 7:30 o'clock trip to Jersey City. The woman walked to and fro in the woman's cabin in a state of evident excitement until the boat reached the middle of the river. Then she ran to the after deck and attempted to clamber over the guard rail. Two deckhands who had watched dragged her back, and she was kept under restraint until the boat reached Jersey City.

When arraigned before Police Justice Nevin she said that she was Mrs. Julia Johnson, forty years old, of Wayne and Colgate Streets, and was in deep grief for the death of her only child, who was buried last Friday. This statement proved to be false, and the woman then said her name was Julia Burns, but refused to give her address. She was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Shortly after Michael Foley, sixty years old, who said he lived in New York, but also refused to give his address, was arraigned for trying to throw himself into the river from the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat New Jersey. He was restrained by a deckhand. To his coat he had pinned this note:

"I am going to die with a broken heart, losing my wife, and left alone in the world. I hope the Lord will forgive a poor sinner."

Foley was sent to the county jail for thirty days.

Manufacturer Kills Himself.

Frank Erbert, forty-nine years old, a manufacturer of ale and beer pumps, who lived and did business at 296 Ralph Street, Williamsburg, committed suicide last night by shooting himself. Erbert had been ill, and the thought that he might be afflicted with an incurable disease made him despondent.

FATAL EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

One Man Killed and Two Injured—Fifty Families Driven from Home by Flames.

One man was killed and two men were injured in a fire following an explosion of turpentine, yesterday noon, in the cellar of the paint shop of David Mayer, at 12 Prince Street. The dead man is A. E. Smallback of 167 Lewis Street. The injured are James Shea of 8 Prince Street, hair and mustache burned off; and Thomas Shearon of 8 Prince Street, hands burned.

The three men were in the cellar emptying turpentine from a large can into smaller ones. Smallback held a lighted candle while the other men poured out the turpentine. An explosion took place, which the men cannot explain. Shea and Shearon were able to get to their feet, and they made a hurried search for Smallback, but could not find him. They were forced to seek the street, as their clothing was burning and they had already sustained severe injuries. The street was soon filled with excited Italians. All of the inmates of the building, in which live fifty families, rushed into the street to escape the fire.

It was impossible for the firemen to get into the cellar before putting out the fire, as the place contained many pots of oils and paints. It took fifteen minutes to subdue the flames. Smallback's body was found burned and disfigured.

Charles F. Havemeyer's Will.

The will of Charles F. Havemeyer, senior member of the banking firm of Havemeyer & Elder, and son of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer of the American Refining Company, who accidentally shot himself at his home in Roslyn on May 9 last, was filed yesterday in the Queens County Surrogate's office in Jamaica. The value of the estate was not given, but it is believed to be worth several millions. The estate is divided between the widow, Mrs. Camilla Havemeyer, and the son, Theodore A. Havemeyer. Mrs. Havemeyer gets all the household furniture, silver plate, jewelry, horses, carriages, &c., and all the remainder is to be divided between herself and son, equally. The income of the estate is to go to the wife until the son becomes of age.

Will of Julia E. Brown.

The will of Julia Elizabeth Brown, who died at her home in this city on May 11, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $235,000 in real property and $469,000 in personal property. The American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and St. Luke's Hospital receive $5,000 each. The Society of St. Johnland, the Women's Hospital, the New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, and the Children's Aid Society each get $2,500. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally among the four children, Waldron Post Brown, Ellen Whipple Brown, Sarah Elizabeth Hard, and Julia E. Soulter.

Long Stay for Murderer Roesel.

Louis Roesel, the convicted murderer of James S. Pitts of Summit, N. J., was the happiest man yesterday in the Union County Jail, in Elizabeth. He was to have been hanged yesterday, but a writ of error taken out by his lawyer, Frank Bergen, stayed the execution. The writ is not returnable until a week from to-day, and no action will be taken on it until June 21. Even if a new trial should be denied him, his execution will not take place before the end of the year.

A dark suit was all right, on the rainy days; but when the clouds are squeezed dry, appreciate it by wearing light colors, and bright effects.

Our stock is still well sprinkled with those smart black and whites now worn by so many of the well dressed men.

Suits $14 to $36.

Negligee Shirts.

Not a size, color, material, or style in negligee shirts that you ought to have, that is missing here.

$1 to $4.50.

Hand-luggage.

Nothing better for short trips from home than a coat case; nothing better in the U. S., at $5, than ours.

Boys' Wash Suits.

Ours are perfect gems; with just the individuality in fabric and make-up that will certainly please the mothers of good taste.

$2.50 to $6.

Straw hats.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.—Nathaniel D. Higgins, by his will, made in 1878, gave $10,000 each to the children of his sister, Ellen W. Perley, but if either child should die before him, leaving issue surviving him, the $10,000 which the one so dying would have taken, if living, went to his or her issue. "If, however, either of said children shall die before me without leaving issue surviving me, then and in that event I give and bequeath the sum of $10,000, which the one so dying would have taken if living, unto the survivors or survivor of them, said children of my said sister, Ellen W. Perley, and to the issue of such of them as shall have previously died leaving issue, such issue to take the part or share which his, her, or their parent or parents would have taken if living." The same provision was made for the testator's three brothers and his two other sisters. The children of Anna Perley Westcott, who was a daughter of Ellen W. Perley, brought an action to establish their title to $10,000, as the only next of kin of their deceased mother, and also to $3,333, as the next of kin of their deceased aunt, Fannie Perley Higgins. Justice Truax, before whom the case was tried, in Supreme Court, Special Term, dismissed the complaint. It appeared that the testator's brothers and sisters, some of whom had died before he made his will, had many children, some of whom had died long prior to the date of his will, some of them dying childless and some leaving children surviving. One brother had a son who was born in 1837 and died in 1840, and another son who was born in 1838 and died in 1843. Another son had twelve children, and of them four had died before the making of the will, three of them childless. "I cannot believe," Justice Truax said, "that it was the intention of the testator to make a bequest for the benefit of the next of kin of nephews and nieces who had died childless forty years before the making of his will. And yet if the contention of the plaintiffs is sustained, such would be the result. The legal question presented is a difficult and unfamiliar one, about which Judges and textwriters, both in this country and in England, have differed. I shall not try to reconcile the conclusions of these differing Judges and textwriters. It is the duty of a court to carry out the intention of the testator. I do not believe that it was his intention to give the sum of $10,000 to the next of kin of the child of George Higgins, who was born in 1837 and died in 1840. If he did not intend to give that child that sum, I do not believe that he intended to give the next of kin of plaintiffs' aunt, Fannie Perley Higgins, the sum of $10,000, and I do not believe that he intended to give the children of plaintiffs' mother the sum of $10,000."

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PROTRACTED CONTEST OVER FOREST PRESERVE LANDS.—After over ten years of controversy between Benton Turner, the Forest Preserve Commission, and successive State Controllers, over the possession of a tract of land in Franklin County, which is now within the area of the Forest Preserve, the matter has been remanded for the second time by the Court of Appeals to the Third Appellate Division for a hearing on the merits. The Controller bought in the property in 1877, at a tax sale, and in 1881 conveyed it to the State. In March, 1887, the State sued Turner to recover the possession of a quantity of sawlogs cut by him upon the premises. In April, 1891, that action was decided in favor of the State. In December, 1891, Mr. Wemple, the then Controller, upon payment by Turner of all the taxes which were then a lien on the land, amounting to several thousand dollars, canceled the tax sale and the title of the State to the land. In April, 1892, the Forest Preserve Commission instituted proceedings by certiorari to review the action of the Controller in making the cancellation. The late General Term of the Third Department quashed the writs upon the ground that the Forest Commission had no authority to obtain or prosecute them. The Court of Appeals, in March, 1897, decided that the writs were improperly quashed, and remitted the proceedings to the Appellate Division. That tribunal, in the Third Department, held, last March, that although the Controller had no power to cancel the sale, yet, the State Treasurer having received and retained the money paid for arrears of taxes, the cancellation of the sale should be reviewed in a suit in equity, and not by certiorari. The Court of Appeals recently, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, reversed that decision, holding that the Appellate Division on determining that the cancellation was void, had power to set it aside, upon such terms as equity required, with respect to the restitution of the money received by the State on the cancellation, and the case has been again remitted.

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACTS OF A DRIVER.—Louisa Bergold, while riding with one Huber, who was driving, was seriously injured by the wagon being struck by a car of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company. In her suit against the company for damages, she testified that she saw the car a long block off, and said to Huber, "Mr. Huber, ride slow." The Court, in charging the jury on the trial, said that plaintiff by this remark "directed Huber's movements," and that by so doing she contributed to the accident. It appeared that Huber was sober and a competent driver. A judgment on verdict given in favor of the defendant has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Woodward, who gave the opinion, held that the fact that plaintiff was on her guard and uttered words of caution to the driver, did not constitute such direction and control of his action as the law contemplates to charge her with responsibility for his negligence. "If the relation of master and servant, or principal and agent does not exist, then the fact that the plaintiff may occupy the same seat with the driver does not charge him with responsibility for the conduct of the driver. * * * After plaintiff had called Huber's attention to the approaching car, and had asked him to 'ride slow,' she was not obliged to assume that he would fail to exercise reasonable care, or to take upon herself the management of the wagon belonging to the gentleman who had asked her to ride. (71 N. Y. 223; 127 N. Y. 657.)"

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BOUND BY THE SECRETARY'S ACTS.—Joseph Tyler, a real estate broker, under employment by the Secretary of the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association to sell a lot of land in Brooklyn, produced a purchaser, who was accepted, but the property was conveyed to another person. In the latter transaction the association paid a commission, and when sued by Tyler for his commission claimed the Secretary was not authorized to bind the corporation in that transaction. A judgment on verdict for plaintiff has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The Court held, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, that where, in a transaction in the ordinary business of a corporation, as in this case, the general manager indicated the Secretary as a proper person to act, the corporation must be bound. (112 N. Y., 174; 6 App. Div., 170.)

PREPARING FOR PRIMARIES.

Republicans and Democrats Getting Ready for Tuesday's Voting—Only Two Serious Contests Expected.

The Democratic and Republican district leaders are busily engaged making up the tickets of delegates to the General City and County Committees to be voted at the primaries Tuesday, the first primaries under the new election law. The Republicans will elect delegates to the Republican City and County Committees and the Democrats to the Tammany Hall General Committee.

Nearly all the candidates of the regular Republican organization are the present members of the County Committee. In two or three districts where strong opposition to the present delegates has developed compromises have been effected, and in six or eight districts where the Republicans of the County of New York—the Fifty-three movement—have their greatest voting strength the opposing factions will fight the question of supremacy at the polls. As, according to the statement of the Campaign Committee, the anti-Platt faction have but 18,000 voters enrolled, against the 25,000 enrolled by the regular organization, and a majority of those 18,000 are confined to eight Assembly districts, they can form but a hopeless minority in the City and County Committees.

The Tammany leaders are even less concerned than the organization Republicans. Only two contests of any importance are expected. Bernard Rorke will make a hard fight against Leader Martin Engel for the control of the Eighth District, and ex-Police Inspector Thomas McAvoy is arming his forces against W. E. Stillings in the Twenty-third. There is considerable feeling in the district against Stillings on account of his alleged favoritism in the distribution of the patronage and against McAvoy for resigning from the police force during the Lexow committee. It has been suggested in the interest of harmony that the contending factions agree to a compromise, and John Delmour, ex-Assemblyman, and now a Collector in the Tax Department, is being pushed for the leadership.

Opposition to J. Mulligan in the Annexed District is expected at the polls, but Mr. Mulligan declares that his opponents will have no better chance against him in public than they had when they aired their grievances before the committee of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall appointed to investigate them.

WANTED TO SEE MR. PLATT.

Up-State Leaders Disappointed Because He Is Detained in Washington.

Much to the disappointment of a dozen or more local and up-State Republican leaders assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, it was announced that Senator Platt was detained in Washington, and would not return to the city. There had been no idea of any formal conference, but the visitors anticipated meeting Mr. Platt and talking over with him the plans for the State campaign. Nearly all the State officers, Senators, and Assemblymen, are candidates for renomination, and they desire to present their claims for Mr. Platt's consideration as early as possible to avoid factional squabbles that might imperil the different districts.

No word has been received at the State headquarters from Gov. Black, and any talk as to what action, if any, he purposes taking in the local political trouble over the Police Board is the merest surmise. Those who know him best doubt that he will interfere at all, and prophesy that if any extraordinary session of the Legislature be called, it will be called only to provide for the canvass of the soldiers' and sailors' votes, and to provide the money needed by the second call for troops.

Twenty-first District Republicans.

James S. Barcus, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York in the Twenty-

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

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The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
— $1 Per Year.

Successful Portrait Painters.

The art season of the present year is now definitely a thing of the past. The artists have departed on their annual Summer pilgrimages, the dealers have gone abroad to make their yearly purchases, and silence reigns in studio and gallery. No more effectual quietus was ever put upon an art season than that which the war with Spain brought to the New York art season of 1897-8. The dealers have met the situation philosophically, and have adjusted their business so that their establishments can be run at a minimum expense during the next four or five months. They are all hopeful of an early ending of the war, with a resultant boom in the picture trade by the opening of next Winter's season. Only the portrait painters among American artists have had a fairly successful year. The sales of pictures at the exhibitions have been disappointingly few, and there is much discussion among American landscape and figure painters as to what next year may bring them. The coming of so many popular foreign portrait painters, which American artists deplored, had a different effect than they anticipated, and so stimulated the fashion of having one's portrait painted that those American painters who had taken up portraiture found themselves rushed with orders.

Madrazo, de la Gandara, Boldini, and Chartran have long since sailed away, all except Boldini, with the expectation of returning next Winter, but Carolus Duran still lingers and is now at Lenox, where he is painting the portraits of the Misses Sloane, the younger daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who are at present in Paris, whither they went to attend the wedding of Mrs. Sloane's brother, George Vanderbilt, and Miss Dresser. M. Duran has painted some twelve portraits since his arrival here in March. He is both an industrious and rapid worker, but he is secretive as to his work, and it is difficult to ascertain who all of his sitters have been. Among them have been Mrs. Widener of Philadelphia and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard of this city. M. Duran may not return to Paris before the Autumn, in which case he will spend the Summer at Newport, where he has been urged to paint two or three portraits.

Mr. Zangwill On the War.

Mr. I. Zangwill went over to Paris a fortnight ago partly, as he expressed it, to see the Salon and partly to avoid the Academy exhibition in London. A French editor asked what he thought about the war, Was there not some sort of an American syndicate or money-making affair at the bottom of it? "Most assuredly," replied Mr. Zangwill, "the war has been gotten up entirely by and in the interests of the Century Company—Napoleon, Lincoln, the civil war, and even poor Washington, having been exhausted as fields for 'copy.' There was nothing else to be done; stopping The Century could not be contemplated for an instant, and so, reluctantly, the dogs of war were let loose. So much the better for the painters and illustrators, particularly the latter. They should go to the seat of war and practice upon the style of work that is destined to be in great demand in the immediate future. The Century Company will take all they can turn out!"

Upon which the Parisian editor gravely comments as follows: "Mr. Zangwill is undoubtedly right; and there is another consideration which suggests itself very obviously: young painters and artists in general are almost tired of the hackneyed advice to 'get blood into their work!' Now is their chance, for what better opportunity to obey the maxim could occur? If the newspaper and other prophets are not in the wrong, there will be every facility in this direction open to them."

Portugal and Spain.

Attention may be called to a capital speech made by Sir Clement Markham, on the occasion of the celebration of the four hundreth anniversary of the discovery of the coast of Malabar by Vasco da Gama. The President of the Royal Geographical Society paid a proper eulogy to the memory of the great Portuguese navigator. His tribute is printed elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

To discover is one thing, to colonize is another. With Portugal as with Spain, there is a case of "grandeur dechue." Goa on the Indian mainland is about the only relic left of Portuguese settlement, and nothing is more wretched or pitiful than is Goa. In Africa Portugal's tenure is the weakest, and her chances of dispossession in the time to come possible. Portugal has not been cruel to the natives she subjected, and that is the precise difference between her and Spain. If Portugal has done little or nothing to advance civilization, Spain has done her worst to stamp it out. There is regret for Portugal's weakness, but horror at Spain's inhumanity.

We know that the printer's imp is fond of making sense out of the ridiculous, and humor out of seriousness, and sometimes it seems as though some intelligent and carefully discriminating fate guided his stylus, or whatever his exasperating weapon may be called. English critics say that recently fate gave evidence of more than usual intelligence in the office of a Parisian journal. The Parisian editor saw a London critic's appreciation of Anna Thibaud, whose songs are as pointed and flowery as her "rose-bud" slippers. The Londoner wrote that "Mademoiselle's feet were encased in fairy boots." The Parisian set himself diligently to work with his dictionary, and soon had it correctly translated, we presume, but when it appeared in print, instead of reading that Mademoiselle's feet were encased in "bottes de fée," it said they were encased in "pots à fleurs," (flower pots.")

The Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, in conjunction with The Ladies' Home Journal, has just issued a handsome weekly magazine, the title of which is The Saturday Evening Post. The new publication, printed on excellent paper and well illustrated, will contain short stories and criticisms on art and literature. It treats, too, of all matters of present interest. The Curtis Publishing Company takes its title in the new venture from the paper which Franklin printed, for it descends in a true line from Keimer's Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette of 1729. When Franklin took the paper he lopped off the long name and called it The Pennsylvania Gazette. From the same old Franklin press came The Saturday Evening Post in 1821.

American Bibles.

The Early Ones, and Their Translators, Printers, and Publishers.

Perhaps the first considerable use to which the art of printing was applied in Germany after its invention and partial development was in producing a portion of the Bible. This product of the new and infant art ultimately swept before it all those beautiful illuminated manuscripts that represented the patient scribe labor of years that was necessary in spite of contraction, abbreviation, and arbitrary signs that entered into and went to make up the only Bible and other book forms the world knew until long after the advent of the fifteenth century. Two hundred years passed before the matter of Bible printing was taken up and accomplished in the Colonies, but, although the art was even then far from being perfect, the development had nevertheless progressed so far that in America there never was a passing through a manuscript era. The name of one man is so intimately associated with the first Bible printed in America, that it is known by the name of him whose tireless energy was mainly instrumental in creating "The Eliot Bible."

John Eliot arrived in New England late in 1631, drawn hither by a desire to bring light to the minds of the Indians who were in a state of spiritual darkness. After a short time spent in teaching he became pastor of the Roxbury Church. He was perfectly conversant with the original languages of the Bible and with mental faculties keen and active, ample educational and scholastic advantages, he set about his monumental task with confidence and enthusiasm. He was exceedingly well fitted, both intellectually and sympathetically, for the work he had himself chosen, and from the very first he manifested an extraordinary interest in giving the Indians their own Bible. He at once found himself confronted with financial difficulties of great magnitude, and was of course unacquainted with the Indian language, but nothing daunted, he devoted himself to the clearing away of both these obstacles that would quickly have vanquished the majority of men and seemed to them insurmountable. The first steps toward mastering the tribal language were taken through assistance furnished by a native who had been taken prisoner in the Pequod wars, and who had become a house servant in the neighborhood, and such rapid progress was made in his acquired knowledge of the language that in 1646 he was able to preach fo the Indians in their own tongue. Aided by the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, as well as by Parliamentary encouragement, if not actual patronage, he was able to begin his work among the Indians by preliminary translations and distributions of the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and a few passages from the Bible, to which a primer or catechism was added about 1654. The Book of Genesis, the Gospel of St. Matthew, and a few metrical psalms were produced from 1655 to 1658. Samuel Green executed the presswork of these early productions of Eliot at Cambridge.

New presses and type having been sent from England and sufficient progress having been made in translation, revision, and correction, Eliot was in 1661 enabled to issue the entire New Testament in the Indian language, the edition consisting of about 1,500 copies. The book was a small quarto of 130 pages, 7 3-8 by 5 3-4 inches in size, and, as may well be supposed, is now a very rare volume, less than twenty copies being known to exist, of which number the Lenox Library of New York has two of the four copies now in the United States. In 1663 the completed Bible, quarto in size, made its appearance, and contained 600 leaves, of which Genesis and the other Old Testament books cover 414 leaves, the Psalms in metre 50 leaves, and the remaining 136 leaves were made up of the New Testament books and various title pages, of which there were several. Some sixty errors in the printing of the Eliot Bible of 1663 have been pointed out, most of which are in the nature of the omission of words and sentences from the translation, but when the difficulties that had to be overcome are taken into consideration, they are surprisingly few in number. Certain English words were without synonym in the Algonkin language, among which may be cited the words salt, "Amen," and some other terms that were in consequence of necessity inserted without translation. Many of the words were exceedingly long, and those curiously inclined may derive some satisfaction from a careful study of the subjoined version of the Lord's Prayer:

Nooshun kesukqut quttianatamunach koowesuonk. Peyaumooutch kukketassootamoonk kuttenantamoonk ne n nach hkeit neane kesukqut. Nummeetsuongash asekesukokish assamainnean yeuyeu kesukok. Kah ahquoantamaiinnean nummatcheseongash, neane matchenehukqweagi nutahquontamounnonog. Ahque sagkompagunaiinnean en qutchhuaouganit, webe pohquohwussinneun wutch matchitut. Newutche kutah-

taunn ketassootamconk, kah menuhkesuonk, kah sohsumoonk micheme. Amen.

Eliot rejoiced greatly at the completion of his work, and in this he was joined by Cotton Mather of Boston, Mass. The statement has been made that the entire translation was accomplished with one pen, but this seems to require confirmation before being accepted as accurate without question. A second edition of Eliot's Bible was brought out in 1685, in which many of the errors of the earlier edition were corrected. To collectors of rare books the Eliot Bibles are coveted treasures, and the prices obtained for them have ranged from $700 to $2,900. Mr. Nathaniel Paine of Worcester, Mass., some twenty-three years ago made a list of fifty-four Eliot Bibles that were then known to exist. A later authority, the Rev. John Wright, D. D., of St. Paul, in 1893, estimated that the total of Indian New Testaments and Bibles together exceeded 100 in number, eighty-nine copies of which were owned at that time in the United States.

Fifty years passed before any one arose to take up work in the field that had been so well covered by Eliot so far as the Indians were concerned. The further development of Bible printing in America was to be along German lines. Many frugal and industrious Germans had settled in Pennsylvania during the early days of the colonies in America, and among these settlers was a man named Christopher Saur, (who changed the spelling to Sower when writing in English, which form was continued by his descendants,) who came here in 1724, after studying medicine at the university of Halle. He practiced medicine at Germantown in 1731, and in the course of his professional duties he found many of his countrymen largely destitute of reading matter in their own tongue, and because of this he began himself to import Bibles and other religious works for their use, and suggested and urged the publication of German books and papers in America. He had no practical knowledge of printing, himself, but, having been drawn into the business, he followed it through his subsequent life with devotion, enthusiasm, ability, and success. In 1738 he prepared and printed the first German almanac in this country. It then consisted of but twelve pages, but was subsequently enlarged, until by 1750 it had expanded to forty-eight pages. He continued to issue this annual for upward of forty years. Mr. Saur inaugurated the publication of a religious newspaper in the German language on Aug. 20, 1739, which soon reached a circulation of some 10,000 copies among the German population, which was large for the period. The project of bringing out an American printed Bible in German was taken up by him, and soon became a cherished hope toward which he worked, and through his various publications Mr. Saur proposed and continued to urge the publication of a German Bible.

The work that Eliot had done with his Bible was of no assistance to Saur, and the undertaking to print a German Bible even at this later day was of itself a gigantic enterprise, for the sources of supply still remained in Europe. But in response to the persistent and continued efforts and appeals of Saur a type-founder of Frankfort-on-the-Main, a Mr. Heinrich Ehrenfried Luther, became interested in the scheme, and finally presented him with a font of type, asking no other compensation than to receive a copy of the Bible when printed. With this encouragement work began at once, but three years were consumed in going through the press, and not until August, 1743, was the last sheet finished. Everything considered, the book is a well printed one, and is a good example of the workmanship of the times. It was the first Bible printed in America in a European language. Mr. Saur was a man of much ingenuity and versatility. He made his own paper, ink, and finally type, and did his own binding. He was currently reported as being familiar with no less than sixteen trades. He originated the business of manufacturing cast-iron stoves, and amid his multifarious enterprises still continued to practice his old profession, that of medicine. On his death, in 1758, he was succeeded by his son, who built a type foundry which, after a longer business life than most concerns can boast, is to-day represented by a prominent Philadelphia foundry. There were but three issues of the Saur Bibles, but a number of editions of the New Testament in German, some of which are now very rare. The earliest Saur Bible is scarce, and sold at the Brinley sale a few years ago for $350. Most of the ninety-seven known copies are owned in the United States, only nine being of Eur ean ownership.

The first Bible printed in America in the English language is known as the Aitken Bible. It bears the date of 1782 upon the title page. The opinion of the best authorities has been that the edition was limited to between 600 and 800 copies, although some question has been raised as to the accuracy of this statement. Robert Aitken, the publisher, was a Scotchman, who emigrated to America in 1769, and began business in Philadelphia as a bookseller. In 1771 he added bookbinding to his business, having learned that art in Edinburgh. In 1774 he became also a publisher. The Revolutionary War interrupted commerce, and books were hard to obtain, especially Bibles, which were read more generally then than is perhaps the case to-day. The urgency was indeed so great that a memorial on the subject was presented to Congress suggesting and urging the printing of Bibles in America, but while not immediately reported with favor, Congress did in 1782 pass a resolution highly approving the undertaking of Mr. Aitken, who had in the meantime issued an edition of the New Testament from his press in 1777, and in 1782 Mr. Aitken's complete Bible was published. It is a small duodecimo in size, and is printed in brevier type. The title page bears the arms of Pennsylvania, the "Resolutions of Congress" in relation to it, and a wood-cut in which appear a hat and a flute. Mr. Aitken's venture was not a financial success, the book being a small one, and not as well printed nor as cheap as those imported, and he seems to have been seriously embarrassed by his enterprise. The Aitken Bible is now the rarest of all the early Bibles printed in America, and from the best and most careful estimates, not more than fifty copies are thought to be in existence, of which number only twenty-five have been located. Twenty-three of these are in the hands of American owners, and only two are in England. It was usually bound in two volumes, although in some cases copies exist bound in one volume. A copy is only very rarely offered for sale, and then commands a high price, $650 having been paid for the two volumes in Philadelphia at the Washington sale. The term "Bible Congress" was applied to the lawmakers during whose term it was issued, because of their indorsement of it, and the book is, because of this, really a part of our National history. The earliest quarto edition of an English Bible in America was published in Philadelphia in 1790. It was made from the Latin vulgate, and was known as the First Douay version. The books of the Third and Fourth Maccabees, the Third and Fourth of Esdras, and the prayer of Manasses were omitted on the ground that "they have never been received by the Church." The first folio Bible as well as the first royal quarto Bible in English published in America came from Isaiah Thomas, Worcester, Mass. Mr. Thomas was a poor boy who was self-made. He became a printer, and afterward started The Massachusetts Spy. In 1786 he imported type for the printing of music, which was the first music type to come to America. In 1791 he published two editions of the Bible at Worcester. The price named in his prospectus was $7, and he offered to take half this amount in wheat, rye, Indian corn, butter, or pork. The two Thomas Bibles of 1791 were artistically and typographically far in advance over any previous ones that had been issued here, and they were highly commended by Benjamin Franklin, himself an expert in printing. The Declaration of Independence preceded the Thomas Bible by fifteen years. Mr. Thomas issued other Bibles at various times. In 1802 he retired from business and devoted himself to literary pursuits and the formation of a library. The Thomas Bibles are not rare, and many copies are to be found in our older libraries.

Isaac Collins printed at Trenton in 1791 the first Bible that was turned out in the State of New Jersey. The price of issue was four Spanish dollars, which then figured to a considerable extent in the Continental currency of the time. The edition was 5,000 copies, and was printed with exceeding care, the proof sheets having been gone over not less than eleven times. The first translation from the Septuagint appeared in Philadelphia in 1808 from the press of Jane Aitken, who succeeded her father, Robert, and was the work of Charles Thomson, who was first induced to study Greek from having bought a part of the Septuagint at an auction sale for a trifle without knowing what it was. He mastered it, however, and was very anxious to obtain the whole work, but could find no copy. Two years after his first purchase he looked in at the auction rooms where his first purchase had been made, and saw the remainder that he had sought in vain and actually bought it for a few pence. He was a man of sterling worth, high character, and singular veracity. The Delaware Indians with whom Thomson treated at one time named him "The Man of Truth," paying him a deserved tribute. He died in 1824.

A curious suggestion has been attributed to Benjamin Franklin, who touched human affairs at so many points and almost always with a master hand. It is claimed that he once seriously proposed a new version of the Bible, and actually submitted passages from the first chapter of Job as a sample of what he recommended.

The first Hebrew Bible was published in Philadelphia in 1814. Hall & Sellers, who succeeded B. Franklin & D. Hall, were printers of a New Testament that was issued in 1780, and which is excessively rare, only three or four copies being now known to exist. The well-known engravers, Dr. Alexander Anderson, and Peter Maverick both appear as illustrators of early American Bibles. The first Bible printed in the United States from electrotyped plates and called the Illuminated Bible, was from Harper & Brothers, in 1846, and contained numerous illustrations. After the close of the eighteenth century publishers of the Bible in various forms became numerous, and many versions appeared, including one by Noah Webster, LL. D., which was as conspicuous a failure as his dictionary was a success. Some Bibles now command attention, and are sought after because of the imperfections they contain. The subject is an interesting one, and will repay the student. The outline sketch here given will serve as a basis upon which there are large building possibilities. As a great authority in this department, Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan has placed the entire number of Bibles or portions thereof published in America between 1661 and 1860 at not less than 1,500.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

Charles Ayer Whipple is now in Washington, where he is putting the finishing touches to two life-size portraits of Major Gen. Miles and Mrs. Miles. The portrait of Gen. Miles represents him on horseback in full uniform. Mr. Whipple has already painted a one-third life-size portrait of Gen. Miles in uniform, which was purchased by Col. Albert A. Pope of Boston and presented to the West Point Military Academy.

Books Worth Reading Again.

When a new book comes out I read an old one.—Emerson.

XVII.

Fitzgerald's "Letters and Literary Remains."

The ideal man of art and letters, who makes his devotion mainly single, modifying it only by a few choice friendships, is perhaps best described by the proverb which characterizes the "happy nation"—he "has no annals." His brooding years go on unnoticed in placid subjectivity. He nourishes a genius fine and elusive, rather than boisterous; and along with that a taste and an incisive critical discernment equivalent to genius. In his particular sphere he may be of a strikingly high and commanding intellectual altitude, yet his achievements are often not visibly, spectacularly, nor vulgarly outward. Such a man was Edward Fitzgerald, who has conquered for us the spirit and quintessence of Persian thought, and who has made it impossible for us now to tell (as to Omar Khayyam at least) whether he is not more its creator than its revealer.

"One of his few surviving contemporaries," says Mr. William Aldis Wright, editor of these "Letters and Literary Remains," "speaking from a lifelong experience, described him with perfect truth as an eccentric man of genius, who took more pains to avoid fame than others do to seek it." He was keenly perceptive; a critic and inquirer, and droll and delicious from his youth. In his letters, which are among the most charming imaginable, and unique no less, there is abundant "quiet humor," and the greatest possible expression. It seems as if it were more through epistolary connection than by personal contact, that his most intimate friendships were carried on. One intimate friend has said: "The striking feature in his correspondence with me is the exquisite tenderness of feeling which it exhibits in regard to all family matters; the letters might have been written by a mother or a sister." Even Carlyle, descending from his pedestal of greatness, says in reply to one of Fitzgerald's letters: "Thanks for your friendly human letter, which gave me much entertainment in the reading, (at breakfast time the other day,) and is still pleasant to think of. One gets so many inhuman letters, ovine, bovine, porcine, &c., &c. I wish you would write a little oftener; when the beneficent daimon suggests, fail not to lend ear to him."

Tennyson, writing to Sir Frederick Pollock, said: "I had no truer friend; he was one of the kindliest of men, and I have never known one of so fine and delicate a wit. I had written a poem to him the last week, a dedication which he will never see."

Mr. Wright says: "When Thackeray, not long before he died, was asked by his daughter which of his old friends he had loved most, he replied: "Why, dear old Fitz, to be sure; and Brookfield." In reference to Carlyle, "quick to discern the faults and weaknesses of others," Mr. Wright adds that he "had nothing but kindliness, with perhaps a touch of condescension, for the peaceable, affectionate, and ultra-modest man and his innocent far niente life."

Fitzgerald was one of the group of famous men of whom Abraham Lincoln, Gladstone, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes were three, who were born in 1809. This seems to have been as famous a birth-year as 1832 was a necrological one, when Goethe, Walter Scott and Cuvier among others died. His nativity, on March 21 of the first-named year, occurred near Woodbridge, in Suffolk County. But his father's family moved to Paris in 1816, and occupied the house there "in which Robespierre had once lived." The father at this very early date speaks of the boy's "vivacious humor," telling while writing to English friends "of little Edward keeping the whole family in good spirits by his unfailing fun and droll speeches." In 1821 he was in England at school and in 1826 at Cambridge. He went to France again after graduation and soon after back to England. Before his last return to his native soil he wrote to his friend John Allen of his intention and adds:

"Tell Thackeray that he is never to invite me to his house, as I intend never to go; not that I would not go out there rather than any place perhaps, but I cannot stand seeing new faces in the polite circles. You must know I am going to become a great bear and have got all sorts of Utopian ideas into my head about society; these may all be very absurd, but I try the experimont on myself, so I can do no great hurt. Where I shall go in the Summer I know not."

But he stopped for quite a period at Southampton. He now writes a good deal to Allen. In 1831 he says he has "bought A. Tennyson's poems," and explains "how good 'Mariana' is," while the "Lady of Shallot" took possession of him. He was a frequenter of book shops, and in 1832 was reading "Bacon's Essays, Evelyn's Sylva, Brown's Religio Medici, Hazlitt's Poets, &c." He read later Shakespeare's Sonnets, and says: "I believe I am unprejudiced when I say I had but half an idea of him. Demigod as he seemed before, till I read them carefully * * * I have been truly lapped in these Sonnets for some time; they seem all stuck about my heart, like the ballads that used to be on the walls of London. * * * I could talk for an hour about them."

He was from the very first an enthusiastic friend and prophet of Tennyson. But he was sharply critical whenever this career that he foresaw shaped itself on mostly non-lyrical lines as in "The Princess" and "In Memoriam." (The little lyrics in the former poem were put in after its first fashioning.) In 1835 he writes to Allen: "Alfred Tennyson staid with me at Ambleside; Spedding was forced to go home till the last two days of my stay there. I will say no more of

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*LETTERS AND LITERARY REMAINS OF EDWARD FITZGERALD. Edited by William Aldis Wright. In three volumes. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. 1894.

Tennyson than that the more I have seen him the more cause I have to think him great." There was much more about his greatness in this letter with a reference to "his little humors and grumpinesses," which "were so droll."

Writing from London in 1838 to Bernard Barton he speaks of Carlyle, whom he could not then fully fathom. Of his "French Revolution," which he has read, he remarks that "people say the book is very deep; but it appears to me that the meaning seems deep from lying under mystical language." He writes also: "We have had Alfred Tennyson here; very droll and very wayward, and much sitting up of nights till 2 or 3 in the morning with pipes in our mouths, at which good hour we would get Alfred to give us some of his magic music, which he does between growling and smoking, and so to bed."

Frederic Tennyson was also his close friend, to whom he wrote voluminous epistles. Writing from the country to him in 1839, he says: "I dare say you think it very absurd that an idle man like me should poke about here in the country when I might be in London seeing my friends, but such is the humor of the beast." More and more he seemed to drift from town to rural scenes. From Boulge in 1840 he writes to Allen: "I am living (did I tell you this before?) at a little cottage close by the lawn gates, where I have my books, a barrel of beer, which I tap myself, (can you tap a barrel of beer?) and an old woman to do for me. I have also just concocted two gallons of tar nectar under the direction of Bishop Berkeley; it is to be bottled off this very day after a careful skimming, and then drunk by those who can and will. It is to be tried first on my old woman; if she survives I am to begin."

Fitzgerald met Carlyle in 1842 for the first time, and assisted him in setting right the exact place at Naseby where the famous battle was fought. On the receipt of some bones that he sent to Carlyle the latter writes:

"The opening of that burial heap blazes strongly in my thoughts; these are the very jawbones that were clinched together in deadly rage on this very ground 197 years ago! It brings the matter home to one with a strange veracity, as if for the first time one saw it to be no fable and theory, but a dire fact."

In writing to Bernard Barton about this matter Fitzgerald says: "Carlyle has shown great sagacity in guessing at the localities from the vague descriptions of contemporaries, and his short pasticcio of the battle is the best I have seen. But he will spoil all by making a demigod of Cromwell, who certainly was so very far from wise that he brought about the very thing he sought to prevent—the restoration of an unrestricted monarchy."

Writing to F. Tennyson in February, 1844, from Boulge, he says: "I have had three influenzas, but this is no wonder, for I live in a hut with walls as thin as a sixpence; windows that don't shut; a clay soil safe beneath my feet; a thatch perforated by lascivious sparrows over my head." Here he is reading Seneca, and sees in him "the upshot of all the Greek philosophy." To W. B. Donne he announces the advent of "In Memoriam": "A. T. has a new volume of poems—elegiac—in memory of Arthur Hallam. Don't you think the world wants other notes than elegiac now? Lycidas is the utmost length an elegiac should reach. But Spedding praises, and I suppose the elegiacs will see daylight, public daylight, one day. Carlyle goes on growling with his Cromwell, whom he finds more and more faultless every day. So that his paragon will one day see the light also an elegiac of a different kind from Tennyson's; as far apart, indeed, as Cromwell and Hallam."

Fitzgerald was musician and artist—a fair composer of music. He thought Mozart a most universal musical genius. He admired Raphael, Claude, and Poussin in art, and of course many others. Writing to F. Tennyson he says: "Now, Beethoven, you see by your own experience, has a depth not to be reached all at once. I admit with you that he is too bizarre, and, I think, morbid. But he is original, majestic, and profound. Such music thinks. So it is with Gluck, and with Mendelssohn. As to Mozart, he was as a musical genius more wonderful than all." His "Don Giovanni" he thought "the greatest opera in the world."

"Carlyle writes me word his Cromwell papers will be out in October," he writes to Allen; "and that then we are all to be convinced that Richard had no hump to his back. I am strong in favor of the hump; I do not think the common sense of two centuries is apt to be deceived in such a matter."

Fitzgerald loved the country. He thought "how much better one's books read in country stillness than amid the noise of wheels, crowds, &c., or after hearing them discussed by no less active tongues." To Allen he wrote: "Every year I have less and less desire to go to London. * * * I want to settle myself in some town—for good—for life! A pleasant country town, a cathedral town, perhaps!"

The following comment in 1849 is in a letter to the same friend: "I have seen Thackeray three or four times. He is just the same. All the world admires 'Vanity Fair,' and the author is courted by Dukes and Duchesses and wits of both sexes. I like 'Pendennis' much, and Alfred [Tennyson] said he thought 'it was quite delicious,' it seemed to him 'so mature.'"

Much as Fitzgerald liked Tennyson he greatly disliked his poem of "The Princess" in its first draft. The lyrics that were sprinkled in it later did not quite mollify his repulsion. He asks Frederic Tennyson in 1848 if he has seen the poem. "I am considered a great heretic for abusing it; it seems to me a wretched waste of power at a time of life when a man ought to be doing his best; and I almost feel hopeless about Alfred now. I mean about his doing what he was born to do." The next year he tells Frederic in referring to Alfred:

"He is said to be still busy about that accursed 'Princess.'" And here he adds, jumping to Keats: "By the bye, beg, borrow, steal, or buy Keats's 'Letters and Poems,' most wonderful bits of poems, written offhand at a sitting, most of them. I only wonder that they do not make a noise in the world." But this was said just fifty years ago.

These letters furnish a mine of minute information not to be found in cyclopedias. You learn that Thackeray got tired of "Pendennis" before he got through with it; that Carlyle said of Dickens when his novels came out serially that "he is a showman whom one gives a shilling to once a month to see his raree show, and then sends him about his business"; that (in 1850) the author says of Tennyson: "He is the same magnanimous, kindly, delightful fellow as ever; uttering by far the finest prose sayings of any one."

Fitzgerald began to look into Emerson with his "Representative Men." He was impressed with the "very good scattered thoughts in it; but scarcely leaving any large impression with one or establishing a theory." But this was in 1850, and he admits he had "not read it very carefully." When Carlyle's "Latter Day Pamphlets" appeared he said: "One must be content with him as a great satirist who can make us feel when we are wrong though he cannot set us right." When "In Memoriam" was offered by Tennyson he objected to the form of it and its monotony, although "full of finest things." He writes in 1851 to Frederic Tennyson:

"Had I Alfred's voice, I would not have mumbled for years over 'In Memoriam' and 'The Princess,' but sung such strains as would have revived Marathonomachous andras to guard the territory they had won. What can 'In Memoriam' do but make us all sentimental?"

Once he says: "Carlyle I did not go to see, for I have really nothing to tell him, and I have got tired of hearing him growl; though I do not cease to admire him as much as ever." He relates having once made a notebook of Tennyson's bright sayings, "which hit the nail on the head," and regrets that he had not continued it, for they were "decisive verdicts," as well as illuminating.

Many tender and refreshing traits abound in this correspondence. Here are two postscripts, the first announcing Spring and the second abjuring politics: "The Nightingale is now telling us that he is not dead." "Don't write politics—I agree with you beforehand."

A few characteristic letters of Carlyle and Thackeray to Fitzgerald are inserted, and Lowell and Charles Eliot Norton constitute alone his American correspondents. The second and third volumes in this presentation of the translator of Omar Khayyám give us the results of his literary work—"Euphranor," the conclusion of which Tennyson thought one of the "most beautiful pieces of English prose"; the Calderon translations; the "Rubáiyát" in their various forms; other Persian and Greek translations, with many titles not necessary to name, on none of which is there space for comment here.

It may be properly said, though, that if their considerable merit were of much less quality than can be claimed for them—even if the astronomer-poet had never fallen under our deft magician's spell—the correspondence alone would take rank at once with the best things in the literature of English letter-writing. This I do not hesitate to say deliberately, while remembering Walpole's letters so much quoted by Emerson; Cowper's, which stand in altitude with his best verse, though unfortunately known to so few; Matthew Arnold's, clothed with his incomparable touch and charm; the Carlyle-Emerson epistles; and, to be brief, the whole namable list. There could not be, it is easy to see, anything less than a distinctly rich personality in one who held on level terms the rosary of friends these letters represent. By their use and through Mr. Wright's delicate editing, so reticently resembling our own Norton's skill in this vocation, we have the shy, piquant, frank, and rare Fitzgerald as he has never before been publicly known. The letters are in fact, literature and biography in matchless wedlock—shedding on so many things human, and on high discourse a tenderly warm and lambent light. May it not be said of them in a paramyth drawn from their writer's and Omar's words:

"Iram indeed has gone with all his Rose,
And Jamschyd's Seven-ringed Cup where no one knows;
But still a Ruby kindles in the Vine,
And many a Garden by the Water blows."

It only remains to be said—though much more could be—that an illustration prefaces each of the three volumes respectively, as follows: A steel plate portrait of Fitzgerald in the first; "The Little Grange" at Woodbridge, so long his rural home, and from which a multitude of the letters bear date, in the second; and an outline illustration of a scene in one of the dramas in the third. JOEL BENTON.

Elihu Vedder in Rome.

Ever since that day—years ago—when first I fell under the enchantment of Fitzgerald's translation of "The Rubaiyat," that wonderful poem has been to me no less the work of Elihu Vedder, its illustrator, than of Omar Khayyam, its author, and it became one of the great desires of my life to see the American artist whose pictures had made so real and living the words of the Persian poet.

In my imagination, I always pictured Vedder as a small, pale, delicately sensitive man, with dark wavy hair, dreamy brown eyes, which looked out upon the world through a cloud of mystic fancies; gentle and retiring in manner, speaking softly and smiling rarely.

This by no means describes the Elihu Vedder whom I saw in his studio in Rome one Sunday afternoon a few weeks ago.

I saw a tall, strongly built man, large of frame, fresh of complexion, with features strongly marked; white hair worn rather long, a fierce white mustache, a quick-moving, talkative, epigrammatic man; a man who suggested the militaire rather than the rêveur. One only touch of the picturesque was the little round black skull cap he wore on the back of his head. Otherwise he looked much like ordinary mortals, such as generals, statesmen, or even bank presidents.

His greeting to us was cordial and kindly. No poetic vagueness, no mysterious languor in that firm hand-shake!

I could not help a slight feeling of awe in his presence, the veneration I had nourished for so many years was strong within me, but as time went on the sense of oppression wore away and gave place to much more agreeable sensations, and I enjoyed my long-wished-for visit to the fullest extent.

After a few moments Mr. Vedder took us through the studio, which consists of several rooms filled with his work. In response to our questions he gave us short dissertations on the different pictures, in that half-disparaging, half-commending way which makes the charm of an artist in the midst of his work. Some of his speeches might have sounded rather conceited, but for the seasoning of humor in everything he said. His manner was a whimsical mixture of joke and seriousness, a thoroughly American mixture which must make many of his guests feel a trifle uncertain how to take him.

We asked him if he had ever thought of making a book, all his own. He said that he "had always meant to do it; might yet, some day; why not? He had plenty of ideas; there was never any trouble about them. He had ideas enough to furnish any number of artists!" In the same breath he disposed of the beautiful designs he made for the Library at Washington by a sweeping criticism: "Oh, those miserable things! They are nothing at all. I was asked to make them, and I did so, but I was glad to get rid of them. They are nothing."

There is a great picture on a wall of the middle room of the upstairs studio to which we were conducted. We asked what it was called. Vedder seemed a trifle aggrieved that he had been obliged to christen it at all. "Why must every picture have a name?" he said. "People seem to expect me to call it something, so I have to do it, but it is very hard to give names that mean anything. I suppose I may call this 'The Keeper of the Threshold.'"

I studied the picture attentively and tried to unravel the significance of its title. The painting is life-size and represents a beautiful naked youth—a sort of adolescent Buddha—dark-skinned and solemn-eyed, facing the spectator and gazing directly at him. At the top of a flight of broad low steps he is seated, cross-legged, upon a huge coiled python. In one hand he holds a lamp from which a flame streams upward, in the other is a sword. Around him the atmosphere seems full of pulsating color; all the hues of the prism, shaken free. The background is filled with those wonderful swirls of flame-like form with which Vedder has made us familiar. They seem to vibrate and tremble in rainbow tints and change and glow even as you look upon them. The iridescent color scheme of the whole is very beautiful, the composition admirable in its simplicity. You seem to feel that there is vital force; a throbbing, vibratory, pulsating source of life, ever expanding and full of motion just beyond the motionless figure keeping guard upon the temple's threshold; the look of awful calm which he bends upon you overpowers and confuses you. Do you believe it possible for a picture to hypnotize you? I have an uncomfortable feeling that this one has such a power. I cannot forget it. Its fascination for me is strong even yet, and I am still under its spell, although the ocean lies between us.

There are many other pictures in the studio—one, a group of five or six heads crowded together, looking down into the pit of eternal fire whose flames light up their faces. A tongue of fire shooting up nearly reaches one of the group, who draws back in terror. Fear is upon them all. Their expressions are marvelous in their variety, but the sentiment is one.

Another picture, "The Soul Between Doubt and Faith," is unfinished, but shows great power. Doubt is represented by an old man, Faith by a youth; between them stands the Soul, knowing not which way to turn. A thoroughly spirituel face has the Soul, but a little troubled frown on its brow shows the struggle going on within. "The Devil Sowing Gold at the Foot of the Cross" is most impressive and has been the subject of much discussion both from the artistic point of view and the allegorical. It is instructive either way you look at it, but I feel no pleasure in so gruesome a subject.

On all the walls hang photographs of Vedder's earlier works, and it was pleasant to recognize such old friends as "The Cumaean Sibyl," "Samson with the Knotted Hair," "Lazarus Emerging from His Tomb," "The Lost Mind," &c. On a revolving stand lies a great volume, one of the original edition de luxe of the Rubaiyat with Vedder's drawings. It was particularly interesting to turn its pages amid such surroundings, to be able to look up from the page to the walls hung with the originals of the designs reproduced before you.

I should like to have wandered about these rooms for hours, steeping my soul in the impressions made by the pictures which were new to me and refreshing my memory with those already familiar and dear. But the studio was thronged with people coming and going, and I dared not run the risk of "wearing out my welcome" by remaining too long. Mrs. Vedder gave us some tea and made herself generally agreeable. She is as pleasant to look upon as she is to listen to. Her face is benevolence personified, and one instinctively enlists himself among her friends and admirers at the first glance. There are two children, "quite the correct number for a French family," as Vedder laughingly said.

The daughter of the house was assisting her mother to receive their guests. She is a tall, fair-haired, graceful girl, perhaps twenty years of age. The son, an architect by profession, lives in America. I mentioned to his mother that I had met him at some entertainment last Winter in New York. Her eager interest in one who had seen her boy since she had was quite touching. I wished that I had more news to give her of her absent one, from whom she said they had not heard for some time.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was among the visitors at the studio, and so was her daughter, Mrs. Ward Howe Elliott. The elder lady was the honored subject of much attention. Mrs. Elliott is always a noticeable figure because of her great beauty.

Reviews of Books.

Grim Yarns by Wells.*

The story-teller, when he is clever and versatile, still holds his own, and always will, no matter what the prevailing mood of the "reading public" or the fashion of the book market may be. The man or woman who has a good story to tell will always find listeners, and when novels do not sell well or books of collected tales fall flat, you may be sure that the stories are pale imitations of other stories, too well known, or are not what the world—the world of the young and impressible, ever yearning for diversion—calls stories at all, but merely pretenses for the discussion of ethics, or the formulation of unsolvable "social problems" or literary hair-splitting.

H. G. Wells is a story-teller. Everybody may not like all his yarns, but then nobody likes quite all the tales in "The Thousand and One Nights"; and the oversensitive reader who found the accumulation of horrors in "The Island of Dr. Moreau" repellant, or the reader whose strongly developed sense of humor interfered with his enjoyment of "The War of Worlds," must still admit that their author's invention is fertile, his knowledge of effect good, and his manner of telling a story sufficiently plausible. All of these thirty tales are properly termed "strange," for they all treat of the unusual, but they are not invariably as grim and shocking as might be expected. There is real fun in some of them, notably in the veracious yarn about the orchid hunter who accidentally came across an egg of the extinct Aepyornis, a bird bigger than Sindbad's roc, and hatched it out, and lived with it on a desert island until the droll thing grew to be 14 feet high and unmanageable. There is a laughable climax, too, in the narrative of the Anarchist who stole from the bacteriologist the vial which he thought contained the cholera bacillus, and swallowed it, in order to spread disease in London. It turned out not to be the cholera bacillus, but the preposterous germ which makes some kinds of monkeys break out in blue spots.

But it must be admitted that Mr. Wells, as a general thing, revels in the awful and is very fond of the ghastly, and that he likes to see horrors on horror's head accumulate. In his tale of the unclassified vampire orchid, the habitual reader of fiction finds a likeness to Frank Aubrey's recent Venezuela story, "The Devil Tree of El Dorado," and in the yarn about the transferrence of an old scientific person's soul into a healthy youngster's body and vice versa one who knows his Gautier well will easily recognize the gifted Frenchman's influence. The best ghost story written in the last twenty years, probably, was "The Upper Berth," by Marion Crawford. There have been plenty of stories quite as awe-compelling and shivery in their effect, but they have not been exactly ghost stories. But if "The Upper Berth" is the best ghost story of these sophisticated times, "The Red Room," by Mr. Wells, is surely the second best. No one but a master of the nearly lost art of ghost-story telling could have invented that idea of the seventeen candles lighted by the watcher in the haunted room being extinguished one by one faster than he can relight them, until finally they are all out, and the fire, too, stops burning. There is a real chill in that yarn.

Science is one of Mr. Wells's strongholds, and he takes one with him in the wild flight of a scientifically constructed flying machine which almost gives one palpitation of the heart; he knows all about the surgeon's operating table and the microscopist's midnight labors. We are permitted to go with him to the very bottom of the ocean, five miles down, where a race of intelligent, two-legged, vertebrated, water-breathing animals build palaces out of bones and skulls of drowned men and bits of wreckage; and, presently, we soar with him into the ether, leaving, or left by, first the earth, then the solar system, and then the universe itself, until all is nothing and there is neither light nor space. Thus, we have noted the quality and character of a few of these queer tales which alone would suffice to set Mr. Wells up in business as a prosperous story-teller.

Essays on Golf and Golfers.*

When your true golfer is not golfing he likes best to talk about golf, and Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson is an out-and-out, habitual, representative golfer, a fellow, if one may paraphrase Shakespeare as Mr. Hutchinson does not hesitate to paraphrase Bunyan, that hath made scores, and one that hath two sets of clubs, left handed as well as right, and everything handsome about him. This volume is made up of collected papers, so that most golfers who keep in touch with the belles lettres of their art have known one or more of its chapters before, but the book is not the less welcome on that account.

Golf, all of golf, is Mr. Hutchinson's subject, from the first tee to the eighteenth green, from the poorest quality of duffer golf to a score of 76 or thereabout, from the accessible "inland links," where a poor or medium quality of turf and clayey soil make the best kind of play impossible, to storied old St. Andrews, Prestwick, and Troon, where all lies out of bunkers are good lies, and the links of the Channel Islands and the Continental watering places. Of the caddie, the seasoned, fully developed caddie not yet known to the untraveled American golfer—who must abide the sauciness and ignorance of miscellaneous urchins—he has much to say, and of every type of player known to the experienced student and observer of the game. Sometimes a seriously critical tone is uppermost in these essays, for golf is, after all, a serious subject; sometimes, as in the account of the protracted match with James McPherson, though much sound information is imparted, the tone of levity prevails.

Some of the chapters contain history, others pure fiction, and others again reflect the influence upon the sensitive and impressible golfer's mind of landscape and weather, wide stretches of blue sky, the scent of blossoms in the air, in short, the poetical side of golf. But whether in a grave or a gay mood, Mr. Hutchinson is a charming writer, and he is a worthy representative of that sport which is at once an art, a science, a pastime, and a means of grace. An American contemplating a golfing tour of England and Scotland (and what American golfer does not, more or less vaguely, contemplate such a tour?) or one extended enough to take in Continental courses, will find in this book a safe, veracious, genial guide. For that matter, though, every golfer who has leisure to read as well as play golf (and some we know of might better do more of the one and less of the other) will not fail to feel the irresistible charm of these writings if he once picks up the volume. We might go further and recommend the book as literature to those persons who do not golf. But experience has taught us that they who do not play golf do not like golf, and that one who does not like it is apt to dislike it very much. Which leads to the reflection that a large part of mankind deserves a golfer's pity.

*THIRTY STRANGE STORIES. By H. G. Wells. 12mo. Pp. 504. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*THE GOLFING PILGRIM ON MANY LINKS. By Horace G. Hutchinson. 12mo. Pp. 287. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A Romance by Clinton Scollard.*

This story presents a hero with a charmed life. The author has surrounded his tale with one of the most picturesque and romantic periods of Italian history, and has successfully clothed his lines with a sentiment that is quite in harmony with chronology. A quarrel with his father, arising because of his mother, who was the first wife of his father, leads Luigi della Verria to quit the paternal roof and to go out into the world to seek his fortune. A fortunate chance leads to his rescue of the Lord of Pavia, Gian Galeazzo Visconti, into whose service he is consequently taken and a command promised to him if he is found competent. Thanks to his fondness for the practice of swordsmanship and his skill therein, though against his father's wishes, he emerges without harm from a sword duel into which he is craftily drawn by prearrangement, and he is immediately appointed a Lieutenant in the Visconti's service. The frequent missions he undertakes result in a highly satisfactory and creditable manner, and he rapidly grows in favor with his royal master.

Upon one of the journeys undertaken by him he meets with Signor Canaro and Signorina Angela Canaro, his daughter, to the latter of whom, in parting, he offers the service of his sword if such service should ever be required by her or in her behalf. Time passes quickly even in the fourteenth century, which is the epoch covered by the story, and Luigi learns by personal experience that the Visconti, in whose service he comes to regret being, is a cruel tyrant (the Great Viper) and entirely unscrupulous. He attempts to secure the fortune of Signor Canaro, to further which design Canaro is attacked by the emissaries of the Visconti and is almost killed by them. Luigi fortunately rescues him with his good sword and earns the gratitude of father and daughter. The Visconti, learning of this action on the part of his Lieutenant, causes him to be detained in his own palace, while he consigns his victims to the Tower of Vezio by Otto von Ettergarde, his old rival and enemy, with whom he had his first encounter as a test of fitness and for whom he has a bitter hatred.

Luigi, incensed at his treatment at the hands of his master, resolves to leave his service and to rescue his lady and her father if possible. In company with a faithful comrade, whose service he enlists, he sets out without loss of time for the town of Vezio. Just previous to his departure on his knightly errand he calls on his father and effects a reconciliation with him, triumphantly vindicating the memory of his mother. After many adventures the town is reached, and Signor Canaro and Signorina Canaro are both rescued, the whole party escaping after Luigi has finally slain his foe, von Ettergarde, with his sword and redeemed his promise to his fair one. He reaches a safe asylum in the house of his cousin, while his companion, Hartzheim, who has fallen a victim to nothing more harmful than Cupid, becomes an innkeeper and happiness reigns all around. The book has a cunning charm all its own, and which in a measure defies analysis. You read and continue reading by a singular fascination that invites the attention and sustains a constant interest in the rapid movement that does not for a moment flag. You lament when the final chapter is reached, even if it is written along classic lines and with strange and antique models. The story is a bright and charming one, and the sentiment is pure and unclouded. It shows a masterful knowledge of Italian history.

*A MAN AT ARMS. A Romance of the Days of Gian Galeazzo Visconti, the Great Viper. By Clinton Scollard. Illustrated by E. W. D. Hamilton. Rubricated title page. 12mo. Pages 362. Price, $1.50. Cloth. Gilt top. Boston, New York, and London: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

The Hero of Ithaca.*

There seems to be no reason why the youthful reading lessons should not be along classic lines so that some knowledge of the great masterpieces of literature should become familiar during the formative period, when knowledge comes almost imperceptibly, and school reading should thus do a double duty. We have been a long time in reaching this point, but now that the ice is broken we may stand in danger of the other extreme. There was no objection to the adoption of Massasoit as a reader, but the indiscriminate adoption of newspapers as class textbooks along current historical and literary lines is even in our own day a trifle radical. It is perhaps better to cling somewhat to conservatism than to run too great risks in this direction.

No such objection can, however, be urged against the volume on Odysseus (more commonly familiar to us as Ulysses) that has been prepared by Miss Burt. A great change has been wrought in our public and other schools. The era in which knowledge was pounded into the heads of children in a mechanical way has passed, and in the place of this system there has come to be rather an aim toward the mental and ethical development of the pupils. The noblest thoughts of our authors are far more desirable as mediums through and by which knowledge of reading should come than the inane rat and cat stories of the old school "readers."

The writings of Homer afford pleasure to the young and are singularly free from the taints that find a place in some of the juvenile books. They contain grand truths, and a child whose patriotism is kindled by the Homeric fire will all the more gladly respond to the ideals set forth in the history of a Washington or a Lincoln. The history of ancient Troy and of the characters that move therein are so interwoven with mythology and the legendary that the story has all the charm of a fairy tale. That the Judgment of Paris and the Beautiful Helen and a thousand ideals that spring out of them and those associated with them and who figure in art, poetry, and song should find an early lodgment in the youthful mind is surely something gained that will be of benefit as education progresses. What restless boy is there but who can find interest in the wooden horse by whose agency the Greeks accomplished the fall of Troy?

The story read will leave its impress on his mind, and when he perchance sees Laocoon in the museum an intelligent significance is given at once to the work of the sculptor even if the height and depth be not entirely compassed.

*ODYSSEUS, THE HERO OF ITHACA. Adapted from the Third Book of the Primary Schools of Athens, Greece. By Mary E. Burt, author of "Literary Landmarks," &c., and Zenaide A. Ragozin, author of "The Story of Chaldea," &c. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 223. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, 60 cents.

Land Birds of This Region.*

While it is true that there have been many previous books on the subject of birds and to so great an extent, indeed, that some have thought that there remained little to be added, yet it must be confessed that the present work of Mr. Scott does add something to that which has gone before. The illustrations are many and good; they show birds as they appear at home, about the house, along the highway, in the woods, across the fields, in marsh and swamp, by stream and pond. The eyes of Audubon himself would have glistened with genuine pleasure could he have seen the work of Mr. Scott. The pictures lack only natural colors to make them perfect, but with this limitation any one who loves the birds can learn to know them from the present book. Accuracy is, of course, the first essential in a work on ornithology, but it is not the only essential. To the general reader the element of perspicuity is likewise needful; technical terms have in this volume been omitted except as notes, and the language is made so clear that the way is opened to students and others to acquire a more intimate knowledge of and acquaintance with the land birds of Eastern North America if they will.

The closet naturalist will miss much of nature, much of science, if he neglects field work and his note book, and happy is that man who can turn from the grind of business, the cares of the office, the bank, the store, and find sweet solace in one of the multiple forms assumed and exemplified by nature. Stagnation is not to be feared by such a man. One of the earliest pleasures in the life of a boy is derived from the birds that sing and fly far above him. Hunting for birds' nests and gathering their eggs is not always a harmless pastime, but with certain proper limitations it will be found to benefit the boy.

The bluebird, the catbird, the robin, the swallow, the Baltimore oriole, the blue jay, the humming bird, and many others are familiar to most of those who have ever lived in the country, and they have each certain interesting habits to be noted and learned. Even the birds that have sometimes been held to be injurious, like the crow and some others, are now coming to be recognized as beneficial from the service rendered by them as insect destroyers. Every bird should be regarded as innocent until proved guilty. Mr. Scott tells us something of all the land birds that have been taken in the district covered by his book down to Nov. 1, 1897, not forgetting the rare and exceptional types. For thirty years he studied the birds, and we can have all his results before us in an hour. It would seem as if the road to learning were at last being made royal. We may follow a particular bird from the time he breaks the eggshell through infancy and youth and until he is pushed from the nest or voluntarily tries his wings in the wondrous flight that is yet so great a mystery to us. We can catch a bird's-eye view of the bird, what he eats, how he lives, what his domestic habits are, and finally his migrations. We can see his town house and his country house, and he must be a cynic who finds no interest in it all.

We live too fast in this age and read too little outside of newspapers, and so miss much that we could enjoy by a survey of such a field as Mr. Scott has shown us. One of the many points of interest centred in bird studies will be found in the chapter on the blue jay. The eggs are first photographed in the nest as found at South Orange, N. J., and then follows a series of pictures showing the young blue jays at six, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and seventeen days old, and finally the adult birds. The modern concentration of the population into cities need not deter those interested from bird studies. They are to be found in the parks, even in the city streets and yards. They linger to charm and solace those to whom the country is a sealed book. There is something about the birds that makes them dear to all, and it is small wonder that they are slaughtered for millinery ornaments. It is doubtless cruel to kill the song birds for such purposes, but it is also no doubt cruel to kill the cattle that we use for food.

The bald eagle that typifies the United States and stands as a National emblem finds a place among the birds so well noted by Mr. Scott, who states that these birds occupy the same nests for many years, repairing them annually. The excellence of letter press, illustration, binding, and general make-up of the present volume, reinforced as it is by a systematic table of the land birds and a copious index giving common and scientific names, is sure to create a demand for bird studies.

*BIRD STUDIES. An Account of the Land Birds of Eastern North America. By William E. D. Scott. Numerous illustrations from original photographs. Rubricated title page. Cloth, leather back. Quarto. Pages 363. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $5.

Egypt and the Crusades.*

In this volume the crusader of St. Louis is described and Joinville's account of the losses born by the soldiers of the Cross is presented:

"A mighty army perished; the King and two of his brothers were made prisoners of war, a third brother was slain; many thousands of the nobles and soldiers of France were enslaved, an even greater number forced to apostatize; the few who were spared owed life and liberty to the heavy ransom paid by the King; even that condition was only granted by the victors owing to circumstances without precedent in Mohammedan history."

An Arabic historian, El-Makrizy, wrote of the period of this crusade, and so a fairly reliable account of the expedition is obtainable. Curious testimony of an anthropological character is given by the author, which seems to attest to the loss of life on the part of the crusaders. Some twenty-five years ago, when riding over what was believed to have been the old battle field where Christian and Moslem met, there were found:

"A very large number of human bones and skulls scattered over a wide area of ground. The natives told him that it 'was the site of a great battle with the "Nusara" (Christians) that had been fought long ago.' A number of the skulls were taken and examined by Dr. Paterson, now surgeon to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, and he gave his opinion that they were skulls of Europeans, not of natives. The place had the appearance of a vast cemetery, but there was no large village within a long distance. In all probability these were the remains of soldiers killed in these two battles and buried on the spot."

The locality itself is called Mansura, and Mr. Davis adds that it is likely that many crusaders who were prisoners must have married native women.

"I have read, and also heard it stated by persons who had long resided in the neighborhood of Mansura, that in the district around that town the population yet shows marked indications of a large admixture of European blood, owing, it is supposed, to the settlement there of these men."

When we study Egyptian conditions today, as so fully and clearly explained by Mr. Edward Dicey, we find that the Egyptian of the thirteenth century did not differ so widely from the one of today. It is not a country open to European colonization.

"In the thirteenth century no European nation was capable of the sustained efforts which would have been needed permanently to hold this stronghold of Islam, nor could Northern and Western Europeans have settled in the country as colonists. It is a matter of history that the Mamluk

*THE INVASION OF EGYPT IN A. D. 1249 BY LOUIS IX. OF FRANCE, and A HISTORY OF THE CONTEMPORARY SULTANS OF EGYPT. By the Rev. E. J. Davis. Sampson Low & Co.

foreigners usually had no families; their number was kept up only by continual purchase in the slave markets of the Levant and of Central Asia. Even in these days of improved communication and higher medical and hygienic science, permanent colonization of Egypt by Europeans appears to be impossible. The only race that thrives and multiplies in that country without requiring change of climate is the indigenous population, that has remained unaltered since the days of the Pharaohs. Land in Egypt may pass for a while into the possession of foreigners, but the constant tendency is for it to fall back into the hands of the native Egyptians, and no European race can cultivate the land of the Nile and thrive upon it."

Bowling Green.*

The business man of cosmopolitan New York is too apt to lose sight of the romantic element in the scene around him. The demands of business are so great that there is some excuse for neglect perhaps along this line. It is pleasing and a great relief, therefore, to be able to turn aside for a few minutes and look on the picture that Mr. Trask has drawn of Bowling Green as it was in its early beginning and to recreate with his aid some of the old landmarks that have been only too ruthlessly pushed aside and obliterated. How many of us sigh hopelessly when we read that the whole of Manhattan Island was once purchased for some $24.

Bowling Green was first known as "The Plaine," and was the village green which marked the growing social life of the people. Here the children played and the young men and maidens danced on holidays and crowned their loveliest on the 1st of May. It was used by the soldiers as their parade ground. Agricultural fairs were held there annually, antedating the Horse Fair and Dog Show. In 1695 a census showed 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. The average price of the best city lots was then $50, while the rent of an average good house was $14 per annum. Some of the streets were ordered paved with stone, whence Stone Street received its name, it being one of the first paved streets in the city. In 1659 an ordinance established a public market on the present Bowling Green. In 1664 New Amsterdam passed from the control of the Dutch, who had hitherto held it, and the growing city became known as New York.

In the house standing on what is now No. 9 Broadway Benedict Arnold once had his quarters. Washington Irving lived around the corner. It now seems probable that in the near future Bowling Green will again become the site of a Custom House, suggestive of peaceful intercourse and friendly commerce which will be worthy of the Nation and of the city.

A Biographical Romance.*

Mr. Biddle's style in his present book is clean cut. The plot is somewhat complicated, and its development is at times vague; the hero, whose father was the victim of a murder, was left at the age of twenty-five the sole possessor of a large estate and he becomes the plaything of fortune, with but one purpose, which was to learn more of his father's slayer. Hypnotism plays an important part in this romance, and the fulfillment of dreams and warnings narrated adds a weird though strained effect to the work. The only person from whom gratitude was to be expected proves himself a scoundrel, not only by trying to wreck the finances and happiness of his benefactor, but also by plotting to kill the heroine and her family, intending thus to avenge his ill-favored suit and obtain her money, a fate which the girl fortunately escapes.

The movement of the story is partly in and around Philadelphia, the remainder in the Madeira Isles, and a very pretty background has been skillfully furnished, which, together with the scenic coloring, is truly delightful. Mr. Biddle is ever to the point and sustains throughout the reader's unflagging interest. He is, however, inclined to elevate the ordinary and to exalt the commonplace, thus rendering the story at times somewhat overwrought. There may be such a thing as telepathy, as the book suggests, but the two minds should not conflict as did Hall's and his supposed friend's. Mr. Biddle's diction is nearly pure. His composition is good, but in the use of prepositions he should remember that "onto" is not yet sanctioned by good usage. The work has a touch of pathos, but is lacking in humor.

A Good Romance.*

Mr. William Henry Johnson, in "The King's Henchman," describes the times of King Henry IV. of France and the adventures of Jean Fourcade. "There is no enemy as bitter as a woman scorned," and because Jean gives Marie Roseau a bit of his mind thence follows many misfortunes. The author opens his story with the regulation old box, which contains "papers yellow with age," and these, deciphered tell the story of the actors in a great world drama. There is a charming heroine in the romance, Sophie Roberval, and "The King's Henchman" is a solid and entertaining romance.

Lincoln's Early Speeches.*

The written utterances of few great public men have survived the closing of the tomb upon their public services. Abraham Lincoln, through long practice, became a master of the English language and said and wrote things that cannot be forgotten. For twenty-five years he engaged in political debates; for twenty years he pleaded in court; and endless debates, speeches, and correspondence had developed his vocabulary and purified his style. The great gems of thought which are so treasured belong to the last seven years of his life. After the Bloomington Convention of 1856 a new career opened before him, and everything he said was considered worthy of preservation. For the present volume the editor has selected extracts from sixteen speeches and ten letters. These will suffice to give an idea of the great volume of masterly thoughts that emanated from Lincoln's brain and found expression in debates, messages, addresses, letters, and conversation. The selections here presented are rightly termed masterpieces. Lincoln's speeches and letters have been lauded and quoted until further praise might appear fulsome eulogy. His Gettysburg speech, second inaugural address, and letters to Greeley and Grant are very familiar. But the following letter to Mrs. Bixby of Boston is specially worthy of reproduction. For deep pathos, gentle sympathy, and tender solicitude it has probably never been surpassed by anything ever written in the English language. We are not surprised to learn that one of the colleges of Oxford University, England, has a printed copy of it hanging in one of its halls, as a specimen of the purest English and elegant diction extant:

Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom. Yours very sincerely and respectfully, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Women in Journalism *

The earth is a dull planet for the majority of people. Yet Mr. Bennett, who makes this statement, admits that there are exceptions. Lovers and journalists constitute the most numerous and notable exceptions. To the real journalist nothing is uninteresting, nothing is ever dull, and if it seems so to the public and the newspaper can and does dispel the dullness and make it interesting, journalism becomes an art. This is a profound truth, and gives an idea of the complexity that journalism signifies.

Women journalists have yet to overcome many faults to stand flawless as they may. They are as a class unreliable, (says Mr. Bennett.) Their early and domestic training is no doubt responsible for this. They are also inattentive to detail. They lack restraint, but yet a large class of women long and strive to be journalists; more, indeed, than by natural gifts are fitted for the profession. The practice of journalism does not demand intellectual power beyond the endowment of the average clever brain. So much may be said, and it is less difficult, according to Mr. Bennett, to succeed moderately in journalism than in dressmaking. Any woman of understanding and education, if she has good health and the needful iron determination, can become a competent journalist if she puts herself seriously into hard training for a year or two; but without a genuine predisposition toward it there are many other occupations that will prove less disappointing and less exhausting than journalism.

The entrance into journalism is not easy, and while it may be said in a general way that there are several possible methods, the general and proper one is to become what is called an "outside contributor," who sends unsolicited articles to papers on the chance of acceptance. A thousand refusals furnish her with some idea of the editorial requirements, and lead often to a position on the regular staff of some paper. No knowledge will come amiss to the journalist, and the better she is fortified in such branches as spelling, grammar, composition, including punctuation and perhaps history, the better it will be for ultimate success.

The best style for the journalist to use is a natural style, to say what she has to say with the greatest clearness and simplicity possible. Avoid any parade of learning and the use of Latin where English words will answer. Never attempt to pass judgment on your writing before it is at least a week old. Some have even held that no author is competent to judge at any time of her own work. When thus examining your work, read it aloud: this will make manifest weaknesses of all sorts not previously suspected. Do not destroy anything you write. It sometimes benefits a writer to refer to past work, and if there has been progress it is an encouragement to supplemental effort. There are so many things that enter into the practice of journalism that it is hard to enumerate them all. Practice will point out the desirable and the undesirable things—those one may seek and those that must be shunned.

All editors, whether in London or elsewhere, are not only willing but anxious to secure suitable manuscripts and to accept the work of new writers if available. Journalism requires knowledge of its essentials and technical details just as is the case with any other profession or business. The search for copy can be made everywhere, and things passed by some will make readable articles by those sharp and ingenious enough to seize upon and skillfully treat them. Illustrations frequently go far to assist an article toward acceptance, as some journals will print such an article where the picture is taking, even if the copy is not so good. Journalism must not be thought to be a game, and it is well to remember that in it there are no excuses. The lines which follow offer a safe guide, and may be advantageously remembered in connection with the subject:

"When writing an article for the press,
whether prose or poetry, just try
To express your thoughts in the fewest
words and let them be crispy and dry;
And when it is finished and you suppose
'tis done exactly brown,
Just look it over again and then 'Boil it
down.'"

The book is a valuable one for women with journalistic aspirations.

Church's Tales of English History.*

We have in the present collection a presentation of striking incidents in English history that take the story form. The youthful student and the general reader will find themselves indebted to him for having robbed the pages of the dry and arid quality that seems often to characterize history and historical writing. Mr. Church shows us in his opening chapters Julius Caesar and the Roman conquest of Britain, and rapidly traces the progress of events down to the present time.

The familiar legend of King Arthur and of his sword Excalibur, King Alfred, King Canute, William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy; Thomas à Becket, the Archbishop; the Crusades, the Magna Charta, Wat Tyler, Jack Cade, the War of the Roses, William Caxton, printer; Cardinal Wolsey, the melancholy Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Francis Drake, the great armada, Sir Walter Raleigh, Oliver Cromwell, the great plague, the great fire, the lost colonies, Lord Nelson and his celebrated signal, "England expects every man will do his duty"; Waterloo, the Indian mutiny, and finally the present Queen and Empress are some of the striking pictures that rapidly pass in review before the reader and lead him an interested captive.

In the chapter on Caxton we are brought into contact with a man who was the earliest English printer. This now seems quite ordinary and commonplace, the art is so common, but in Caxton's time it was entirely new, and his achievements as a printer were rightfully held in the highest esteem and he was patronized by Edward IV., the Duchess of Burgundy, Richard III., Henry VIII., and he presented one of his books to Prince Arthur, King Henry's eldest son, when the Prince was four years old.

The present book is embellished with illustrations, many of which are derived from Joseph Strutt's reproductions of illuminated manuscripts, which appeared in his work on "The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England."

A Romance of the Veld.*

Mr. Clinton Ross in "A Trooper of the Empress" takes South Africa as a locality and the Jameson raid as a topic. His hero is MacIvor Fraser, a full private in the Balaland police. Bagley is its commander, and suddenly there comes the news that those savages, the Belas, have sprung up in force, and are going to massacre all the whites at Gilmers. Bagley wants volunteers, when Fraser steps to the front. Bagley remembers a certain Fraser, once an officer in the Queen's service, who left the regulars under a cloud, but what exactly Fraser did never is clearly explained. Anyhow, the appearance of the man so impresses Bagley that Fraser becomes virtually the leader of the forlorn hope. Fraser then marches for Gilmers, shows no end of courage and cleverness, and the Belas are not only beaten, the relief coming in the nick of time, but Fraser having great administrative power, the Belas become obedient and loyal to England. Then there is trouble with another portion of Africa, which is called Nitara. Mr. Ross takes some of the episodes of the Jameson raid and the Cecil Rhodes performances, and the action of the Boers. There is a prime rascal—a half Portuguese, half Englishman, with millions at his back. The author makes him up like a perverted Barney Barnato. Griffin is the newspaper man sent to Africa to write up the business for a London journal. Tirwin, the millionaire rascal, Griffin finds out, is a certain Benoni Lemin, who was a swindler and forger. The story is cleverly worked up, and Fraser, now Lord Glencoe, finally marries the young person he loves and the story is brought to a fortunate conclusion. It is a rollicking American, Jack Barton, who tells the whole story.

By the Author of "Bootles's Baby."*

Florence Milvaine is a London working woman, (or "girl," as the slang of the hour goes,) of comely appearance and twenty-four years old. She rides the bicycle and belongs to a choral society. She has had a fairly good English middle-class up-bringing, and her people are neither uneducated nor destitute. She is the quite unromantic, decent, likable heroine of this modern novel, and she betroths herself in a sensible, matter-of-fact way, on Page 10, to a bustling, perfectly self-satisfied young business man, of good prospects, whose parents are founders of the religious sect after which the book is named. Her wedded life, thereafter, is comfortable and happy in the typical, English middle-class way, and not that, but the workings of an impossible creed form the theme of this story, which, unlike many of its author's books, has nothing to do with the military.

These so-called peacemakers are clearly not blessed. The chief founder of the sect is a man of strong will, whose early life was embittered by family dissensions and disappointed love. The kind of peace he represents is all an outward sham. His heart is ever at war. But the story is not all bitterness and gall. It has its bright side, it pictures life and character vivaciously, and at least two romances in which the course of love is permitted to run with tolerable smoothness are interwoven with it.

*BOWLING GREEN. By Spencer Trask. The Half Moon Series. Paper. 8vo. Pages 208. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

*WORD FOR WORD AND LETTER FOR LETTER. A Biographical Romance. By A. J. Drexel Biddle, Fellow of the American Geographical Society. Author of "The Madeira Islands," "A Dual Role," and other stories, &c. Illustrated by Edward Holloway. Cloth. Gilt top. 12mo. London: Gay & Bird. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

*THE KING'S HENCHMAN. A Chronicle of the Sixteenth Century. Brought to Light and edited by William Henry Johnson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

* ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Early Speeches, &c. Little Masterpieces. Edited by Bliss Perry. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

*JOURNALISM FOR WOMEN. A Practical Guide. By E. A. Bennett, Editor of Women. Cloth, rough edges. Illuminated cover. 12mo. Pages 98. Price, 75 cents. London and New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

*STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY. From Julius Cæsar to Queen Victoria. By the Rev. A. J. Church, M. A., sometime Professor of Latin in University College, London. New edition. With many illustrations. 12mo. Pages 676. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $1.25.

*A TROOPER OF THE EMPRESS. By Clinton Ross. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*THE PEACEMAKERS. By John Strange Winter. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.

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Meissonier.

Personal Recollections, Written by the late Charles Yriarte.

The death of Charles Yriarte was noted lately in these columns, and the high position he held in French administrative art was cited. In The Nineteenth Century for May there is an article of Yriarte's entitled "E Meissonier. Personal Recollections and Anecdotes." In Gerard's valuable work on Meissonier may be found all the leading facts relative to this great French artist, but in the Yriarte article are many incidents given of which the author was an eye witness; hence the title "Personal Recollections and Anecdotes." Meissonier's appearance is thus described:

"A little man, with a thickset and powerful frame, a head of the type of Michael Angelo, a flowing beard like that of a river god, and short, thick hair that hides a narrow forehead, one hand supporting a pensive brow, while in the other he holds an immense palette worthy of a giant's thumb, and robed from head to foot in a blood red Arab garment—such is the portrait he has left of himself in three pictures, and thus he is represented by Antoine Mercié, the great sculptor who has carved his image in marble, and thus immortalized his features on the façade of the Gallery of Apollo of the Louvre, in the gardens of the Infanta.

"As a man he liked to create an impression, loved show and display, and thirsted for fame and distinction; nevertheless he strove more to deserve these than merely to seek for them, and honors came to him as to the most worthy. Correct in all things, he had a natural love of retirement, and led a secluded life in the country, at his lovely residence, the Abbey of Poissy, and even after he became famous and wealthy, and had built the handsome mansion, Place Malesherbes—of which the memory alone survives—his house was barred from intruders, his life given up to incessant work, and his doors opened only to true friends, chosen among the greatest and most worthy."

Meissonier, who was to paint the "Campaigns of France," was at the beginning of his life a chemist's apprentice in the Rue des Lombards, where he was employed in "tying up parcels and preparing plasters." It was against his father's wish that he studied art. Léon Coignet first recognized the young man's talent and "actually paid out of his own pocket, in advance, the price of several months' tuition." When Meissonier was seventeen he made a bare existence illustrating magazines and drawing headings for chapters. In 1834 he sent to the Salon his first painting, "Une Visite Chez le Bourgmestre." "For twenty years," writes M. Yriarte, "I had this small picture under my eyes, Sir Richard Wallace having purchased it in 1872, in order to place it as a companion picture to one of the finest works of the master in the Hertford collection."

The slight appreciation in which this same picture was held is shown in this way. The Société des Arts had some idea of buying it—putting its value at about 90f. From 1836 to 1839, work as hard as he might, Meissonier's yearly income was represented by about $600. Meissonier married in 1838 Mlle. Steinkel, a painter on glass. It was Meissonier's father who gave his son some $200 a year to live on. Then he illustrated "Les Français peints par eux-mêmes," "Paul and Virginia," "Contes Remois," and "The Popular Songs of France." He was known to Dumas père, Sue, and Balzac. That he was to be a great painter his best friends hardly expected. To earn his bread he had to follow in such leads as were presented to him, and so far was unable to strike out a path of his own. Meissonier's inclinations led him at the beginning "to devote himself to the reproduction of little incidents and scènes de genre," taken from the life of past days.

"Costume formed his groundwork; and he frequented the Marché du Temple and the rag fairs, where remnants of historical costumes, cast off uniforms, cheap materials, and all the odds and ends which transform a model can be found. Later on he bought at a trifling cost all the necessary accessories, and collected together the most extraordinary and varied wardrobe of all the cast-off uniforms of the French regiments and of the Encyclopaedic salons and Court of Louis XV. Often he would purchase, in order to be thoroughly accurate, a piece of furniture to place in a background, or he would have the uniforms necessary for his drawings expressly made for him, or he would diligently seek for the weapons of his military personages, so as to leave nothing to chance or haphazard."

The subjects Meissonier selected at the outset were simple ones, as the "Liseur," (the reader,) a "Penseur," (a thinker,) a "Cavalier," the "Ecrivain chez lui," (a writer at home,) and "Amoureux qui écrit une lettre," (a lover writing a letter.) The absolute perfection of these works attracted attention. The minutest details, with Dutch accuracy, were all there, but there was much more than that. On a panel, 12 by 5, there was no limitation of strength or effect. They were the condensation of big pictures. "La Rixe," (the tavern brawl,) was the highest expression of energetic action, and that was the picture Louis Napoleon gave to the Queen of England, and the "Bravi" followed it. Next came a masterpiece, the reverse in style or sentiment of the "Rixe" and "Bravi," "La Lecture chez Diderot." Now a new road was opened, which was the military one. The first attempt was "Duplissis Bertaux dessinat dans la caserne des Gardes Français."

With the Second Empire, Meissonier, master of all technical details, now opens up a larger and more puissant theme. Acts of the old army of the revolution inspired him. He painted "La Vedette" and "Renseignments," all in the older method, but the true departure which made him of the school of to-day was the "Battle of Solferino."

Meissonier's last manner showed itself in his paintings of the Napoleonic era. Yriarte writes that in 1863 "I saw on his easel a Napoleon on horseback painted in camaieu (monochrome) for the English photographer Bingham. * * * In the same month he painted another Napoleon walking alone in a park in the moonlight, while under the shadow of the trees a faithful grenadier mounts guard over him." About this time he made a first study of that wonderful picture, "The Campaign of France." That great work, showing Napoleon, thoughtful, gloomy, riding with his staff along a snowy and trampled road, tells of misfortune.

It was Meissonier's dream to paint the épopée of Napoleon. Yriarte says there were to be five pictures, the last one to represent Napoleon on the deck of the Bellerophon. As Meissonier expressed it, "Behind him at a distance the English sentinels, and in front of him nothing but the boundless ocean and spaceless sky." Three of these pictures he painted —"1807," "1814," and "The Morning of Castiglione."

The description of Meissonier's habits and methods, as Mr. Yriarte gives it, is of great interest:

"One day, as I was walking on the banks of the Seine, between Poissy and the mill at Vilaisme, I saw on a recently whitewashed wall a charcoal sketch representing the life-size figure of a soldier of the First Republic. The perfect anatomical accuracy and boldness of execution; the style of costume as well as something indescribable, revealed the master as the improvised decorator. Later on this habit of sketching on walls became a regular mania of the artist. Between two sittings, as a kind of rest from work, the whim would seize him, and he would paint on the walls wherever he happened to be. The famous 'Polichinello' he painted, as he himself said, as a joke, on Mme. Sabatier's door is well known, for she had the panel cut out and framed, and at her sale it was sold for a considerable sum. * * * There, scattered about on the different walls of the house, were sketches of large dimensions, some of them three feet high. It was the same at his mansion in the Boulevard Malesherbes, and it is certain that when this was pulled down (it is now replaced by a house let in flats) care must have been taken, in cutting away the walls, to preserve the exquisite fragments and pieces, the products of a few hours' amusement, which have now become most valuable. This habit of drawing anywhere and everywhere sometimes assumed another form, and came into full force on different occasions.

"After Eugène Delacroix's death, for whom—although the painter of the 'Massacre of Scio' had such a different kind of talent from his own—Meissonier professed the greatest admiration, the latter never came to any of the meetings at the Institute except on great occasions. Comte de Nieuwerkerke, at that time Superintendent of the Fine Arts, who sat near him, told me that his neighbor, hypnotized by the white sheet of paper which the usher placed on the desk of each Academician, would take up any pen or pencil lying near him, and idly draw a cavalier, a soldier, or a figure; then, forgetful of everything else as the drawing progressed, he would finish it off and leave the charming souvenir to any one who was clever enough to ask for it discreetly, when the sitting was over."

There never lived a more painstaking painter. Meissonier left nothing to chance. He wanted to approach as near as it was possible to actuality. If Napoleon was to be painted on horseback the exact color of the horse had to be known, and he would commission a horse dealer to find him the animal. As to uniforms, they had to be absolutely correct.

"One day I was calling on the painter Heilbuth, in Paris, when Meissonier came in, carrying under his arm, like a tailor, a large bundle of clothes. As I expressed my astonishment he quietly remarked: 'It is Marshal Ney's uniform, which is uncomfortable; I am taking it to the tailor, M. Sombret, to be altered.' One would have thought from the seriousness of his reply that the Marshal was still alive and waiting for him at Poissy, in order to resume his sitting when his coat should be repaired. During his Louis XV. period the artist had required spangled satin coats, flowing knots of ribbon, perukes, shoes of the period, silk stockings, embroidered waistcoats, lace cravats, and he had purchased everything he wanted, even down to the strass buttons and dainty gilt swords worn at that time by the fops of the day.

"When he took the 'Great Epopée' in hand, the master surrounded himself with all the relics of the Empire, borrowed from the families of the Marshals; he insisted on everything being authentic—costumes, arms, decorations, and even the most insignificant trifles. He borrowed from the Musée des Souverains Napoleon's famous gray riding coat, and had it copied by a tailor, with Chinese fidelity, even in its creases and frayed bits; and being unable to secure the original buttons he had a molding done of them and had them recast. Then, after having exposed it to the wind and rain, he kept the heroic-looking coat in his studio for several months on a lay figure, with the notorious cocked hat set on its head. Even the artillery pieces procured from the arsenal were kept for a long time in his coach house; and at the present moment a collection of sabretaches is being arranged at the Hotel des Invalides, dedicated to the army, to which Meissonier contributed, by the donation of a whole series of uniforms on lay figures, specimens of the different regiments of the Imperial Guard, which had been for him instruments of his daily work."

In Meissonier's "1814," any one looking at this work must have been impressed with the accuracy of the road, covered with snow, and the frozen ruts, telling of the passage of artillery wagons. Charles Meissonier, the artist's son, told how his father studied the ground. A cold, snowy day was anxiously waited for.

"At last the snow fell. When it had covered the ground my father set to work; he had the earth trampled down by his servants and broken up by the passing to and fro of heavy carts. When the track had become sufficiently muddy my father started working in the open air, and notwithstanding the bitterly cold weather he placed his models on horseback; then, with prodigious activity, he hurried on all the study of details, in order to get them finished before a thaw set in. Fortunately, the weather continued cold; sometimes it froze and sometimes it snowed, but the same sad, gray sky, shrouded with opaque clouds, remained—the sky, in fact, necessary for the desired effect. After the escort of Generals Napoleon's figure was his next work. All the different parts of his costume were ready and had been executed under Prince Napoleon's supervision, and rigorously copied on the authentic relics of the Emperor in the possession of the Prince. When the time came to dress the model it was found that he could not put on the clothes. He was a stout young man and the riding coat was too small for the big fellow, while the hat fell over his eyes. My father then tried on the costume; the coat fitted him like a glove, the hat seemed made for him. He did not hesitate for a moment, but at once took the model's place on the white horse that had been sent from the imperial stables, caused a mirror to be placed before him, and hastily set to work to copy his own outline and the background before which it was set. The cold was intense; my father's feet froze in the iron stirrups, and we were obliged to place foot warmers under them and put near him a chafing dish over which he occasionally held his hands."

So as to understand the paces of a horse Meissonier's study was ceaseless, and Yriarte tells of the artist's first meeting with Mr. Leland Stanford:

"Meissonier's habit of constant observation was also displayed in the first interview he had with Mr. Leland Stanford, ex-Governor of California, who, armed with an introduction, presented himself at his studio at Poissy. After visiting the master's studio, Mr. Stanford, who was accompanied by his wife, asked him to paint his portrait. Meissonier, who had been disturbed at his work, refused, alleging his numerous engagements, and in order to show him how busy he was he took them into that part of the studio where his picture '1807' was in progress. Mr. Leland Stanford seemed to take a great interest in the numerous studies of horses, and his remarks struck the painter, who, astonished at the knowledge he displayed on such a difficult point, inquired how he had attained such a correct view. Mr. Stanford at last told him that he had spent several years of his life analyzing by means of photography the different movements of the walk, trot, and gallop of a horse, and that he had still hundreds of plates in his possession. Meissonier, who had been at first somewhat cold and formal, immediately changed his tone and inquired 'which day he would like to begin sitting for his portrait.'"

M. Yriarte gives the following account of "1807" and how it finally became the property of the late Mr. Stewart. During the Franco-Prussian war Meissonier was painting this picture, and it could not be completed. It was not the time when an artist could concentrate his thoughts. "It was a disastrous year." In Paris there still remained Sir Richard Wallace, "mounting guard over his artistic treasures, also detained by a feeling of loyalty to his adopted country." Meissonier was perhaps inpecunious. Money, in fact, always ran like water through the master's fingers. Then M. Francis Petit, the well-known Parisian picture dealer, told Sir Richard Wallace of the great picture, and the latter made an advance of £4,000 to Meissonier, "final conditions to be settled when the picture was finished." The war was ended, and the Commune followed, when Sir Richard Wallace left France. Then he determined to live in England. Yriarte writes that in 1873, accompanied by Sir Richard Wallace, they visited the International Exhibition at Vienna. At once "1807" attracted their attention. The Prince of Wales was present, and Mr. Petit congratulated the Prince, telling him that "1807" was going to England, Sir Richard Wallace "being its fortunate owner."

The picture, though apparently finished, did not exactly satisfy the artist. After the exhibition there was some retouching to be made. Nothing more was said as to the ownership of the picture. Meissonier, M. Petit, and Sir Richard kept silence. There was some misunderstanding. Possibly Meissonier felt piqued at the want of interest on the part of Sir Richard Wallace. Finally the advance of £4,000 was repaid to Sir Richard and Mr. A. T. Stewart bought "1807" for £12,000. Yriarte describes certain stages in the painting of this picture. If there is any criticism to be passed on "1807" it is that the Emperor and his staff are too far removed from the charge of the troopers and effectiveness of situation is in a measure lessened.

In 1874 or 1875 M. Yriarte saw the picture at Meissonier's Poissy studio placed on an easel, and he writes:

"The whole of the right wing of the squadron which is rushing like a torrent over the cornfield in an entanglement of men and horses, a confused mass of legs, arms, and heads, had been painted out; and on a piece of canvas paper stuck over this Meissonier was patiently repainting the subject. He told me that the squadron was too much in the front and that the imperial group did not in consequence stand out sufficiently. However, the picture as exhibited in 1873 had seemed so perfect a composition that not even the most severe judges had been able to find fault with it; yet Meissonier, after a year's absence, on seeing it afresh, with rested eye and brain, at once detected where an improvement could be made, and simply explained to us that the three inches gained on the right would enhance the interest of the general effect. This reconstruction represented six months of assiduous work, which a less conscientious painter would have shirked. Such was his respect for his work, his solicitude for the future, and, it may be said, such was his anxiety about the opinion of posterity!"

The first volume of G. P. Putnam's Sons "The Science Series" will shortly make its appearance in "The Study of Man," by Prof. A. C. Haddon of the Royal College of Science, Dublin. The work is practically an introduction to the study of anthropology. The series is edited by Prof. J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia University, with the co-operation of Frank Evers Beddard, F. R. S., in England. Each volume, which will be contributed by a well-known specialist, will have its subject treated in the light of the most advanced scientific thought and research. The volumes will be illustrated in the best ways for setting forth their respective subjects. The second volume of the series will be "The Rivers of North America," by Prof. Israel C. Russell of the University of Michigan.

The Earth.

Professor Shaler's New Volume Dealing with Its History.

Prof. Shaler's "Outlines of the Earth's History"* is intended to provide the beginner in the study of the earth's history with "a general account of those actions which can be readily understood and which will afford him clear understanding as to the nature of the processes which have made this and other celestial spheres."

In the introduction Prof. Shaler reminds the student how vast is the field of inquiry, and how it is only possible "to give the merest outline of its subject matter, noting those features alone which are of surpassing interest, which are demanded for a large understanding of man's place in this world, or which pertain to his duties in life." With this preamble the author sketches out the steps which natural science has taken, and it is at once seen how much we owe to the students of former generations.

Primitive man was a student of nature in his way, and he must have tried "to devise some explanation concerning the course of events in the outer world." He saw the setting, the rising, of the sun; the moon's changes, the difference of the seasons, storms, and he must have tried to find explanations for their causes. He did exactly as happens to his fellow to-day—he invented his explanations. He thought of supernatural beings who ruled the world, and sometimes he believed that they were the spirits of great chieftains or of invisible beasts. So Prof. Shaler says that the American Indian explained the cause for the winds, believing that a huge bird was fanning his wings. Because he never saw the bird that made no matter of difference. "It is long, indeed, before education brings men to the point where they can criticise their first explanations of nature." The Greeks had their mythology. There was one great supreme god, and lesser, subordinate ones. These were all something like men, only immortal and invisible at will. They managed the earth, the seas. But the time came when Greece gave birth to men who went very far beyond their forefathers, and were not satisfied with former belief. "About 2,500 years ago the philosophers of Greece began to perceive that the early notion as to the guidance of the world by creatures essentially like men could not be accepted, and must be replaced by some other view which would more effectively account for the facts." Plato seems first to have had in his brain the germ of the modern view of natural law, and Aristotle "deserves to be accounted the first, and in many ways the greatest, of the ancient men of science who were informed with the modern spirit."

"The difficulty, however, in the times of Plato and Aristotle, and even of to-day, is to get rid of the old ways of thinking," Prof. Shaler writes. "Even when the new has been adopted we very often find that something of the ancient and discarded notions clings to our phrases," and he adds: "All the difference between ancient science and modern consists in the fact that modern science inquirers demand a businesslike method in the interpretation of nature."

It is the modern custom, just as it was an ancient one, to indulge in guessing. Hypothesis ventured on to-morrow is not to be laughed at. Let the man who guesses call it, however, a working hypothesis; then he may subject all the facts in a particular line of phenomena to its rule. They must all find an explanation in this working hypothesis before it can take to itself the more august title of a theory. There must be no exceptions. "Thus, when Newton made his great suggestion concerning the law of gravitation, which was to the effect that all bodies attracted each other in proportion to their masses, and inversely as to the square of distance from each other, he did not rest content, as the old Greek would have done, with the probable truth of the explanation, but carefully explored the movement of the planets and satellites of the solar system to see if the facts accorded with the hypothesis." It is, then, in the massing together of an enormous store of facts, assorting them to theories, which gives alone weight to modern science.

The philosopher, the naturalist of the past, generally wanted to be cosmical, to concern himself with the entire field of nature, and was unable to keep pace with the vastness of the whole subject. "For a time it was possible for any one able and laborious man to know all that was ascertained concerning astronomy, chemistry, geology, as well as the facts relating to the living beings." But no sooner was there an amassing of the facts than it became impossible for any one man to know them all. To-day we divide the sciences into their respective provinces, and yet every hour shows how interdependent they all are. "In fact, the student of each, however far he may succeed in separating his field from that of other naturalists, as we may fitly call all students of nature, is compelled from time to time to call in the aid of his brethren who cultivate other branches of learning." The astronomer would not un-

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*OUTLINES OF THE EARTH'S HISTORY. A Popular Study of Physiography. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University, Dean of Lawrence Scientific School. Illustrated. With index. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

derstand the A B C of his science were he not thoroughly grounded in chemistry. The geologist would make no progress unless he were a physicist. "In fact, day by day, with the advance of learning, we come more and more clearly to perceive that all the processes of nature are in a way related to each other, and that in proportion as we understand any part of the great mechanism we are forced in a manner to comprehend the whole."

With this preface the character of the work can now be better understood. The author wants in the volume to account for the ways and means which have led to our understanding of scientific problems, the methods by which each person may make himself an inquirer, and the outline of the knowledge that has been gathered since men first began to observe and criticise the revelations the universe may afford him.

In his second chapter Prof. Shaler explains the modern ways and means of studying nature. Man, by the means of his five senses, learns something of his surroundings. He has the power of touch, taste, smell, hearing, and sight. The nose appreciates matter so small as not to be microscopically perceptible. Hearing is a wonderful sense. With his ears a man heard an explosion in 1883, which was a thousand miles or more away, the eruption of Kratakoa. Perhaps it is sight which is the most important when nature has to be studied, but if man had not been a tool-creating creature sight would have been, as far as science goes, of small value. True science began with the first instrument man invented so that he might better see the stars in the heavens. "By combining variously shaped bits of glass so as to control the direction in which the light waves move through them, naturalists have been able to create the telescope, which in effect may bring distant objects some thousand times nearer to view than they are to the naked eye, and the microscope, which so enlarges minute objects as to make them visible, as they were not before." Then next came the delicate balances and gauges of weight, which told of increase or diminution of a ten-thousandth of a grain. Telescopes are but 250 years old, and microscopes hardly as old. Call them all tools, material things, but they have vastly extended our researches and quickened thought. Astronomy was cared for some 2,000 years or more ago, vaguely, of course; geology not at all, and chemistry or alchemy was nothing but empirical. As to this latter science, we might say that we are only at the very beginning of it now, with a new and unknown world of discovery before us. Liebig, of half a century ago, might have been the Columbus or the discoverer of a little island or so, but since then vast continents of chemistry have been found. Prof. Shaler divides his many subjects under seven distinct topics, "The Stellar Realm," "The Earth," "The Atmosphere," "Glaciers," "The Work of Underground Water," "The Soil," and, finally, "The Rocks and Their Order." In "The Atmosphere" Prof. Shaler's perfect comprehension of this vast and puzzling matter should be fully appreciated. The same thorough acquaintance with that all-engrossing matter, "The Glaciers," is shown. What is of absorbing interest is the author's treatment of volcanoes. His own study and observation of Vesuvius is quite convincing that the eruptive violence of a volcano is due in large part to either water-bearing strata under the volcano or to direct passage of water from the sea. There must be, it is apparent, relationship between what is land and water. "The most noteworthy feature in the eruption of volcanoes is that at the present time, at least, all active vents are limited to the sea floors or to the shore lands within the narrow range of 300 miles from the coast." Of course, along this line there are extinct cones, but "so uninterrupted is the line of volcanoes that if they were all in eruption it would very likely be possible to journey down the coast (from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego) without ever being out of sight of the columns of vapor which they would send forth."

We cannot write in too high terms of this work. The gravest of problems of existence are treated here in their true scientific manner, and at the same time the method and style of Prof. Shaler are of the best. It is a volume to be universally read.

What are known to the ceramic enthusiast as the Coventry vases were disposed of recently in London by Christie, Manson & Wood. These vases were made in 1759, and formerly belonged to George William, sixth Earl of Coventry. On July 12, 1874, they were sold at Christie's, and were purchased by the Earl of Dudley for the record price of 10,000 guineas. After a few years they again changed hands, this time privately, and were acquired by the late Mr. W. J. Goode for about the price which the Earl paid for them. Mr. Goode's object in purchasing the set was to see how closely the articles could be copied at his potteries. Two copies, at a cost of about £300 each, were executed, and the similarity of the copies to the originals is very striking. Shortly after the death of Mr. Goode the originals were included in the sale of his private collection of porcelain at Christie's, on July 17, 1895, when they were bought in at 8,000 guineas. The bidding started at £8,000, and the hammer fell at £6,450. The "garniture" is certainly a matchless one; the vase is 14½ inches high, and is modeled to represent the arms of the City of Paris, and the jardinières are 8½ inches high, the rose-du-Barri ground is with bands of green, (a perfect example of this scarce combination,) richly gilt and exquisitely painted with Teniers subjects of peasants and flowers in medallions by Morin. At about $32,000 the "Coventry Vases" are among the most expensive of all ceramic objects.

Vasco da Gama.

The Four Hundredth Anniversary of His Great Voyage.

The Royal Geographical Society on May 16 held a meeting and gave a national character to the memory of Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese navigator and discoverer. According to the best accounts, Vasco da Gama arrived off the Malabar coast some few days before reaching Calicut, the date being May 20, 1498, or 400 years ago.

In Lisbon, on the same day, as in London, there was a festival in honor of Vasco da Gama, and the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held, so as to give a double éclat to the event. The Prince of Wales was present at the meeting in London, and, as a representative of his country, M. de Castro of the Portuguese Embassy. At Lisbon the Earl of Dunraven attended the meeting held there. The principal speaker at the London meeting was Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society. His speech was as follows:

"We are assembled to commemorate one of the greatest events in the history of the world—the discovery of the ocean route to India by the Portuguese. [Applause.] Vasco da Gama completed the mighty enterprise on the day when the ghâts of India were sighted from the deck of his ship just 400 years ago. The credit of this discovery was due to the Portuguese people, to their constancy and heroic perseverance, even more than to the skill and ability of their leaders; and he thought that many of the illustrious navigators of Portugal were equal in merit and should be equal in renown. They contemplated the perseverance of this people and the continuity of their work during a century and a half of mighty effort, rather than a single stroke of genius. Yet it was right that Vasco da Gama, who forged the last link, should have the first place which Camoens had assigned to him, primus inter pares. Prince Henry gave the first impetus, and during a quarter of a century created a school of seamen who rounded Cape Bojador in 1435, Cape Blanco in 1443, Cape Verde in 1445, and reached the Gambia in 1454. All this was done in the lifetime of the Prince Navigator. At his death the work was continued, with almost equal zeal, by the Kings—his nephews—Alfonso the African, Joao the Perfect Prince, Manoel the Fortunate. It was the ambition of each successive Portuguese voyager to plant a national monument beyond the furthest point reached by his predecessor. The Eastern side of Africa had been reached by Diaz, and was known through the report of Covilham. Thence the next explorer would stretch across to the shores of India. King Joao prepared for the final and crowning expedition by the building of two suitable ships, which were commenced under the superintendence of Bartholomew Diaz, the ablest and most successful Portuguese explorer of that age. But in 1495 the King died, and the great work remained to be achieved in the reign of his successor, King Manoel, ('O Fortunado,') who was at the head of Portuguese affairs for the next fifty-six years. He continued the equipment of the expedition which had been commenced by his predecessor. Vasco da Gama was selected by King Manoel to command the expedition. He was not more than twenty-eight years of age.

"His eldest brother, Paulo, was equally fitted for the post, and insisted upon accompanying and serving under Vasco, in command of the second ship. The expedition sailed on Saturday, July 8, 1497, and was accompanied by the great navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, as far as the Cape Verde Islands. In December the fleet reached the 'Rio de Infanta,' the furthest point of Bartholomew Diaz on the eastern side of Africa, and entered upon new ground. There was a mutiny at this critical time. The men feared to proceed further, and wanted to return, according to Correa, who added that Vasco da Gama put the master and pilot in irons for giving the same advice, and threw all their instruments overboard. The first experience of the explorers on entering the previously unknown ocean was the force of the current, so strong that they feared it might frustrate their plans, until a fresh stern wind sprang up, which enabled them to overcome it. Vasco da Gama passed the coast, which was named by him 'Natal,' on Christmas Day, and was well received by the natives of Delagoa Bay. He was at Quillimane in January, 1498; at Mozambique in March, and reached Melinde on April 15. The King of Melinde supplied the Portuguese with an Indian pilot, a native of Gujarat, and on April 24 the voyage was commenced across the Indian Ocean, from the east coast of Africa to Malabar. A voyage of twenty-three days brought the adventurous discoverers in sight of the mountains above Malabar. And thus was the Portuguese Empire in India founded by two of Portugal's noblest sons, Vasco and Paulo da Gama. [Applause.] True to the spirit of perseverance and energy which had led the Portuguese to this crowning success, a large fleet was dispatched to India in the year after the return of Vasco da Gama, and in each succeeding year. Vasco da Gama commanded the fourth voyage in 1502, and on his return was created Count of Vidigueira. Then followed the brilliant achievements of Alfonso d'Albuquerque, who occupied Goa, Ormuz, and Malacca, and established Portuguese power in India on a solid foundation. It was to last unchallenged for eighty years, when the disaster of El Kasr-el Kebir brought on what the Portuguese called the sixty years' captivity to Spain. After the sixty years of captivity came to an end, Portugal rose like a phoenix from its ashes. The old alliance with England was renewed. It was commenced when the founder of the house of Avis, the great King Joao of Good Memory, married that English Princess who bore him five noble sons, including Prince Henry, the Navigator. Since 1670, the year of liberation, English and Portuguese had fought side by side on many a battlefield for freedom; we had formed alliances, and now our royal houses are nearly related. [Applause.] There were many reasons why England should feel warm sympathy with Portugal in the commemoration of the mighty deeds of her sons. The nation of heroic memories had a glorious history, and by the commemoration of the discovery of India by Vasco da Gama, we hoped that those memories would impress themselves even more strongly than ever on the minds of her sons, leading them on to an honorable and prosperous future. We wish," concluded the President, amid loud applause, "health and happiness to his faithful Majesty, and success and prosperity to our old and tried ally, the noble Portuguese nation."

Lord George Hamilton, representing the Government of India, said that during the past few centuries there had been many inventions and discoveries which had had a great influence on the cause of civilization, but he doubted if there was any event that had ever had a more permanent and lasting effect upon the commerce and trade of the maritime countries of the world than the uninterrupted watercourse between India and the western countries of Europe. Having reminded his hearers of the condition of the trade and commerce of the civilized world prior to this discovery, the right honorable gentleman observed that Greece, Italy, and the north of Africa practically monopolized the benefits of this lucrative trade, while Spain, Portugal, France, Great Britain, and Holland were practically precluded from getting any benefits from it. Vasco da Gama destroyed the land routes, and following his discovery, which led to the route by the Cape of Good Hope, came the commencement of the founding of the series of colonies and of trade possessions all along the eastern coast of Africa and all along the southern coast of Asia, processes that had gone on up to this date, until they had almost as great a monopoly as they had 400 years ago. The Portuguese Secretary, in his admirably expressed speech, pointed out that Vasco da Gama did much, not only for commerce, but also for Christianity, and he believed, in an indirect way, his discovery had a great effect on the conflict that was then going on with the Mohammedans. At that time the Mohammedans had a monopoly of all these trade routes, and in that way they were able to largely increase their sinews of war. Under the happy auspices of the discovery which they were celebrating an era of invasion was inaugurated; the white man came to the south, and with him brought the blessings of stable government.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Cruel Side of the War. By Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The Rise and Fall of the United States. By a Diplomat. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Seventh Regiment in Camp, 1897. By Amelie l'Oiseau. Oblong.

The Story of Extinct Civilization. By Robert E. Anderson. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Union Regiments of Kentucky. 8vo. Louisville: Courier-Journal Job Printing Company.

The War of the Rebellion; a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Published under the direction of the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office. Series II. Vol. II.

Book of the Year 1897. Compiled by Edmund Routledge. 12mo. New York: George Routledge.

Daniel North of Wyoming Valley. By S. R. Smith. Quarto. Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Edmund Routledge's Date Book. 12mo. New York: George Routledge & Sons.

My Life as a Soldier. By Capt. Thomas McKenzie. 12mo. St. John: J. & A. McMillan. $1.

Lockhart's Advance Through Tirah. By Capt. L. J. Shadwell. 8vo. London: W. Thacker & Co.

The Spaniard in History. By James C. Fernald. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Thoughts on the Lord's Prayer. By Elizabeth Wordsworth. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Thanksgivings After the Communion of the Body and Blood of Christ. Compiled from Ancient and Modern Sources. By A. Layman. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell.

The Protestant Faith; or, Salvation by Belief. By Dwight Hinckley Olmstead. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Non-Religion of the Future. Translated from the French by M. Guyau. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt.

The Evolution of the Idea of God. An Inquiry into the Origins of Religion. By Grant Allen. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Development of the Child. By Nathan Oppenheim. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Stories and Anecdotes of Animals. By F. H. Van Keuren. 12mo. Winsted: F. H. Van Keuren. 50 cents.

Some Philosophy of the Hermetics. 12mo. Los Angeles: B. R. Baumgardt & Co.

Sermons on Some Words of St. Paul. By H. P. Liddon, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Modern Switchboards. By Albert B. Herrick. Royal quarto. Philadelphia: The Cutter Electrical and Manufacturing Company. $3.

POETRY.

Alamo, and Other Verses. 16mo. Florence, New Mexico: Edward McQueen Gray.

Shapes and Shadows. Poems. By Madison Cawein. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell.

Song of Flying Hours. By Dr. Edward Willard Watson. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

Songs from the Wings. By Minnie Gilmore. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

An American Soldier. A Poem. By Edward Doyle. 18mo. New York: The Uptown Visitor Publishing Company. Paper. 25 cents.

The Chords of Life. Poems by Charles H. Crandall. 16mo. Springdale: The author.

The Hope of the World, and Other Poems. By William Watson. 16mo. New York: John Lane.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translated into English verse by Edward Fitzgerald. 24mo. San Francisco.

FICTION.

The Brown Laurel Marriage. By Landis Ayr. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Among the Dunes. By Mrs. D. L. Rhone. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

An Innocent Cheat; or, Episodes of the Everlasting Comedy. By T. C. De Leon. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Aunt Elvira Abroad. By William Burt Harlow. 16mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

Hassan: A Fellah. By Henry Gilliman. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Love Stronger Than Death. By Josephine Marie. 12mo. New York: The Cathedral Library Association. 50 cents.

Madam of the Ivies. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Pearce Amerson's Will. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 16mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

The Gotham of Yasmar. By N. J. Clodfelter. 12mo. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company.

The Rascal Club. By Julius Chambers. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

Tim and Mrs. Tim. By R. T. Lancefield. 12mo. New York: The American News Company. Paper. 50 cents.

Two Prisoners. By Thomas Nelson Page. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell.

When Lovely Woman. By Karl Kingshead. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

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Dreams of the Ghetto. By I. Zangwill. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The War of the Worlds. By H. G. Wells. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A Champion in the Seventies. By Edith A. Barnett. 12mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

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The Ordeal of Richard Feverel. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Seven Seventy Seven Sensations. By J. Lendall Basford. 18mo. New York: The Alliance Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Awakening of Noahville. By Franklin H. North. 12mo. New York: New York Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Red and Black. By Marie-Henri-Beyle. 16mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Co. 2 vols. $2.

Bleak House. By Charles Dickens. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. $3.

Barnaby Rudge. By Charles Dickens. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. $3.

Penelope's Progress. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 16mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Lake of Wine. By Bernard Capes. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Lady's Walk. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Handful of Silver. By L. T. Meade. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Coffee and India Rubber Culture in Mexico. By Matias Romero. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Vol. LV. New York: The Century Company.

Wheat in the Ear. By Allen. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Can a Man Live Forever? by J. Emile Hix. 12mo. Chicago: The Western News Company. 50 cents.

Greek Prose Composition. By Henry C. Pearson. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 90 cents.

Home Rule Money. By Pearce Bodley. 12mo. New York: Chambers Printing Company. Paper, $1.

L'Espagne en 1897. By Gaston Routier. 12mo. Paris: H. L. Soudier. Paper, 2f. 50c.

Lipman's German Self-Instructor. 12mo. Indianapolis: John Lipman. $2.50.

Practical Shop Talks. By Fred H. Colvin. 18mo. New York: Locomotive Engineering.

Robert Sanders; or, Light Out of Darkness. By the Rev. T. W. Hart. 12mo. New York: The Irving Company.

Stepping Stones to Literature. By Sarah Louise Arnold and Charles B. Gilbert. A Reader for Sixth Grades. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

The Great North Side; or, Borough of the Bronx. 8vo. New York: North Side Board of Trade.

What Is Good Music? By W. J. Henderson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Secret of the Rothschilds. By Mary E. Hobart. 16mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Paper.

Evolutionary Politics. Addresses and Essays. By Walter Thomas Mills. 16mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Paper. 25 cents.

How to Study Shakespeare. By William H. Fleming. 16mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

Shattuck's Advanced Rules. By Harriette R. Shattuck. 18mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 50 cents.

Social Evolution. By Benjamin Kidd. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Classified Gymnasium Exercises of System of R. J. Roberts. With Notes. Compiled by A. K. Jones. 12mo. Springfield. The W. F. Adams Company.

One Thousand Men for a Christmas Present. By Mary B. Sheldon. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

The Laborer and the Capitalist. By Freeman Otis Willey. 12mo. New York: Equitable Publishing Company.

Rousseau and Education According to Nature. By Thomas Davidson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

French Literature of To-day. By Yetta Blaze De Bury. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Workingmen's Insurance. By William Franklin Willoughby. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

A Few Words About the Devil. By Charles Bradlaugh. 12mo. New York: The Truth Seeker Company. Paper. 50 cents.

Machinists and Engineers' Pocket Manual. Edited by D. B. Dixon. 24mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Gladstone, and Other Addresses. By Kerr Bruce Tupper, D. D., LL. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

Hunting Reminiscences. By Alfred E. Pease. 12mo. London: W. Thacker & Co.

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden,
Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, May 11.—Does the war between Spain and the United States affect the London book trade? Sir Walter Besant has expressed the opinion that it does not, and his opinion is certainly entitled to respect. But the publishers unanimously assert that the war, while it increases the sale of the newspapers, diminishes the sale of books. People are eager to read the news from Manila or from Havana, and they buy and read daily newspapers to a much greater extent than formerly. It is true that the mere fact that a man buys a newspaper ought not to prevent him from buying books, but it is certain that when his mind is occupied with the terrible drama of war he loses his interest in other things, at least to some extent. Mr. Weyman's or Doctor Doyle's or Mr. Crockett's stories of fighting and bloodshed seem tame in comparison with the dispatches from the seat of war. That the sale of miscellaneous books is smaller at present than it usually is at this season is the testimony of all booksellers. The advertising columns which announce the publication of new books are also much less crowded than they would have been in the natural course of things. That the war sells newspapers and injuriously affects the sale of books and magazines is so patent that I cannot understand on what Sir Walter Besant bases his opinion.

The jubilee year had a similar effect on the book trade, and then men who depended chiefly on the monthly magazines for their income found that that income diminished seriously during the four or five months when the jubilee was in every one's thoughts. Publishers told me that the book trade was virtually killed by the jubilee, and the great majority of the books that were published during that period failed to sell. Indeed, so many books that were ready for publication in the Spring season were held back by judicious publishers that the following Autumn season saw more books published in London than had ever been published before at any one time. To-day publishers are holding back books that they had intended to issue this Spring, solely because of the war. It is curious how widespread are the consequences of war. Because Spaniards and Americans are fighting at Manila there are bread riots in Milan, and story writers in London find no market for their wares.

It is true, however, that there are some authors to whom war is a benefit. Mr. Stephen Crane is one of these. When men's thoughts are of battle by sea and land Mr. Crane, with his marvelous kinemetascope, brings the terrible scenes visibly before them. I have not the slightest doubt that hundreds of people have read his "Red Badge of Courage" since the war broke out who would not have thought of reading it in time of peace. His reputation as a painter of battle pieces will unquestionably secure a good sale for his new book, "The Open Boat." It has been received by the London press with unanimous approval. Those of his books which have appeared since the "Red Badge of Courage" have been disappointing to his admirers, at any rate to those on this side of the Atlantic, but the "Open Boat" shows him at his best, and, in spite of certain trifling defects which will disappear when Mr. Crane is older, there is no one who can touch him at his best. I remember how the "Red Badge of Courage" came to me like a revelation. I have never lost my enthusiasm for it, nor my belief that Mr. Crane is destined to do great things.

Another writer whose first book was one of great promise—Mr. Cable—is in London, where he intends to give readings from his works. Nothing better, in my humble opinion, has ever been written in America than some pages of the "Grandissimes" and one or two stories in the volume of "Old Creole Days." But Mr. Cable has not fulfilled all the expectations that he aroused. In his first book he stood at the parting of two ways, and he unfortunately chose the way that led him away from the fields of idealism into the more prosaic paths of realism. The charm of the "Grandissimes" did not consist merely in the fact that it dealt with a world new to novelists, but to the spirit of unrestrained romanticism in which the author wrote. Later he curbed his fancy, and wrote with a more determined effort after truth and a greater distrust of his poetic powers. The result was not wholly satisfactory, and I hope that some day Mr. Cable will return to his earlier style. Meanwhile, the selections which he reads in public are always admirably chosen, and it may safely be predicted that he will make a very marked success in London, where the New Orleans Creole will be a literary novelty.

Dr. Doyle is to make his first appearance as a poet. A volume of "Songs of Action" which he is to publish next week, will show him in an entirely new light. Perhaps the war has had its share in inducing Dr. Doyle to write what we may reasonably suppose from the title will be songs of war and empire. He may not prove his fitness to be a poet laureate, but he will certainly give us very respectable verse. For Dr. Doyle is an all-round man—a good doctor, a good novelist, and a good cricketer. Anything that he does will be well done, whether with a bat, a pen, or a stethescope.

Mr. Le Gallienne's new book, "The Romance of Zion Chapel," is not as unsavory as his "Quest of the Dream Hunt"—if that was the name of it—but it contains passages that have a real and delicate beauty of their own. It may have a degree of popularity in nonconformist circles, for its hero is a dissenting minister of some obscure sect, and Mr. Le Gallienne himself is not unknown as a preacher in the pulpit of a Liverpool chapel. But it is to me a dreary and profitless book. There is nothing new in the conception of a minister who falls in love with a wicked woman, and that seems to be the chief theme of Mr. Le Gallienne's book. There is a scheming, money-making cad in the story who regards religion and religious services chiefly from a financial point of view, and he is drawn with no little skill, but does not redeem the book from the blight of dreariness. Mr. Le Gallienne has a dainty fancy when it employs itself with subjects fit to be mentioned, and he is the master of a very pleasing style when he puts aside certain affectations of manner; but he will never be a great novelist, especially if he continues as he has begun. He would do much better if he confined himself to verse-making.

Mrs. Norman, who is better known as Ménie Muriel Dowie, has just published a new novel called "The Crook of the Bough." I have not yet read the whole of it, but I can confidently say that it is very clever. Miss Dowie has, to my knowledge, published but two other books—the well-known "Girl in the Carpathians," and "Gallia." The latter went into several editions, and was, therefore, successful, but I fancy people bought it chiefly because of its audacity, and because it was written by the girl who explored the Carpathians in knickerbockers, and with the help of cigarettes. However, Miss Dowie is an extremely clever woman, and her new book once more shows it. That it is a very great advance beyond anything that she has yet done will, I imagine, be the general judgment upon it.

An important book which is to be issued in a few days is Mr. W. J. Stillman's "Italy from 1815." Mr. Stillman has had better facilities for writing the history of modern Italy than any man with the exception of a few eminent Italians. In his younger days he was closely associated with the Italian revolutionists, and for the last dozen years his position as The Times's correspondent in Rome has brought him into close contact with men of all parties. He knows his subject through and through, and he is absolutely fearless in his readiness to speak the truth regardless of the prejudices that he may offend. Mr. Stillman's book will not only be the standard history of the period of which he writes, but it will be especially valuable because it is written by one who began life as an ardent radical, and who has lived to an age when a man who cares more for truth than for consistency inevitably gravitates to the conservative side. The book will excite much discussion, and will be reviewed by the extreme radical press with a good deal of bitterness, but it will remain the only history of modern Italy written in English which deserves implicit confidence.

The three-volume novel is already a thing of the past. Occasionally a novel still makes its appearance in that form, but the great majority of novels that have been published during the past two seasons have been issued in a single volume. Although the three-volume novel at 32s. has thus given place to the one volume novel at 6s., the average number of words has remained the same in both cases. That a further change is at hand is now apparent. There has this season been a very noticeable increase in the number of two-shilling or two-and-sixpenny novels of from forty to fifty thousand words in length. The three-decker and its immediate successor, the six-shilling novel, is ordinarily supposed to contain from a hundred thousand to a hundred and fifty thousand words. It is evidently dawning on the minds of publishers that the average novel reader has not the time to read many novels of this length, and that he prefers a novel which he can read through in one or two sittings to one which requires a much longer time if it is read with any care. Besides, the novel reader finds that as a rule the smaller the novel the more interesting it is. In a story of 40,000 words he gets all that the author really has to say without the padding which formerly swelled it to the orthodox dimensions. In the opinion of more than one of the shrewdest of London publishers 40,000 words is a better length, so far as the sale of a book is concerned, than twice or three times that number.

We may therefore confidently expect that short two-shilling novels will before a great while supersede the long six-shilling books, just as the latter have superseded the three-volume novels. There is some reason to think that this will be a distinct gain to literature. There are few novels of the length of a hundred thousand words which could not be improved by abridging them to half that length. Hitherto, when a man set himself to write a novel, he felt that he must make it a certain length, whether his plot and his stock of ideas really authorized such a length or not. This, of course, meant that he diluted his ideas, and padded his pages so that he could furnish the required amount of matter. Inevitably, the quality of the book suffered by this process. A story that ought to be told in forty thousand words cannot be expanded to a hundred thousand without being seriously weakened. Every one can think of a number of recent popular novels of the orthodox length of a hundred thousand or more words which would have been greatly improved had they been resolutely cut down. If the forty-thousand-word story is to be the novel of the future we shall see far better work done than has ever been done before.

We are not without experience to assist us in estimating the probable popularity of the shorter novel over the longer. The average three-volume novel is very much shorter than Richardson's "Clarissa," or Fielding's "Tom Jones," and half a dozen years ago, when the three-volume novel had the field to itself, no one would have dreamed of writing novels of the length of "Clarissa" and its rivals. Similarly, the day will probably come when we shall wonder how people could ever have consented to wade through novels one hundred and fifty thousand words long, and we shall look upon the author who cannot tell his story in less than sixty thousand words as one whose books are better adapted as remedies for insomnia than as means of recreation. Mr. Andrew Lang's recent complaint that the monthly magazines are injuring literature simply means that people will read the short stories and articles to be found in the magazines rather than the long six-shilling novels. Give them novels of forty thousand words at 2s., and they will read them with avidity. I seldom indulge in prophecy, but I feel reasonably safe in saying that in the course of the next ten years the short novel will oust the six-shilling novel to such an extent that the author who wishes to publish a novel of a hundred thousand words will have to be his own publisher.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel is to be published next month. Nothing has yet been made public as to the character of the book. Let us hope that this time Mrs. Ward will give us a novel pure and simple, and not a new religion or a new code of morals. So much rubbish has been written concerning "art for art's sake" that some of us ignore the fact that a novel ought not to be a sermon or a socialistic tract. Mrs. Ward is a woman of undoubted genius, but her novels would have been much better than they are if she had not insisted upon writing them with a purpose. The "Ballad of Reading Jail" has been translated into French, and is soon to appear in a Paris review. How did it ever happen that the man capable of writing as well as the author of this ballad has proved that he can write became the inmate of jails? Are there any more like him in Reading Jail or in similar institutions? If so, prisoners should be required to exercise themselves in authorship. There may be scores of mute and temporarily inglorious Miltons now undergoing sentences of hard labor in prison. Compulsory authorship would be only another form of hard labor, and it might have better results than those which attend stone-breaking and crank-turning.

I see that my remarks as to Jane Austen's novels have called forth a number of protests. Apparently there are many people who still read and enjoy Jane Austen. They are to be congratulated, for they have one source of pleasure more than falls to the lot of other men. The fact that these fortunate people can read Jane Austen does not alter the fact that I have never yet met a man who had read more than one of her books. I once knew a man who claimed to have read "Pride and Prejudice," and he asserted that he liked it. I doubt the latter assertion, for if he had really enjoyed it he would certainly have read more of Miss Austen's works—a feat which he was careful not to undertake. What amuses me in the letters from the admirers of Jane Austen, which THE TIMES has printed is the implication made by the writers that, inasmuch as I cannot read Jane Austen, I must necessarily admire Marie Corelli and Rider Haggard. It is hardly just to Mr. Haggard to couple his name with that of Miss Corelli, but I fail to see why I cannot leave Miss Austen's volumes in peace on the book shelf without clamoring for Corelli and Haggard.

After all, tastes differ, and always will differ. I know a man of unusual good taste in most things who insists that Fleet Street is vastly superior to Switzerland in scenery. I know another man who insists that Zola is devoid of a single spark of genius. Miss Edwards prefers Mrs. Browning's poetry to that of her husband, and Ouida says that Kipling has not the remotest conception of style. I will freely admit that it may be bad taste not to read Jane Austen, but I am convinced that the number of persons guilty of the same bad taste is very much greater than the number of Miss Austen's admirers.

Some time ago I spoke of a new book by Mr. Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," called a "Week of Passion." If I had lived in Burlington, Vt., instead of London, I should have known better than to speak of Mr. Jenkins as if he were alive, and of the "Week of Passion" as if it were a new book. In point of fact the book was first published in 1884, as Allibone's Dictionary shows. There is nothing to show that the present issue is a new edition, and I should have continued to share the mistake of several London papers—including The Saturday Review—in supposing that it was a new book, had not Mr. Edward Johnson of Burlington, Vt., kindly written to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of April 23, and said that my statements were "extraordinary, because, as a matter of fact, Mr. Jenkins died three or four years ago, and his 'Week of Passion' was published in 1884." It is true that Mr. Jenkins differs from Mr. Johnson, and stoutly asserts that he still is alive and well. It is also true that dozens of people who saw Mr. Jenkins in the flesh last week insist that he is very much alive. Mr. Jenkins has always seemed to me to be a truthful man, and I should unhesitatingly accept his assurance that he is alive were it not that Mr. Johnson of Burlington, Vt., says that he died three or four years ago. So I presume the poor man must be dead, though in that case he is the sturdiest ghost that I have ever seen.

W. L. ALDEN.

John Paul Jones.

Curious History of His Prize Money After the Victory over the Serapis.

No one begrudges the prize money which will be paid to Admiral Dewey, his officers, and the crews of the United States Navy. A man-of-war, even if she is a Spanish one, is worth a big bit of money. If the enemy's fleet had been loaded gunwale deep with doubloons no one would have begrudged the gallant American sailors their full share of the gold pieces. There are some good pickings in the way of ships with cargoes of coal taken by the United States fleet in Cuban waters. If the bottled-up Cervera squadron in Santiago is captured or sunk by our ships there will be another good pot of money to be divided. During the civil war the prize money summed up some $12,000,000.

As may have been already noted, it is not so easy to condemn a prize. It takes some time before a captured merchantman is sold up. There are many pros and cons. Neutrals have their say, and protests are many. In action, when a ship is captured from an enemy or sunk, the business of assessing the value of such a ship becomes a somewhat easier task. Still, it takes a very long time before the exact worth of such an armed prize can be definitely figured up. Then, when a Government does settle on the value of a prize, it takes years before a final balance is struck. Adjudication only comes about when peace is declared.

Looking back into the history of the prize money which fell to the lot of our early navy, the case of the capture of the various prizes and of the Serapis, by John Paul Jones of the Bon Homme Richard may be cited as examples of delay. The date of the action was Sept. 23, 1779. Jones, having lost his own ship, went on board of his capture and carried the Serapis into Texel.

Miss Janette Taylor, in her "Life and Correspondence of John Paul Jones," (New York, 1830,) writes that in November of 1780 "no prize money had as yet been forthcoming." The money, if any, was in the hands of the French Commissioners.

On the 24th of November Jones wrote to M. le Ray de Chaumont as follows: "If you have received the produce of the sale of the prizes taken last year by the American squadron under my command, I request you to pay the part thereof belonging to the officers and crews of the Bon Homme Richard and the Alliance into the hands of Messrs. Goularde and Moylan, their legal agents," &c. The demand, it will be observed, was made upon a contingency.

"Jones desired that his own share of the prize money, both as Chief of the squadron and Captain of the Bon Homme Richard, might be paid to Dr. Franklin and Dr. Bancroft, his lawful attorneys; and reclaimed payment of the wages due to the seamen of the Bon Homme Richard, who had been forcibly carried away by the Alliance. These wages * * * Franklin thought ought to be paid in America. * * * Dr. Franklin had been confined to his bed at this time for some weeks. He wrote to Jones Dec. 4: 'I shall strongly solicit the payment of the prize money, which, I understand, has not yet been received from the King.' I hope soon to see an end to this affair, which has met with so many unaccountable delays.'"

In October, 1784, appeared a statement "of the liquidation and separation of the prizes," and signed by the Maréchal de Castries. But the money was not forthcoming. Next year, 1785, Jones once more "jogged the memory of the Minister." There was a demurrer on the part of the French authorities. It was insisted on that Jones should furnish security for the due application of the prize money. Then Jones referred back to his credentials. Fresh troubles then arose. Jones must refer the matter to the Ordinateur at L'Orient. The Ordinateur placed all possible obstacles in the way. Finally some 181,000 livres was paid. Jones's own personal expenses while he was in France had to be taken from the gross amount, and so the total was some 133,000 livres to be divided. It may, however, be stated that the King of France behaved most handsomely, giving up the entire share of the prize money he was entitled to. John Henry Sherburne, in his "Life and Character of the Chevalier John Paul Jones," (New York, 1825, sold by Wilder & Campbell,) gives the roll of the officers, seamen, marines, and volunteers of the Bon Homme Richard, and they number some 209. On the Alliance there were a few people less.

Evidently, after the money was paid its distribution was slowly made. The scattering of the men who had fought the Bon Homme Richard made the finding of them a difficult task. In 1839, when Paul Jones had been dead forty-seven years, his future biographer, John H. Sherburne, had put in the papers a notice that he had been appointed administrator of the personal estate "of John Paul Jones, late a Captain in the United States Navy, and subsequently Vice Admiral in the Russian Navy, deceased."

As late as March 21, 1848, the claims of the brave men who had fought out one of the most remarkable of all naval battles must have still been for the major part unpaid. Here is an act approved March 21, 1848, which reads as follows:

"That the accounts of the late Commodore John Paul Jones with the United States be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, to adjust and pay out any money or stock in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the principles of justice and equity, according to acts in similar cases and applicable thereto."

There was another section, with the same preamble, relative to the crew of the vessels under John Paul Jones. The United States is to pay money or stocks

"To the officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron under his command, being citizens of the United States or their representatives * * * their respective proportions of the value as estimated by Benjamin Franklin of three prizes captured by the squadron under the command of the said Jones, and delivered up to Great Britain and Denmark in 1779."

Then reference is made to an act of Congress of 1806, and the wind-up is "Provided, That in ascertaining the amount due the heirs of said Paul Jones, if any, no interest shall be allowed on each claim."

There was a remembrance of the gallant fight of the Bon Homme Richard which was heard in the House as late as 1852. Mr. Gwin expressed the hope that a certain bill for the relief of the heirs of John Jackson, who had been a pilot on the Bon Homme Richard, might meet with the approval of the House, and the bill was passed. A year before that (1851) a New York paper recorded the death of Thomas Johnson, a Norwegian, who was believed to be the last survivor "of the gallant crew which so well sustained Paul Jones in the desperate conflict with the Serapis in 1779." Johnson died at the Naval Asylum and was buried with naval honors. On the list of the crew published by Sherburne a "George Johnston of Norway" appears, and it is possible that it is the same person. In the Bon Homme Richard there were men of all nationalities. A great deal of the prize money coming to the men of the Bon Homme Richard never was paid to them, not on account of the unwillingness of the Treasury Department, but because of the length of time which had elapsed before the claims were finally adjusted.

Referring again to the present law of capture and prize money given to our sailors, as The New York Sun expresses it: "It may be doubted whether prize money as now reckoned and paid will last through the twentieth century as through centuries in the past." Jack, then, in the time to come, will fight for the glory of his country, indifferent to dollars and cents.

English Authors Ta'k.

We are not to believe that Mr. Zangwill is mercenary, but at the booksellers' dinner lately, eaten in London, the gentleman said:

"I once met a lady in an omnibus, who said to me: 'Are you Mr. Zangwill?' said I was. She said: 'I have read one of your works six times.' 'Madame,' I replied, 'I had rather heard that you had bought six copies.'

"It is a mistake to suppose that literary men do not want money. They do not embrace literature because there is money in it, but they expect to make money out of it. It is the difference between marrying a woman with money and marrying a woman for her money.

"It is better to sell a good book than a bad book, if the profit is the same.

"We write books too quickly nowadays. There was once an author who wrote just as many books as his wife gave him children. But one year she produced twins, and he was a book behind. There are a good many authors nowadays who keep pace with triplets.

"We get books too easily nowadays; we get them from circulating libraries and return them; we borrow them from friends and do not return them; and we get them from philanthropic libraries free of charge, and these libraries add insult to injury by begging a free copy of his book from the author."

Andrew Lang had his say, too. Maybe the dinner at the Holborn Restaurant was not quite to his taste. Mr. Lang was a trifle caustic. Among some of the "digs" he gave, the following may be cited:

"For the consumers of literature I have a profound contempt, because they do not consume enough, nor is what they consume of the right sort.

"Among things which prevent an author from getting on is the circulating library.

"The curses of literature are education, bicycles, golf, the art of fiction, and printing."

Some day the outraged British authors may introduce a bill in Parliament looking toward the abolishing of Mudie.

The Memory of Gladstone.

A garland for Gladstone, the good, noble, great!
Whose life altruistic—untrammeled by State,
Whose motto* armorial was lived out so well,
And whose wisdom and learning did no less excel!
Whose memory endeared, all hearts now enshrine,
And whose form to the Abbey we devoutly assign!
His record emblazoned in luminous lines
As a beacon-light o'er the wide world now shines.
His memorial, more enduring than e'en royal fanes,
Will live in the lessons his life for us gains!

May 28, 1898. F. SAUNDERS.

*Fides et Virtue.

A collection of violins, violas, 'cellos, and bows, the property of the late Sir Michael Costa, was recently sold at auction by Messrs. Pullick & Simpson. A violin by Antonio Stradivari, date 1690, an example of the scarce long pattern, with red varnish, sold for £395; a violin by Nicolaus Amati of Cremona, 1671, £115; a fine Italian violin, with case and bow, £100; an Italian violin, school of Guarnerius, £100; a violin by Antonius and Hieronymus Amati, £102; an Italian violin by Petrus Guarnerius of Cremona, 1689, £133; a violoncello, by Juanarius Gagliano, 1748, £60; another by Dall' Aglio of Mantua, £65, and a collection of autograph letters from musical and other celebrities to the late Sir Michael Costa sold for £60.

Library Topics.

Meeting of The State Library Association.

At the meeting of the State Library Association held at Utica on the 25th and 26th of May the attendance was very large, and the papers and discussion connected with the general education of the people were both interesting and instructive. The President of the Association, Mr. A. L. Peck, having called the session to order, introduced Thomas E. Kinney, Esq., Mayor of Utica, who made an excellent speech of welcome. He said:

"It is beginning to dawn on the public at large that an up-to-date librarian is just as useful and just as necessary to an intelligent community as the lawyer, the doctor, or the clergyman, and it has been nowhere better demonstrated than right here in Utica. Up to a few years ago, while we had a library with a fair number of books, it was poorly patronized and almost worthless because there was no system or method of getting at the knowledge it contained unless it was literally dug out, and naturally the library was neglected and run down. It is all changed now, thanks to three or four self-sacrificing, cultured gentlemen on the Library Committee.

When concluding the Mayor spoke of three great benefactors of New York in this way: "New York's greatest, wisest, and best men so invested, as the Astor, Cooper, and Tilden Liberaries attest, and the names of those noble donors will be remembered and revered by a grateful public as long as Manhattan Island is washed by the sea."

Followed by the President of the association, Mr. A. L. Peck's speech showed that he was fully aware of what were the necessities of the moment and the advantages to be derived from an enlargement of the State libraries. Mr. Peck said:

"Ours is the work of peace, and the results of our work shall be fully as grand as the success of those who have borne arms in defense of our great Republic. The function of the public library is mainly educational. We share with the public schools the great obligation to aid and foster the education of the masses. We have been repeatedly told that that education only is the best which leads to self-education, and the purpose of all education in a broad line must be the forming of character that will result in true, loyal, and noble citizenship. We consider our calling second to none and we claim for the institutions we represent that in their educational functions they are fully as important to the interests of any well-regulated community as the schools, colleges, universities, and churches. Fully aware of the importance of our work, every one of us in our own limited field is constantly making an effort to do the best for the institution intrusted to him, constantly endeavoring to make his institution most useful to the community in which it is situated."

Recalling certain aspects in the university law, the speaker called attention to them in this way:

"A year ago, in Rochester, as some of you will remember, I called your attention to certain defects in the university law. In the meantime the New York Statutory Revision Committee has prepared another bill, which has thus far failed to become a law. However, it is expected that it will be speedily enacted at the next session of the State Legislature. While I am not willing to anticipate the report of the Committee on Legislation, I deem it my duty to reiterate the statement made in Rochester, and also at the time of the meeting in New York, that the prosperity of the libraries of this State is depending upon local enactment which will provide for them a continuous support conditioned only by their efficiency and good work."

Occasionally the question of reading rooms in a library has been discussed, and the matter of having a smoking room has been advanced. Dr. Melvil Dewey was opposed to such a measure, as would any one be who understood in the least what were the proper functions of a library. It never was intended to be a place for convivial meeting. A smoking room would preclude the attendance of women. Dr. Dewey said:

"I am thoroughly opposed to opening such places as an inducement to visit the library. The sensational newspapers neutralized the effect of the schools and public libraries. A city like Utica should have a general reading room, a children's room, and a newsroom. The library is growing more and more antagonistic to the saloons. I favor the placing of attractions, such as clubrooms, in the public library in order to compete with the saloon. When I began my work in this State there were 40 libraries and 40,000 saloons."

As one of the founders of the American Library Association, who has long labored for self-education, Dr. Dewey's final speech was marked by its good sense. He said that what most people wanted was systematic study. He pointed with pride to the number of reading clubs and their rapid increase, and remarked that it was "the women who were doing the most of the work." He deprecated desultory work

"After all, the great thing is the library. The supreme thing in education is not the imparting of information, but it is the development of character. We have learned how important the schools are, and although they cost millions annually they are worth it. The library is just as necessary as the school. It is not the place to economize, your schools and libraries. It is so now that a library is regarded as not only needed, but indispersable. Your library will be better if paid for by the people through taxes than it will be if it is given by one or more individuals. People prize higher that which they pay for, that which costs them something."

Giving his ideas about newspapers, Dr. Dewey said:

"The newspaper which is run on a high plane and furnishes the country with the news each day is one of the best educators. The gossip of the old-time country village was narrowing and belittling. The great difference between the United States and Spain is that Spain has too many bullfights and too few universities. The Spaniards may have dogged perseverance and courage and go down in their ships, but they lack what America has. Our people know every few hours the events of the world. The life of the people is broadened thereby. If the newspaper met its ideals it would be a greater educator than all the schools, for the people read newspapers not only in school days, but all through life. People's views are shaped so much by newspapers that they must be recognized as great educators. If a man gets all his ideas of physiology and medicine from the patent medicine circular he will be far wrong. Many papers are edited in the same way. They give everything a partisan bias. There are many, thank God, who think it better to be a newspaper than to be an organ. Then there is a class of newspapers that are not even partisan. They are the papers that are run only in the interest of the proprietors, and they are so evenly balanced that 10 cents will turn them one way or the other. Some of the yellow journals turn out 750,000 sheets a day spread all over by special trains, and in the city they run an edition every hour. This is the most serious modern problem we have to deal with. I am an optimist, and it is clear to me that the time is coming when a man will be as ashamed of taking a paper that is only partisan or that is run only for personal reasons as he would be now to take all his ideas of medicine from the patent medicine circular."

This meeting was a most important one, and conspicuous, because it gave the widest range to the all-absorbing topic of general education. The women of the State who have had the subject particularly at heart were in attendance, and presented most intelligently their views and experiences.

Colossal Japanese Pictures.

Those familiar with Japanese art know of those Japanese painters, Yamato, Tosa, Kano, Ukioye, and, most particularly, the master of them all, Hokusani. This master painter was born in 1760 and died at an advanced age in 1849. In The Strand Hokusani's work is described, and a description given of a painting of his which was, indeed, the biggest picture on record. In 1817 his great success as an illustrator brought about the envy of fellow-artists, and they declared that he was only capable of making "little things." Thereupon Hokusani determined to confute the envious one.

There was a great courtyard of a temple at Nagoya. This courtyard the artist had covered with rice straw, and on top of this paper was placed, the area so papered being 240 square yards. A huge scaffold, with ropes and pulleys, was arranged so that when the picture was painted the work could be hauled up. The ink and colors were brought to the place in barrels, the paint brushes were brooms, and Hokusani, with his pupils, decked out in dresses of ceremony, went to work. Then the master drew in colors a colossal Daruma, one of the Japanese deities. The head of the figure alone, from crown to chin, measured thirty-four feet. When all was concluded the master affixed his signature and the date, and then all Japan declared it was a "big thing"—which it was. If the popular legends of Gwakiorajin Hokusani—which is a "nom de pinceau" meaning "the old man mad with painting"—are to be credited, this artist's talents were various. "Once he painted on the same day a horse as large as an elephant on paper and two sparrows in flight on a grain of rice." Hokusani had no mean opinion of himself, and was not appreciative that with increasing years the powers of hand and eye diminish, for he said: "What I drew before the age of seventy is not worth counting at seventy-three. I had to some extent comprehended the structure of animals, plants, trees, birds, fishes, and insects. Consequently at the age of eighty I shall have made still more progress. At ninety years I shall penetrate the mystery of things, at one hundred I shall certainly achieve wonders, and when I am one hundred and ten everything I draw, be it but a point or a line, shall be alive." We may at least admire Hokusani for his enthusiasm.

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold a collection of engravings and drawings relating to the architectural, historical, and social history of London, formed by the late Mr. James Holbert Wilson. Among the leading engravings were: "London from Greenwich, 1788," taken from the hill near the Observatory, the original water-color drawing by T. Hearne, £20; "Queen Square, Bloomsbury, about 1785," a contemporary drawing ascribed to E. Dayes, £13 10s.; Bagnigge Wells, "A Tea Garden," by F. D. Soiron, after G. Morland, early impression in brown, £13 5s.; "The Royal Mails at the Angel Inn, Islington, on the Night of His Majesty's Birthday," by R. G. Reeve, after J. Pollard, fine old impression, colored, £20 10s.; a northeast view of the new General Post-office, with the mail coaches starting for various destinations, after J. Pollard, a colored aquatint, £11 5s.; "The Fruit Barrow," (portraits of the artist's family,) by J. R. Smith, after H. Walton—the scene is outside the wall of old Bethlehem Hospital, Moorfields—proof with etched title, very fine, £38; "The Encampment in Hyde Park, 1780, on the occasion of the Gordon Riots," the original water-color drawing by Paul Sandby, £35 10s.; "An Airing in Hyde Park," by T. Gaugain, after E. Dayes, 1793, proof before any letters, £44; "The Four-in-Hand Club in Hyde Park, 1838," by J. Harris, after J. Pollard, colored, £18, and "The Promenade at Carlisle House," by J. R. Smith, with the names of the personages represented written under in ink, £44; "Smithfield Market," an original drawing by T. Rowlandson, in water colors, £12 5s.; "A Looking Glass for Traytors," a contemporary broadside on "The Trial of the Regicides," with an engraving showing the trial at the Justice Hall at the Old Bailey, (destroyed in the great fire of London,) extremely rare, £13; a very extensive and interesting collection of views, portraits, &c., of prisons and prisoners, many very rare, £16, and Hollar's large view of the interior of the Royal Exchange, early impression, £9 10s.

M. F. Mansfield has just brought out an American edition of "Voces Academicae," by G. Grant Robertson, M. A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. The author, London critics find, has a pretty wit and a neat style, and treats the social vagaries of university life and in higher educated circles in a highly humorous manner.

Profitable Libraries.

What the Earl of Ashburnham and Henry Perkins Paid for Their Collections and What They Realized.

The sale of the library of the Earl of Ashburnham is the most striking instance which has lately occurred of the advance in the prices of what have been called collectors' books, some of the issues of the earliest presses, for example, selling higher than ever before, and the entire collection, which had cost the Earl about £27,000, realizing £62,741 3s. If the sale had taken place in 1878, shortly after the death of the collector, such a total probably would not have been realized; but these are the days of very high prices, and in the twenty years that have elapsed books of the character favored by the Earl have risen exceedingly in value. An attempt will be made in this article to give the prices paid by the late collector for his chief rarities, together with the prices given for them at the sale, the increase in value being thus shown; but before this is done attention will be directed to the Perkins library, from which came the Gutenberg Bible, and which at the time of sale (1873) was called "perhaps the finest of its kind that will be dispersed in England during the present century."

Of all the great English collections that have come into the auction room the Perkins, despite its size, is the only one that can be compared fairly with the Ashburnham, for the Roxburghe, Blandford, Sykes, and Hibbert, all similar in character, were sold too early in the century, (from 1812 to 1829;) the Utterson, Daniel, Tite, Corser, and two or three of later date, were entirely different, and the Beckford, Sunderland, Thorold, and Wodhull were like it, and yet dissimilar. At both sales the Gutenberg Bible sold for a record price, at both sales over £9,000 was taken in on one day, and both sales were extremely profitable for the owners of the libraries, the Ashburnham, which realized £62,741 3s., having cost, as mentioned previously, about £27,000, and the Perkins, which cost but £5,250, realized £26,149 14s. Surely, the most practical despiser of bibliomania must admit that the Perkins library was even a better investment, everything considered, than the Ashburnham, very profitable though the latter proved.

Henry Perkins was the son of John Perkins, whose name is not unfamiliar to readers of Boswell's Johnson. He was educated by Dr. Parr, under whose tuition he acquired his love for books, and, at his father's death became the senior partner in the firm of Barclay, Perkins & Co., the brewers. His collection of books and manuscripts was made in the period between the years 1820 and 1830, buying largely, through his agents, Payne & Foss, at the English and Continental sales of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, George Hibbert, John Dent, Prince Golownin, and Claude Durfé. When he died, in 1855, his son, Algernon Perkins, inherited the library, which in 1872, at the son's death, became the property of the latter's two nephews, who soon sent it to auction. In the sale catalogue were 865 lots, but as a few of the books were sold together, only 850 figured in the sale, and in this table, which shows the amount of each day's sale and also of 146 important lots:

	No. of Lots.	Total Amount. £ s. d.
First day	215	4,886 16 6
Second day	200	4,520 1 0
Third day	214	6,347 16 6
Fourth day	212	10,395 0 0
	850	26,149 14 0

	Lots of £100 and Upward.	Amount. £	Lots of £20 to £100.	Amount. £ s. d.
1	11	3,111	28	1,137 10 0
2	10	2,681	24	1,090 5 0
3	12	4,755	22	993 0 0
4	12	8,580	27	1,213 0 0
	45	19,127	101	4,433 15 0

Thus it will be seen that 39 lots brought £4,248 10s. on the first day; 34 lots, £3,771 5s. on the second; 34 lots, £5,748 on the third, and 39 lots, £9,793 15s. on the fourth, 45 of the lots, or 5.3 per cent. of the total number, fetching 73.1 per cent. of the cash received, while 146 lots, or 17.2 per cent. of the total number, produced 90.1 per cent. of the cash received. The 45 lots show an average of over £425, a sum never reached by any book sale before the Perkins—a record that was not exceeded until the Ashburnham sale, when 45 selected lots brought £30,444, almost half the grand total, averaging nearly £676.

The following table shows what Henry Perkins paid for a number of his books and manuscripts, and what they realized at the sale:

Book or Manuscript.	Sold for at Perkins Sale. £	Cost Mr. Perkins. £ s d
Gutenberg Bible, vellum	3,400	504 0 0
Gutenberg Bible, paper	2,690	175 0 0
Bible of 1462, vellum	780	173 5 0
Bible of 1545, Diana of Poitiers's copy	80	0 10 6
King Arthur, 1557, perfect	120	20 9 0
Bible Historiée, manuscript	490	100 0 0
Jensen's Bible, vellum	200	71 8 0
Coverdale's Bible, fine copy	400	89 5 0
Matthew's Bible	195	78 15 0
"Ship of Fools," 1509, Pynson	130	30 9 0
Christine de Pisan, manuscript	650	126 0 0
Froissart, 1523-5, Pynson	96	42 00 0
"Confessio," Caxton, 1483.	245	205 16 0
Horae ad Usam Romanum, manuscript	400	150 0 0
"Polychronicon," Caxton, 1482	365	103 19 0
"Jardin de Sante," vellum	145	21 10 6
Lydgate's "Siege of Troy," manuscript	1,320	99 15 0
Menn's "Les Oeuvres Diverses," manuscript	690	200 0 0
Mozarabic Missal	256	64 1 0
"Life of Christ," manuscript	400	18 18 0
Nichols's "Leicestershire," large paper	260	105 0 0
Pontificale Romanum, manuscript	350	76 13 0
Gualberti's Ritual, Junta Press, 1503	240	64 1 0
First Folio	585	110 5 0
Total	£14,617	£2,531 0 0

Mentelin's Latin Bible cost Perkins £231 at private sale, and when resold brought but £75. Dick's "Lamentable Estate and Distressed Case," with Vaughan's prints, cost £26 5s., was resold for £22, and his Arabic manuscript fetched £70, a loss of £2 18s., but, with a few exceptions, his books sold very well and profitably. At the Dent sale he paid £122 11s. for the first, second, and fourth folios, and at his own sale they brought £651, and other books, bearing a proportion of increase almost as great, might be cited, but this instance, together with the above list, is sufficient. On twenty-four lots the profit was £12,086, an increase in value of about 500 per cent., which few articles in the whole course of human production will show during the same period —1820-73.

At the fourth session of the Perkins sale two copies of the Gutenberg Bible, one on vellum and the other on paper, were disposed of, and it was unquestionably the first time, as it may with almost absolute certainty be said that it will be the last, that two copies of this book were sold on one day. The vellum copy is said to have been at one time in the library of the University of Mentz, but in 1774 it belonged to Otto H. V. Nostitz, later to a Mr. Horn, and then George Nicol, the bookseller, secured it. At the sale of the Nicol stock in 1825, Henry Perkins paid £504 for it—a large sum then, for Sykes's copy, also on vellum, had fetched the year before but £199 10s. The Earl of Ashburnham paid £3,400 at the Perkins sale, and it is placed first in this list of prices paid for and realized by his important books:

Book.	Brought at Recent Sale. £ s.	Cost the Earl. £ s. d.
Gutenberg Bible	4,000 00	3,400 00 0
Biblia Pauperum, Block Book	1,050 00	36 15 0
Bible of 1462	1,500 00	850 00 0
Tyndale's Pentateuch	270 00	121 00 0
Coverdale's Bible	820 00	365 00 0
Bible of 1487, vellum	106 00	29 00 0
Coverdale's Bible, 1550	58 00	58 00 0
Cranmer's Bible, 1553		
Queen Elizabeth's copy	93 00	56 00 0
Boethius, Caxton, 1479	510 00	70 00 0
Caton, Caxton, 1483	295 00	15 15 0
"Chronicles" and "Description," Caxton	610 00	180 00 0
Tulle, Caxton, a portion	102 00	10 00 0
Chaucer's "Tales," Caxton, 1478	720 00	21 00 0
"Tales," 1484, Caxton's second	300 00	78 15 0
"Tales," Pynson, 1493	223 00	60 18 0
"Tales," 1498, de Worde's second	1,000 00	200 00 0
"Order of Chivalry," Caxton, 1483-5	345 00	45 00 0
"Cordyale," Caxton, 1479	760 00	55 10 0
"Dictes or Sayings," Caxton, 1477	1,320 00	31 00 0
"Sapyence," Caxton, 1489	680 00	90 00 0
"Confessio," Caxton, 1483	188 00	24 00 0
"Polychronicon," Caxton, 1482	201 00	70 00 0
"Recueil," Caxton, 1476	600 00	27 00 0
"Recueil," Caxton, 1472-4	950 00	55 00 0
"Jason," Caxton, 1477	2,100 00	87 00 0
"Mirror of World," Caxton, 1481	205 00	25 00 0
"Speculum," Caxton, 1488	510 00	25 00 0
"Tribulation," Caxton, 1490	310 00	150 00 0
"Golden Legend," 1493, Caxton's		
Aesop, 1485, third	151 00	25 00 0
Andreas's Aristotle, London, 1480	231 00	90 00 0
Aristotle, 1483, vellum	800 00	100 00 0
Arusiens, Machlinia's press	147 00	20 00 0
Book of St. Albans, 1486	385 00	
De Worde's edition of 1496	160 00	
Vele and Copeland's edition	61 00	
Powell's edition	76 00	
De Worde's edition of 1532	360 00	
Allde's edition of 1586. (The above editions of the Book of St. Albans cost the Earl about £350.)	41 00	
Bembo's "Delle Lettre"	42 10	56 00 0
"Bevis of Hampton"	24 00	22 10 0
Mansion's "Boccaccio"	695 00	200 00 0
Chaucer's "Troylus," de Worde, 1517	110 00	32 00 0
Dante, 1472	142 00	50 00 0
Douglas's "Palace of Honor," 1553	81 00	20 10 0
Durandus, 1459, vellum	320 00	50 00 0
Du Saix's "Discipline," 1532, vellum	151 00	240 00 0
Fox's "Book of Martyrs"	150 00	40 00 0
Froissart, 1659, vellum	190 00	70 00 0
Giambullari, 1539	26 10	10 00 0
Glanville, de Worde's press	195 00	45 00 0
Hakluyt, with map and voyage to Cadix	275 00	30 00 0
"Lancelot du Lac"	134 00	52 10 0
James VI.'s "Essayes"	40 00	22 00 0
James VI.'s "Daemonologie"	25 00	1 11 6
Lydgate's "Siege of Troy," 1513	72 00	22 10 0
"Merlin," 1498, bound by Le Monnier	760 00	31 10 0
"Livre du Roy Modus," &c	595 00	40 00 0
Masuccio, "Il Novellino"	200 00	6 06 0
Mangin's "Amour de Cupido et de Psiche"	60 00	00 03 0
Book of Hours, 1525	860 00	150 00 0
Book of Hours, 1541	530 00	120 00 0
Chap Books, 4 vols.	20 00	9 05 0
Pliny of 1472, vellum	190 00	90 00 0
Romance de la Rose	355 00	95 00 0
Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, 1559	240 00	80 00 0
"Waverley," uncut	78 00	2 00 0
First Folio	585 00	130 00 0
"Speculum," Machinale, 1484	220 00	85 00 0
Terrdanackha, 1517	310 00	55 00 0
"Complete Angler," original state	800 00	60 00 0
Total	£9,901 00	£2,743 10 6

The profit on 71 lots, or 174 of the total number, therefore, was £20,157 9s. 6d., and these lots, it must not be forgotten, are simply those whose history it was possible to trace. As pointed out before, 45 selected lots realized £30,444, averaging almost £676. These figures are significant, and they prove very eloquently that a fortune may come out of a well-made library, provided, of course, as in the case of both Henry Perkins and Bertram, Earl of Ashburnham, that sufficient time has elapsed between the making of the collection and the dispersing of it to allow for the sometimes slow but always steady rise in the value of books valuable for their rarity, interest, or beauty.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

Comment and Query.

Two Women of the War Period.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Sherwood, in her very interesting paper, "Memories of 1861-4," which was printed in your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of May 28, has confounded Mrs. C. P. Kirkland with Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, whom she intended to mention. The mistake is very pardonable, after this long interval, as they were both well-known women in their day, besides being sisters-in-law, though entirely different in every respect; for, while the former was thin and very dignified, the latter was plump and full of life and sociability.

Mrs. C. P. Kirkland (born Mary E. Kip) was the wife of Judge Charles P. Kirkland, who originally lived in Utica, of which city, I think, he was once Mayor. He also practiced law there, his firm being Kirkland & Bacon. Later he removed to New York, and resided on Gramercy Park, the title of his law firm in this city being Kirkland & Birdsey, Jauncey Court, 39 Wall Street. Mr. Kirkland was well known, both in legal and social circles, and was a member of the Union Club and other organizations. He attended St. George's Church, whose rector at that time was the elder Dr. Stephen H. Tyng; and I have heard the anecdote related that on one occasion, when Mr. Kirkland opened his purse to respond to some charitable appeal, Dr. Tyng, who was a man of many peculiarities, said to him from the chancel, "Put it all in!" This so displeased Mr. Kirkland that, I believe, he ceased to attend St. George's. He died in 1883, aged eighty-five years. All his family have passed away, except one daughter by his first marriage.

Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, (whose maiden name was Caroline M. Stansbury,) whom Mrs. Sherwood meant to refer to, was born in this city, her father being a bookseller and publisher. She was the wife of William Kirkland, (who was a brother of Charles P.,) who was a man of erudition and culture, and at one time a professor in Hamilton College, and later wrote many papers for the reviews and magazines of his day. Not long before his death he commenced, with Dr. Henry W. Bellows, The Christian Enquirer, a paper devoted to the interests of the Unitarian Church, to which he and his wife belonged.

Mrs. Caroline M. Kirkland, besides writing "A New Home—Who'll Follow?" (which is mentioned by Mrs. Sherwood,) also wrote "Forest Life and Western Clearings" and numerous other works.

She resided in this city in a house on the lower part of Lexington Avenue, which she built on a very small plot of ground, which Peter Cooper either gave her out and out or gave her the use of. If I remember, it was the former. Speaking of Mr. Cooper reminds me of an incident which he mentioned at a dinner given to the Duke of Argyle when he visited this city some years ago, and which I have never seen in print, which goes to prove how much of our municipal history is embraced in the duration of two lives. It was that his mother remembered that barricades were erected in what is now Beekman Street as a defense against the Indians.

Mrs. C. M. Kirkland had three children, two daughters, and a son, who, named after his father, is Admiral Kirkland of the United States Navy.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, June 1, 1898.

Prehistoric Crosses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your review of "The Cross in Tradition, History, and Art," Saturday, May 28, 1898, Page 359, you say, "That the sign of the cross has existed in all races of men, no matter how widely separated, is positive. * * * Unquestionably there never was a time when the cross, as a distinctive mark, was not made. It was the easiest of all rudimentary signs."

The study of prehistoric decorative art develops the error of your statements. In all three of the prehistoric periods, paleolithic, neolithic, and bronze, hundreds of decorative designs were used, some with great frequency, but the cross was exceeding rare, if found at all. That the sign of the cross antedated Christianity is doubtless true. The Swastika antedated it, and both have a high antiquity, but the idea of the universality of the cross in the earlier prehistoric ages is a myth without evidence to support it. The theory that the simplicity of signs, implements, or other objects, or the ease with which they were made or used, is evidence of their early appearance among men, is an error. The paleolithic man had a much higher appreciation of fine art and succeeded better in his attempts than did his successor, the neolithic man.

THOMAS WILSON.

United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1898.

Its Author's Name Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose you a copy of a poem, "God's Anvil," which was sent me by a friend, who stated it was from the German. It is an exquisite thing, I think. Will you publish it and ask your readers to tell who is the author?

W. M. McCARTY.

Monrovia, Kan., May 23, 1898.

GOD'S ANVIL.
(From the German.)

Pain's furnace heat within me quivers,
God's breath upon the flame doth blow,
And all my heart in anguish shivers,
And trembles at the fiery glow;
And yet I whisper, "as God will."
And in the hottest fire hold still.

He comes and lays my heart all heated,
On the hard anvil, minded so
Into his own fair shape to beat it,
With his great hammer, blow on blow;
And yet I whisper, "as God will."
And at his heaviest blows stand still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it,
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er and heats it,
And lets it cool and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper, "as God will,"
And in his mighty hand hold still.

Why should I murmur?—for the sorrow
Thus only longer-lived would be;
The end may come, and will to-morrow
When God has done his work in me.
Lo, I say trusting, "as God will,"
And trusting to the end, hold still.

Buckle's Reference to Shakespeare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading the article upon Spain in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 21, but in the paragraph headed "Grandeur built on sand" there is a reference, and I would like to know to whom it refers. It is this: "To her might be applied that bitter lamentation which on a much slighter occasion the greatest of the sons of men has put into the mouth of a dying statesman." I thought it might be Wolsey's lament in "Henry VIII." and would like to know if I am correct in my surmise, and if not where to find it. Yours truly,

L. F. S.,
58 West Sixty-eighth Street.

New York, May 28, 1898.

[Buckle refers to the words of the dying John of Gaunt, "time-honored Lancaster," in Shakespeare's "Richard II.," Act. II., Scene I., and which read in part as follows:

This land of such dear souls, this dear, dear land,
Dear for her reputation through the world
Is now leas'd out (I die pronouncing it)
Like to a tenement, or pelting farm.
England, bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,
With inky blots, and rotten parchment bonds.

—ED.]

Publishers' Catalogues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some years ago I saw a book which was a collection of the catalogues of the book publishers, and which, I think, was called "The American Book Catalogue." Please tell me if this work is still published and by whom.

C. J. C.

Hudson, N. Y., May 29, 1898.

[Our correspondent seems to refer to "The Publishers' Trade List Annual," which is issued every year by The Publishers' Weekly at 59 Duane Street. Another work, the well-known and invaluable "American Catalogue," is published at the same place, but it could not be described as "a collection of the catalogues of the book publishers."—ED.]

To "Flype" or "Fiipe."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Flype," or "flipe," is a well-known Scotch word. It is given in Jamieson's "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," and may be found in Volume I. of the quarto edition, and also in the later octavo edition by Dr. Longmuir, but in the latter the alphabetical arrangement of the words is very imperfect, and flype, which ought to be found on Page 205, occurs out of its order, on Page 202.

The word is also given in the Century Dictionary under flipe, but, although flype is given as a variant, flipe is the only form found in the alphabetical arrangement.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., May 30, 1898.

The Sanitary Fair of 1863.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mrs. Sherwood's interesting and amusing account of the Sanitary Commission Fair of 1863 in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of to-day there is a mistake that I wish to correct. She says that Mrs. Augustus Schermerhorn cooked dainties at the Dutch kitchen, and died from the effects of her exertions. Mrs. Augustus Schermerhorn was my mother, and she took no part in the fair. If I remember rightly, Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn presided part of the time in the Dutch kitchen, but it did not kill her, as she died in 1867.

E. S. AUCHMUTY.

New York, May 28, 1898.

The last word up to date upon Africa has been uttered by Lionel Decle in a work entitled "Three Years in Savage Africa," just published by M. F. Mansfield. The volume is dedicated to Cecil John Rhodes. Henry M. Stanley, M. P., has written an introduction for it.

French Fiction.

A Selected List of Wholesome and Entertaining Modern Books.*

One of the latest good deeds which has been performed by the publishing section of the American Library Association is to present to the public a list of French novels, plays, and stories which are clean in tone and pure in motive. This list, which was chosen by Mme. Sophie Cornu, Professor of French, McGill Normal School, Montreal, and William Beer, the well-known New Orleans librarian, we publish in part below. It gives a fair illustration of the kind of work the association is doing. The expense of this and similar undertakings is borne by the association and by persons interested in the work. For example, Mr. George Iles of this city has advanced several thousand dollars for the purposes of the association, besides giving for years a great deal of literary service.

Those well versed in French literature may complain that many of the books in the list below for adults to read are a trifle old-fashioned, and that many of the most popular novels of the day have been omitted. The complaint is well founded, but will not bear criticism; there are remarkably few novels published in Paris to-day that have not the taint of a theme which people in America do not consider it proper to discuss. The listed books, however, give an excellent idea of good French literary style, and show the better and more sincere side of French life, for, after all, the tainted work of the novelist or naturalist gives only those sides of French life that are by all serious and patriotic Frenchmen most deeply deplored and most energetically combated.

About, Edmond.—Les Mariages de Paris. Paris: Hachette. 2f.
Les Marages de Province. Paris: Hachette. 3.50f. [Collection of short, bright stories, giving pleasant descriptions of family life in Paris and in the provinces of France.]
L'Homme à l'Oreille Cassée. New York: Jenkins. Cloth, 85 cents; paper, 60 cents. Translated as "The Man with the Broken Ear." New York: Holt. Cloth, $1.
Le Roi des Montagnes. With biographical sketches and notes in English. New York: Jenkins. Cloth, 85 cents. Paper, 60 cents.
L'Oncle et le Neveu. With English notes. New York: Jenkins. Paper, 25 cents. [A series of delightful little tales.]
Achard, Amédée.—Récits d'un Soldat. Paris: C. Levy. 3.50f.
Aimard, Gustave.—Les Chasseurs d'Abeilles. Paris: Amyot. 3.50f.
Les Chasseurs Mexicains. Paris: Cavot. 3f. [Thrilling stories.]
Balzac, Honoré de.—Eugénie Grandet. Paris: C. Levy. 1f. New York: Holt. Cloth, 80 cents. Translated, New York: Macmillan. Cloth, $1.50. [Story of a girl's sufferings, victim of a miserly father.]
Ursule Mirouet. Paris: C. Levy. 1f. New York: Macmillan. Cloth, 75 cents. Translated, New York: Macmillan. Cloth, $1.50.
Bawr, Mme. Alexandrine Sophie. Nouvelles. Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Raoul, Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Robertine. Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Soirées de Jeunes Personnes. Paris, C. Levy, 1f. [Old-fashioned stories.]
Belloc, Mme. Louise.—Derniers Récits. Paris, Garnier. 5.50f. [Stories for young children.]
Belot, A., et Villetard, E.—Testament de C. Girodot. With English notes. New York, Jenkins. Paper, 25 cents. [Comedy used in schools.]
Bentzon, Th. (Mme. Blanc.)—Contes de Tous les Pays. Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Tony. Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Pierre Casse-Couo. Paris, Hetzel, 3f. [For little people.]
Un Remords. Paris, C. Levy, 1f.
Berthet, Elie.—Les Houilleurs de Polignies. Paris, Hachette, 1f.
La Petite Chailloux. Paris, Hachette, 2.25f. [All works by this author are good and clean.]
Boissonnas, B.—Une Famille Pendant la Guerre. Paris, Hetzel, 3f. [Tragic events of the Franco-Prussian.]
Bourget, Paul.—Un Saint. Paris, Lemerre, 2f. Translated by Miss Wormeley in "Pastels of Men." Boston, Roberts, $1 [Good example of Bourget's style.]
Bungener, Félix.—Julien, ou la Fin d'un Siècle. Paris, Cherbuliez, 4 vols., 12f. [Tale of the times of the French Revolution.]
Chateaubriand, F. R. de.—Le Dernier des Abencérages. Paris, H. Gautier, 10c.
Conscience, Henri.—Le Conscrit. Paris: C. Levy. 1f.
Le Jeune Docteur. Paris: C. Levy. 1f.
Le Gentilhomme Pauvre. Paris: C. Levy. 1f.
Courlard, Mlle.—La Cousine de Violette. Paris: Ecoles du Dimanche. 3f. [For young girls.]
Cornaz, Mlle. Suzanne.—Nos Enfants et Leurs Amis. Paris: Fischbacher, 3.50f. [Stories for little children.]
Craven, Mme. A.—Eliane. Paris: Perrin, 2 vols. 6f. Translated. New York: G. Gottsberger Peck. Cloth, 90 cents. Paper, 50 cents.
Fleurangé. Paris: Perrin. 2 vols. 6f.
Récits d'une Soeur. Paris: Perrin. 2 vols. 8f.
Anne Severin. Paris: Perrin. 4f. [Interesting to young girls.]
Daudet, Alphonse.—Lettres de Mon Moulin. Paris: Charpentier. 3.50f. Translated as Letters from My Mill. New York: Dodd. Cloth. $2.
Contes du Lundi. Paris: Charpentier. 3.50f.
La Belle Nivernaise. With English Notes. New York: Jenkins. Cloth, 40 cents. Paper, 25 cents. Translated with same title. New York: Crowell. Cloth, 50 cents or $1.
Le Petit Chose. Paris: Charpentier. 3.50f. With English notes. New York: Jenkins. Cloth, 85 cents. Paper, 50 cents.
Tartarin du Tarascon. Paris: Dentu. 3.50f. Translated as Tartarin of Tarascon. New York: Routledge. Cloth, $1. New York: Crowell, 50 cents or $1.
Tartarin sur les Alpes. Paris: Dentu. 3.50f. Translated as Tartarin on the Alps. New York: Routledge. Cloth, $1. New York: Crowell, 50 cents or $1.
Deslys, C.—Maitre Guillaume, ou L'Ami du Village. Paris: H. Gautier. 2f.
Jacques Coeur. Paris: Delagrave. 1.40f.

*LIST OF FRENCH FICTION. Chosen and Annotated by Mme. Sophie Cornu and William Beer. Albany: American Library Association. 25 cents.

Grand'maman, Paris: Hachette. 2.25f. [Moral tales for the young.]
Droz, Gustave.—Autour d'une Source. Paris: Ollendorff. 3.50f.
Dumas, Alexandre, père.—Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge. Paris: C. Levy. 2 vols. 2f. Translated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, $1.25.
Monte Cristo. Paris: C. Levy. 6 vols. 6f. Translated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, $1.25.
Les Trois Mousquetaires. Paris: C. Levy. 2 vols. 7f. Abridged with notes. New York: Macmillan. Cloth, 60 cents. Translated as The Three Musketeers. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, $1.25.
Vingt ans Après. Paris: C. Levy. 3 vols. 3f. Translated as Twenty Years After. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, $1.25.
La Tulipe Noire. Paris: C. Levy. 1f. New York: Jenkins. Paper, 45 cents. Translated as The Black Tulip. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Cloth, $1.25.
[Though there are in the four first named works episodes morally objectionable, the swiftness and strength of the drama so absorb young people that no harm need be anticipated from their perusal.]
Bouillie de la Comtesse Berthe. Paris: C. Levy. 1f. [Tales and Legends from German mythology.]
Evasion du Duc de Beaufort. Boston: Heath. 30 cents. [Play, well suited to schools.]
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Ame d'Artiste.

"The Gray House of Quarries," a new novel by Mary Harriott Norris, is announced by Lamson, Wolffe & Co. The action takes place in an old homestead on the Hudson and in New York City. The theme is the story of the life, from childhood to mature age, of a noble woman, reared among incongruous and uncongenial surroundings, who develops strangely by a force of will and earnest endeavor. Miss Norris, it will be recalled, is also the author of "Phoebe," "John Applegate, Surgeon," and "Lakewood; a Story of To-day." Her latest work will have for frontispiece an etching by Edmund H. Garrett.

Frederic Masson, the well-known historian of the Napoleonic era, is compiling a volume entitled "Josephine, Impératrice et Reine." He will show the first consort of Napoleon at home in private life, narrating the numerous ceremonies which she graced with her presence; a large number of engravings and drawings will illustrate the volume. Meyer Brothers & Co. expect the work, which will be strictly limited to 1,000 copies, in November. It will be similar in size to "La Reine Marie Antoinette" and "La Dauphine," which Pierre de Nolhac, Conservateur of Versailles, wrote some years ago.

After the Armada.

Anglo-American Kindness to Spain—Woodford, Wellington, and Washington Irving—Gladstone.

Written for The New York Times by
Eliphalet Nott Potter,
President of the Cosmopolitan University and Author of "Washington and His Library," &c.

[Third Article.]

"This chapel was founded by the most Catholic Don Fernando and Doña Isabel, King and Queen of Spain, of Naples, of Sicily, and Jerusalem, who conquered this kingdom and brought it back to our faith; who acquired the Canary Isles and Indies, as well as the cities of Oran, Tripoli, and Bugia; who crushed heresy, expelled the Moors and Jews from these realms, and reformed religion."—Inscription at the Cathedral of Granada above the tomb of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Not killed by kindness, but keenly and graciously conscious of it for a time, Spain has in the nineteenth century owed much to an Englishman and to an American—to an Anglo-American alliance, so to speak, real in effect if not formal in character. The reference here is to the restitution of Granada's Alhambra and its restoration to world-wide observation and favor. This is not to praise the gaudy paint and gilding of latest "restores," who have left us of late, in place of the pleasing "flat" coloring and the air of antiquity we found there on many visits not many years ago, but now a glare as of a freshly decorated barber's pole taking possession of the ancient places. The restoration which in this article we recall is the signal and lasting favor done to Spain by the great Englishman and the gifted American, the real "restores" of the Alhambra and its environs,who incidentally have drawn annually thousands of helpful visitants to poverty-stricken Andalusia, with the Alhambra as the magnet. They are attracted almost irresistibly from the parched, desertlike desolations of Spain to the Moor's Alhambra, amid embowering verdure and fragrance of flowers and splash of streams and fountains and upward flight of songful nightingales and tinkling of old bells and dreamy rural music and gypsy dances and flash of white halls and walls and towers of Saracen times, with the Caliph's Summer home, embowered on the upper hillsides, and ever beyond and above all—purple and then violet at dawn, gleaming full-orbed at noon, golden at sunset, and loveliest at twilight—the immeasurably varied and essentially sublime Sierra Nevada.

Wellington, as part of the spoils of war, finding the Alhambra, and parts adjacent, not only in his power but part of his possessions, planted there those groves so precious now and for ages to come to the traveler. He refreshed the woods with the down-flowing fountains of snow-cooled waters, and returned them and the Alhambra as an invaluable historic monument to Spain. Irving with gentle pen, as mighty in world-wide influence as the conqueror's sword, told all nations of its beauty. Finding its matchless Moorish architecture defaced with squalor and crumbling from neglect, he left it swept, garnished, dear to the hearts of Spaniards and all lovers of the beautiful henceforward; cherished and guarded by succeeding Spanish Governments. Worthless tramps were residing previously in its carved chambers and destructive desecration prevailed on all hands. Since then, as when devils were driven from the wondrous bodies of God's creatures by Christ's touch, sound reason and respectful care have reigned in the Alhambra, instead of riot and ruin, and the old Alhambra, cleansed and in its rightful condition again, draws countless affluent and liberal and many admiring and cultured tourists to one among the chief world wonders of later ages.

It was the year of grace 709 which found Western Christendom confronted by the Saracen invasion from North Africa. Tarif, the Arab chief, who led it, gave to the spot in Spain on which he placed his conquering foot the name of Tarifa, and so, not unfittingly, from that place where duties were collected from unloading ships came the modern term "tariff." For three centuries, ruling Spain from Cordova, the seat of their Saracenic Caliphs; for four centuries their Kings in Southern Spain ruled in Granada, the chief palace and crown of Moorish architecture.

And so in the fifteenth century it came about that the devout or fanatical Isabella could not rest (now that Castile and Aragon dominated Spain) until the Moors and the crescent were driven from Spain, and the whole country was subject to the cross. Columbus waited for successful audience, therefore, until Granada, the last Moorish stronghold, was conquered, and Boabdil, surrendering the Arabian Empire after its 783 years of victorious rule, and exclaiming: "Since Allah has decreed it, they are thine," departed from Spain and Granada, and, giving up the keys, left the Alhambra to its fate.

The Jews, too, were hounded from this kingdom. Torquemada and the officers of the Inquisition made quick and cruel work of their persecution and expulsion. But Imperial Spain touched the height of its greatness only to meet the immediate threatenings of coming downfall in what Spaniards had called both the "most fortunate" and "the invincible" Armada. How soon followed the fate of which a Protestant of those times said: "The Keeper of His own Israel, Lord of Armies, riding on the wings of the wind, was conveying that monstrous navy" to its doom, and "directing their hulks and galleons to the islands, rocks, and sands whereupon He had destined their wreck and destruction." No wonder Queen Elizabeth exclaimed: "The mighty malice and huge armies of my hateful enemies and causeless foes hath spit out their venomous poison and mortal hate; yet, through God's goodness, our power so weakened their pride and cut off their number at first that they ran away to their further overthrow. Yea, every place hath served the turn to ruin their hope, destroy themselves, and take them in the snare they laid for our feet."

It seems like a foretaste of Manila Bay, if not of Santiago de Cuba, and the doom of Spain's modern Armada. In this year of grace, in a land where bullfights rather than manly athletics are the nation's most honored amusement, one hardly looks for a race of heroes! In visits to Spain the writer has met many courtesies from a courtly people. That Minister Woodford experienced them in such trying times was due doubtless largely to his own tact. A lady of his household, amazed that even royalty sent (as was the Spanish custom with both high and low) tokens of sincere sympathy to the most distinguished of bullfighters when disabled, and wishing to witness the funeral cortège of one such person, Gen. Woodford is said to have generously given her the protection both of his carriage and of his personal attendance. The driver inadvertently drove into and almost across the procession of mourners. As this might by the excited populace be deemed so insulting as to become almost an international matter, the driver was told to join the procession promptly. The plan was that they should leave at the first opportunity. None occurred, but the quick decision and ready American tact saved the day, and also later, it seems, the Consulate. The populace, bent on mischief, were turned away by the rumor, widely circulated, that while the Queen sent only an empty carriage, America was represented by its Minister.

No tribute to Gladstone seems more striking than that, despite the bitter feeling toward England, and angry expressions against the rumored Anglo-American alliance, the news of the Grand Old Man's passing hence gave pause for a time and peaceful or kindly utterances for the moment to the place of angry war talk. No tribute to Washington is more memorable than Gladstone's toward the last. He had said earlier in his career: "Washington is, to my mind, the purest figure in history"; and again: "I look upon Washington among great and good men as pre-eminently good and great. He has been to me for more than forty years a light upon the path of life." And when the end of his public career had come, and his sun drew toward its setting, with the promise of a perfect dawn, he wrote in the following letter, which has been called for here: "I have almost idolized him for sixty years":

"Dear Dr. Potter: I am reading with much interest your contribution to Washingtoniana, as I have almost idolized him for sixty years, since I read Marshall's life of him in five quartos. I am gratified and flattered by your kind request. * * * My position is this—with bad hearing and weakened sight, I am on the verge of eighty-six. I am, however, actively engaged in editing the work of Bishop Butler on a new plan, and I have also another arduous undertaking. I am founding here a library, intended, by the blessing of God, to be the nucleus of an institute of divine learning. I fear it would look very mean by the side of your magnificent American foundations. It is, however, already alive to the extent of receiving accredited persons, especially clergymen, for rest and study. Accept all my best wishes, and believe me, with much respect, your very faithful W. E. GLADSTONE."

Many well know what were Gladstone's views on principles involved in such a war as that now culminating between Spain and these United States, and on the closer union between our America and England. In "Kin Beyond the Sea" is this memorable sentence: "The British Constitution is the most subtle organism which has proceeded from progressive history; the American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and hand of man."

ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER.

John W. Alexander.

The purchase by the French Government for the Luxembourg Gallery of John W. Alexander's Salon painting of this year, "The Green Bowl," has been a subject of pleased comment in New York art circles since the news was first received a few days ago. Mr. Alexander, who is a son-in-law, and not a son, as has been erroneously stated, of James W. Alexander, President of the University Club and Vice President of the Equitable Assurance Society, is a native of Pittsburg, Penn., and, although bearing the same name, bore no relation before his marriage to his wife. He is now about thirty-nine years old, and is a tall and handsome but delicate-looking man, having much charm of manner. He is a nervous and rapid workman. Some years ago he was obliged to go to Paris and to take up his permanent residence there, owing to his inability to keep well in the climate of New York. He had already won fame and reputation by a number of portraits which showed the possession of a delicate and refined color scheme, the ability to draw well, and to render character and expression. Among his portraits are those of Walt Whitman, Henry G. Marquand, Joseph Jefferson, R. L. Stevenson, Fritz von Thaulow, Miss Annie Russell, and Miss Sybil Sanderson. From Paris he has sent to the various exhibitions here a number of important figure works, of which the most notable are the fine female figure "Alathea," now in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburg, and the curious but strong and exceedingly artistic "Isabella and the Pot of Basil," which was shown at the last Society of American Artists' exhibition in this city and is now in the Boston Museum. The work by which Alexander is best known to Americans, however, is his series of lunettes in the Washington Congressional Library, depicting the "Evolution of the Book." Another Salon picture of the present year is his "Child with a Doll," a charming rendition of a characteristic incident of infant life, and which is constantly surrounded by a throng of spectators. "The Green Bowl," the Luxembourg canvas, a woman examining a piece of antique pottery, is a study in monochrome, and is notable for its strong draughtsmanship, expression of character, and the delicate gradations of its color scheme. Mr. Alexander has a penchant for placing his female subjects in curious poses, and there is often a touch of the bizarre in his work. One of his pictures, which provoked the most discussion at the recent society exhibition, was entitled, "Woman with a Cat," and depicted a young woman leaning in a strained attitude over the arm of a parlor chair, gazing with intensity upon a black cat lying on the floor. The picture was widely burlesqued.

Gladstone at Taunton Castle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know whether the inclosed little sketch will be of enough interest to readers of The Times's Saturday Review to take up the space. Of course, there is little point to it, but at this time anything that concerns Mr. Gladstone may be of interest. I need not add that the account is absolutely true in every detail. At any rate, you are very welcome to it. Very truly yours, ARTHUR HENRY VEYSEY.

Pocantico Hills, N. J., May 29, 1898.

WHEN GLADSTONE CAME.

The historic old Castle of Taunton, Somerset, was at the time of Mr. Gladstone's visit occupied by three very different tenants. That part of it which faced the "Green" had been turned into a hotel—the Castle Hotel. Within the entrance gate, which was beneath the lead-roofed dungeon, to the left stood that part of the castle which was used as the headquarters of the Somerset Archaelogical Society, and is still known as the Town Museum. It was there that "Bloody Jeffreys" went through the farce of trying the rebel prisoners before they were strung up at the signpost of the "White Hart," a town tavern. Next to the museum is the Town Hall. Just how old it is I do not remember. All of the castle to the right of the entrance gate was used as a private school, of which my father was headmaster. I remember very well the day when Mr. Gladstone came. There was a school fight going on up at the "Triangle." The "Triangle" was defined by three trees, two acacias and an elm of magnificent girth. If during a fight either of the combatants was knocked outside the imaginary triangle made by these three trees, and if he failed to resume the conflict before one could count ten, he was unanimously declared vanquished. One of the sixth form boys just counted up to seven, when an "old" day boy came rushing up, breathless, and, pushing his way into the ring, panted out that Mr. Gladstone was in town. He had just come out of St. Mary's church. He was coming to see the castle, perhaps, even the school. Policemen were guarding the entrance way at that very moment.

That was the first warning the school had of Mr. Gladstone's arrival. We rushed down the "slope" to the terrace that faced the museum. Everybody stood there, from the bootblack and the maids to the headmaster and his ushers, and presently, when he did arrive in a victoria, the fellows cheered him as only English schoolboys can cheer, until he was met by Mr. Bidgood, the curator of the museum, who welcomed him within, and so he was hidden for a time from our eager sight.

We waited patiently on the terrace until he came out. Then there were more lusty cheers. But our voices died away into an awed silence. He was coming toward the terrace—he was actually coming to our school. Mr. Bidgood introduced him to my father. the "Grand Old Man" he took my father's arm and walked slowly up the "slope" to the grounds in the rear.

I have heard my mother say too often to forget it just how Mr. Gladstone was dressed. In a frock coat, of course—so all the witnesses stoutly agreed—that was shiny at the seams; and whether it was the sunlight or their imaginations I cannot tell, but every one of them declared that if it was not shabby it was by no means new. I myself remember noticing with a boy's curiosity that the silk hat was in one place brushed the wrong way and that the string tie was not so carefully tied as it might have been.

What they talked about I have no idea. Very likely he asked learned archaeological questions that no one could answer. But my sister proudly remembers that while she was standing open-mouthed on the stone steps meditatively sucking the corner of her pinafore, the Prime Minister put his hand upon her head and stooped and kissed her, saying, "God bless you, my child."

Then he and his suite drove away, and one other tradition was added to the old school. Thereafter even the dark stain in the gas cupboard, which every Castle House schoolboy still swears was the blood of one of Jeffreys's victims, and the mysterious underground passage, which is said to lead to Bishop's Hull, two miles away—even these are not mentioned to the new boy until he has been told how Gladstone came.

The stereopticon is constantly growing in favor with lecturers and with their audiences. There is hardly a subject, however seemingly remote from optical illustration, that is not rendered more interesting and instructive by illuminated views. Last Winter a series of lectures on music was delivered in this city, whose popular character was decidedly enhanced by pictures thrown on the screen. William Webster Elisworth, who was so successful last season in employing views to accompany his lecture "From Lexington to Concord," which he delivered sixty times, is now at work on another, entitled, "Arnold and André: The Story of the Treason." This relates to one of the most picturesque episodes in the Revolution. The views, 150 of which are to be shown, cover the entire history of these new, beautifully colored pictures of the historic scenes on the Hudson as they look to-day, combined with an extensive collection of rare prints and manuscripts chosen from the best historical and private collections in America. Even autograph letters and water-color drawings made by Major André will be presented. An original "Gustavus" letter (written in disguised hand by Arnold to "John Anderson"—André) is a feature of the collection.

Granada.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Mrs. Sherwood,

Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

What the Spaniards hae done in the past is worth considering, and their very great variety of character, from Barcelona to Granada, is a curious study. We have not, perhaps, done them justice to-day, but what the world thought of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century it will do no harm to consider. I will go back for safety to the tenth century, when the world was steeped in ignorance and barbarism, in order to avoid contemporaneous criticism. Then Spain knew how to build, I insist on that. Should all the rest of the world disappear there would be enough left in Spain of the most exquisite architectural detail for the use of a new generation. No one could use up the half of it. Did Spain survive and all the rest of this solid earth go under, we could (even if New Zealanders or gorillas) learn how to build beautiful houses by one visit to one town in Spain, and we should not be ungrateful to this mine of beauty and grace which Spain is. The wonder is that whenever any people touched Spain—this Iberian peninsula—for seven hundred years, they all built beautiful churches, town halls, palaces, and bridges. There must have been a sense of proportion in the air, evidently.

"How to Jonah founded harshish,
Get thee up and go to Tarshish,"

according to Browning's nonsense rhyme; yet Jonah did not forget his carpenter's tools and his foot-rule. Those ships of Tarshish of the Bible writers were the Phoenician ships which dealt with Tarsessus, and that is the district, just west of Gibraltar, in the south of Spain. These remarkable people, the Phoenicians, brought the alphabet, as a New England schoolmaster told his reluctant pupil who could not catch on to A B and C, hoping to animate him with an anecedote.

"I wonder," said Master Johnny, "how they happened to think of bringing that with them?"

However, the Phoenicians came to stay, and they did bring the alphabet, and we have got to make the best of it. The argument with me is why, if these various people, having learned that, and some other things, also branched off into building such beautiful things, then why, if they did, why do we not build as beautiful? Whenever I see a very ugly church in a prosperous town, whenever I see exceedingly ugly houses, (and when do I often see any other?) I ask fate, or somebody, why we do not build Alhambras and things.

I was troubled with a deep sense of responsibility about this, even after I left Spain; but although I have mentioned it to several, I have never got a satisfactory solution of the vexed question. To me it still sounds "harshish, why Jonah got him up and went to Tarshish," but having done so, he certainly, and all who came after him, made the best of his time in building that which we apparently have dropped.

It is a charming seven hours' journey from Cordova to Granada. The soft sunny outline of the Sierra Nevada shines in ghostly beauty over the greenish blue hills, and the beds of wild flowers are resplendent.

The vega, a broad plain, so carefully irrigated by its network of channels which had so pleased us at Valencia, brought back to us the adornment and luxury of the landscape, that Oriental mixture of color and fruition making us feel that King Mohammed ben Alhamar, he who did a pleasure house decree, he who built the Alhambra, with its airy halls and its glowing tints of purple, scarlet, and gold, must have been a delightful person to know, and we could only regret the thousand graceless years that separated him from us.

To the American brought up on the "Tales of the Alhambra" the Washington Irving Hotel is a little bit disappointing; it is low and poor at first sight. The next morning, when sitting out on the balcony, which reveals the vega, the yellow roses, and the Sierra Nevada beyond, it gets better, and then and then and then it grows, it grows, and it grows, and it grows.

How obliged I felt to Mohammed that he had come to the age of palaces, and had passed by the stern and ascetic age which shunned vain ornament! There is not an ornament in heaven or on earth that Ben Alhamar shunned. The Berber and the Arab built massively, to root deeply, to settle a new race in an enemy's land; but this refined man built to enjoy, to embellish his dearly-won kingdom. The genius of architecture, stood on tiptoee, one foot in air, in very ecstasy of delight, when she formulated the Alhambra. She was a very Carmencita!

Its gorgeous splendor, its wonderful variety, its graceful, airy lightness, burst upon me the morning after my arrival at the Washington Irving Hotel; and I got to spell Califf Khalife, and to talk about the Masrite Dynasty, and how much Ibu el Ahmar enlarged the palace, and here the monks began, about 1248, and here the palace was called Kaszu l-Lamari, which means the Sultan's mansion, (Kasr being a corruption of Kaiser, Caesar, and so on, so that I got crazy over it, and was voted by my party a great bore, and very affected, and because I knew that "los Siete Luelos" meant "seven stories" I was called an impostor.

However, one can bear a great deal when one is happy. Had the architecture of the palace of Mohammed and his son Ibu l-Ahmar been less cheerful I might have felt it more. Had it been Gothic, for instance, then I might have felt their scorn. But this Moro-Andalusian Eastern aspect of even simple houses, guarded by refas or rails of delicately wrought iron, the many-colored awnings, the patios with fountains and orange trees, is always cheerful. The palace of the Alhambra is about a mile and a half from the city of Granada, I should think, between the Darro and the Genil. There is a long ridge between these rivers called El Serro del Sol. There is a wooded ravine and a long avenue of elm trees planted by the Duke of Wellington, through which one drives from the city to the palace. The open land between the streams is divided into extensive terraces, in one of which the gypsies burrow. These are bordered by ravines rather precipitous and wild. All this is very pretty, and forms the once renowned pleasure grounds of the palace. Here were placed the Generaliffe, the magnificent "palace of the architect," famous for its gardens. All this was defended by a fortified circuit of towers and walls, while the Hádhira, or Court of the Kalifs, within the walls and on the western plateau, constituted the Alhambra proper.

There is a House Beautiful for you! and the one good thing poor Isabella did (she who as Queen Dowager, an exile, lives now in Paris) was to leave money and orders in 1882 that the Alhambra should be restored, and it is being restored most wisely, the large fragment which is left, the Court of Lions, the Hall of Ambassadors, the Court of the Myrtles, the Sala da los Abencerrages, the Hall of the Two Sisters, the Salas del Tribunal, are all so perfectly well restored that one gets a very good idea of what this most splendid palace was like.

But the Sala de los Baños is the room of all others which proves to us that the Moor knew more about Turkish baths than we do. The Chamber of the Couches, with its marble pillars, its fountains, and its raised stone couches; its gallery for musicians to play while the bathers are being shampooed, the superb ceiling, the sixteen windows, the niches for the slippers, the white marble pavement, the holes in the roof to let in air and light, shaped like stars, all are far more beautiful and useful than anything which we do to-day. From this we go to the Sala de los Secretos, which is simply lovely, and has an architectural puzzle, for what you say in one corner is repeated from the other, an echo. This is an acoustical device produced by the shape of the ceiling, which forms an elliptical figure. Thus all sonorous sounds spreading from a focus are reflected to another by the hollow walls. From this one goes to a gallery around a garden. Fifteen Arab columns support this gallery with delightful ease.

The ruin which time and vandalism have made in this miracle of art can be hastily sketched. After Ferdinand and Isabella left it the monks and soldiers strove to vent their displeasure on the work of the hated Moors. In the next century Charles V. and Philip II. strove to make another palace out of it. Then it became an asylum for debtors and prisoners; whole rooms were blocked up and the gems of decoration were covered with whitewash. Then came the wars and the French. It is very unpleasant to write of ages of vandalism. It is like a bad dream, but no modern man can go to visit even what is left of the Alhambra without bringing away most useful and beautiful hints as to the decoration of a house; while no poet can look at it or read its memoirs without gaining inspiration for his dreams. It gets to be not a palace, but a person, the abstract genii of the "Arabian Nights," that gorgeous creature who came out of the casket and never could be put back again.

But I must leave the four Kings of Granada and come through the whispering woods and the songs of nightingales back to the beggar-defiled city of Granada to go to that cathedral which has the honor to hold the ashes of Isabella. How can I leave that Court of the Cypresses! Oh! the beautiful cypresses which date from the Moors! under one of which occurred the delicate love scene of the Sultana Zoraya. She, Isabel de Lolis, lovely Christian prisoner, refused long to love her Moorish captor, Aba-Hasen, who called her his Morning Star, and he gave her her freedom. But as she turned to leave him she saw such a mortal pallor on his dark face that she returned, and, throwing herself into his arms, promised to love him forever. It is presumed that his color came back, for he tried to build her the most delicately beautiful apartment of his palace, and he added to his own titles "The Contented with God." After all, men and women must have been very much like what they are now (lacking an architectural sense) in the year 1248.

The great Dukes of Granada are proud to believe that they descend from Zoraya. How had I managed to get by the Generaliffe, that Summer villa of the Sultans, where they spent their honeymoons? Some called it the "Garden of the Dance." The canal of the Darro empties here its abundant, rapid waters under the ever green arches of the yews twisted into strange shapes. Here are rose gardens and orange and lemon trees, whose bright flowers and leaves are beautiful to behold.

I am glad there is so much whitewash still on the exquisite interior of the Generaliffe, so that I can get on to Granada. When all that is removed which is now being scraped from its stucco walls, (like the open leaves of a Chinese fan,) who can depart from that exquisite boudoir in the "Bride's Palace"?

The cathedral is noble, simple, and grand, like Isabella's character. She and her Ferdinand kneel in lifelike statues near the altar on that "Capilla de los Reyes," which is the most interesting and regal of all royal sepulchres. Who can read these words unmoved:

"This chapel was founded by the most Catholic Don Fernando and Doña Isabel, King and Queen of las Españas, of Naples, of Sicily, and of Jerusalem, who conquered this kingdom and brought it back to our faith; who acquired the Canary Isles and Indies, as well as the cities of Oran, Tripoli, and Bugia; who crushed heresy, expelled the Moors and Jews from these realms, and reformed our religion. The Queen died Tuesday, November 26, 1504. The King died January 25, 1516."

In the centre of the chapel are two alabaster sepulchres, on the right are extended the effigies of Ferdinand and Isabella, on the left those of Philip and Crazy Jane, side by side. They are said to be the most magnificent mausoleums in the world, the details, ornaments, sculptured foliage, the kneeling children, the Twelve Apostles, the four doctors of the Church in the soft cream-colored ivory-looking alabaster being most pleasing. Poor Crazy Jane has at last found peace, and the sculptor has given her an expression which breathes contentment, after her sorrowful heartbreak. That of Isabella is more heroic, but grandly placid, the face decidedly beautiful. But the interest is below, where in iron coffins lay the ashes of these great monarchs, and that little baby coffin, holding the remains of Prince Miguel, infant son of Philip and Juana, over whose early death the great Queen Isabella shed most bitter tears.

Here, after an interval of four hundred years, Queen Isabella of Spain, the grandmother of the present poor little King, in 1862 heard mass, surrounded by the descendants of those who had attended on the first Isabella, with this difference, that in 1492 the first had added a new world to her mighty dominions, and the last stood the daughter of a Ferdinand who had lost the latter, and she, misguided and unfortunate, was to lose her own right to the smaller kingdom which was left.

Lord Bacon said of Isabella the Catholic that she was the purest sovereign who ever graced a throne; that in all her relations as Queen and woman she was an honor to her sex and the cornerstone of the grandeur of Spain. No woman has been more nobly praised. She is the Queen of Prescott's heart. She is one of the few women whom all nations love as well as admire. And yet what enormous trials she bore—her eldest son taken from her, her only daughter a mad woman, her private heartbreaks bravely borne. She was a "woman of sorrow and acquainted with grief," and Granada adds to her another royal martyr, for we read that in "a fine private house, No. 23 Calle de Gracia," was born, about seventy years ago, Doña Eugenia de Guzman de Portorcarreno, destined to become Empress of the French.

Granada, with the finest climate in the world, cooled as is that African sun by the snows of the Sierra Nevada, with a beauty of scenery which is matchless, with the most interesting ruins in Europe, is the most ignorant province of Spain. Only about 100 in 1,000 of its 475,000 population can read and write. It overflows with beggars. There are no manufactures. No one need starve, however, because the succession of crops never ceases, the country teems with every variety of production; it is fertility.

What curse, then, reigns over it? It is reckoned the best medical station in Europe for consumptives; it is for the traveler unequaled in delight. The strange Alpine character of the glaciers of the Sierra Nevada, the wild mountain torrents of the Darro and the Genil, the tropical vegetation, and the curious gypsies burrowing in every hill. Its very healthful air and good water, the power of finding a comfortable dwelling place there, how can it happen that Granada is so poor? As a race the Granadino is said to be "lively, bold, and intelligent," the women pretty; and a race in the mountains, the descendants of the Berbers, are a very fine race, "hardy, honest, grave, and sober." These mountains are full of minerals which they do not dig out, but for murder and maiming this province ranks the second in Spain.

What paralyzes them? Granada was once the seat of scholarship in Spain; writers, artists, warriors have been born there, and Isabella the Great loved it so that she called it the pearl of her heart.

She insisted on being buried there, and the account of that long and terrible funeral procession, when her great Captain Gonsalvo, brought her precious ashes to the cathedral, is one of the most striking chapters in Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella." Often as I have read it, again I read it, in Granada, with an indescribable emotion, and it seemed to me to be the proudest boast of an American that the best books on that beautiful land, where every tower is the scene of a love legend and every ruin the record of some chivalrous deed; where we return to study the architecture of the Moor and to bathe our eyes in the picturesque, the flowery, and the enchanting, "where every prospect pleases," (and we need not quote the remainder of the line,) that these books, "The Conquest of Granada" and "The Tales of the Alhambra," the still greater histories of Ferdinand and Isabella and Philip II., have been written by Americans, by the Anglo-Saxon children of that land which Columbus found, and gave, with singular modesty and grace, to his sovereign lady—she who lies in the great cathedral in Granada. We have thus kept up the loyal homage due to her character. M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

"Chambers's Biographical Dictionary: The Great of All Times and Nations," is edited by David Patrick and Francis Hindes Groome. The contents of the volume have been selected from Chambers's Encyclopaedia, with recent additions. Compact in form, the one volume will be found of great practical usefulness. The American publishers are J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia.

Le Gallienne as a Guest.

Flat Disagreement with an American Poet's Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" was first issued, Emerson, in writing to its author, said: "I rubbed my eyes a little to see if this sunbeam were no illusion," explaining that he had been in doubt as to the reality of the author's name. When I read the communication signed Louis M. Elshemus, printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 28, I felt like rubbing my eyes to discover if the light (?) it shed was not an ignis fatuus satire. I considered the signature fictitious until I read a line referring with cruel flippancy to a physical infirmity of one whose high literary attainments and character of a gentle gentleman have made it an honor to even know.

Mr. Elshemus is troubled in his mind over the unusually and altogether ungentlemanly success of certain caitiff foreign literary invaders, who have descended upon these shores, dulled the weapons of our native knights of the quill, caused much shedding of sweetened ink, and who have gone off laden with goodly store of spoils. Some points he makes will bear repointing by other pens.

Mr. Elshemus is in an inquiring mood. I should like to ask him what he means by the following sentence: "Walt Whitman posed—he might have had." A little girl I used to know was fond of playing a game where words were spelled from lettered cards. If a word was duplicated she would exclaim, "That's been had!"

In the next paragraph Mr. Elshemus refers to having met Mr. Le Gallienne at some club. Whisky was ordered for the group, of which they were members. Mr. Le Gallienne was called away, and, shortly returning, went off with his whisky and never offered a return treat. Mr. Elshemus says: "I almost succumbed to a burst of surprise; still, I restrained it and simply drank my glass out solis. This act was so ungentlemanly that I immediately pronounced him to be an ordinary man, on whom human manners had had no influence whatever." Which act? Was it the drinking of the glass "out" solis? To be sure the second personal pronoun helps us out a bit; but, like the way Mr. Gallienne "taken in an American public," it is "very laughable indeed." I am quite fond of reading poetry; I am even addicted to the propensity of inditing an occasional ditty myself—when I have nothing else to do but to "loaf and invite my soul," as Mr. Elshemus's pet poet, Walt Whitman, says; but I have never been so fortunate as to see any of his self-praised productions; never saw his name before, and a diligent inquiry among my bookish friends shows that they are equally benighted. Of course this argues myself unknown, but, like Barkis, I'm "willin'." If the verses of Mr. Elshemus are as obscure as his prose he must somehow have procured possession of Browning's mantle. But I will omit mention of his other breaches of sound rhetoric.

He tells us that Lamartine "could not recite his own verses because the memory of his feelings while writing the poems would cause him to grow so emotional that he feared he would weep." He then adds: "One time I was asked to read one of my own love songs. * * * I began with the first stanza, [how odd!] At the second my voice quavered a little; at the third my voice trembled and I felt tears collecting in my eyes." He then makes the glad announcement that he never will read his verses before an audience of strangers, concluding the paragraph with the statement that he is "too much like Lamartine." Mr. Elshemus says Lamartine "was a genuine poet—modest, sensitive, and whole hearted." But what a stunning success Job Trotter would have made! He, no doubt, could go straight through the "No. 4 collection of hymns" with the "water vuks" turned on full.

Mr. Elshemus says: "Not only men of the present day suffer from obscurity, but all our geniuses of the past had won recognition first abroad before they were acknowledged to possess superior qualities by their countrymen." This is a pretty wide swath. Let us take the case of the very first author of wide international note—Irving. He had scored a success with his "Salmagundi" and "Knickerbocker's History of New York" before he went to England; and there he had extreme difficulty in placing his literary wares until Sir Walter Scott extended his influence. Cooper had made a reputation among his own countrymen before he was so successful in England. The same was true of Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, and others among our native poets. Many of our scientific writers, orators, and jurists have been "taken up" by the Britishers subsequent to their home successes. The genial showman, "Artemus Ward," after a brilliant career on this side of the water, went over to England and made John Bull laugh. Artemus was a valued writer on London Punch.

It is not true that Bryant was unappreciated at home before his collected poems appeared in England, Mr. Elshemus to the contrary notwithstanding. Let us see what Washington Irving had to say about that. Bryant's poems were brought out in London under the sponsorship of the gentle "Geoffrey Crayon." The book was dedicated to Samuel Rogers, to whom Irving thus opens his prefatory letter: "During an intimacy of some years' standing I have uniformly remarked a liberal interest on your part in the rising character and fortunes of my country, and a kind disposition to promote the success of American talent, whether engaged in literature or the arts. I am indeed, therefore, as a tribute of gratitude as well as a general testimonial of respect and friendship, to lay before you the present volume, in which, for the first time, are collected together the fugitive productions of our living poets, whose writings are deservedly popular throughout the United States." Mr. Elshemus would evidently have us believe that Bryant's book was a success in England. I have quoted Irving against Mr. E.'s statement that Bryant "failed to find praise on this side of the Atlantic." Let me quote the poet himself in regard to the degree of "recognition" he received in England. I had the testimony from no less an authority than Bryant himself. In 1874 I came into possession of a fine copy of the book alluded to. I took it to Mr. Bryant, with whom I had a slight acquaintance, and asked him to sign his name to the author's preface. He did so, and asked me how much I had paid for the volume. "Five dollars," I replied. "That is more than I received for the whole edition; it didn't take," said he. But America was so obstinate that it kept right on appreciating their poet, and Johnny Bull finally took our "cue." Indeed, one of England's best literary critics has said that Bryant's "Lines to a Waterfowl" is one of the best short poems in the English language. However, there seems to be some chance that America will act with more independence in future; that we will not wait for our English cousins to give "the cue that America has produced a man of note." Mr. Elshemus says that "this must not be repeated."

How sham-faced the publishers must be, now that Mr. Elshemus has pricked them with his sharp pen for having the unrighteous audacity to print the "low licentiousness of Kipling." That guilty man must be of the very lowest order of literary luminaries if his critic's mode of estimating is the proper thing. Mr. Kipling's audience is the whole world, but Mr. Elshemus says that "the greater the man the less he is known"; and adds that "history indorses this asservation"—whatever that may mean.

The gorge of Mr. Elshemus seems to rise with peculiar bitterness against Mr. Kipling's grand "Recessional." Notwithstanding that it is "dedicated to the Queen of England," and "has nothing to do with this country," still we "praise it, honor it, by publishing it in an édition de luxe, and call the author a wonder of the world." Our own songs celebrating the glory of these States were written long before luxuriant special editions were in vogue. Mr. Kipling's critic says: "I have praised my country in song but it seems it is a disgrace to Americans that American poets should write on such trivial themes. It seems all my patriotic labors have been futile." He refers to a song concealed in one of his volumes which "no one has had the courage to quote." No one has even remarked that America has a poet who can sing about his country "in apt and patriotic language." What is the matter with "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," the "Battle Hymn of the Republic"?

What difference does it make, anyway, what an author's nationality is? The republic of letters embraces all countries where literature is fostered. Still, Mr. Kipling ought to be willing to suit all minds. He ought to have it made plain that he should write a poem and dedicate it to President McKinley, and bring in something distinctly American, say wooden nutmegs or other unique Yankee products.

I remember reading some years ago an article on the passing away of our greater poets, and the difficulty of striking out original lines especially based on the early historical and social characteristics of this country that had been so well pictured by our best poets. The writer went on to say that the time would come when a poet would arise who would take what others had thought the commonplace and weave about them the subtle spell of genuine poetry. That poet has arrived. He is Kipling. And an alien to our soil, but not to our minds and hearts. Of him Barry Cornwell could not have said: "——Ah, why has science grave scattered afar your secret imaginings!" Read "McAndrew's Hymn," if you have not already, and you will know what I mean; and read many others of Kipling's virile poems, where he has touched the springs of ideality in the, to many minds, most prosaic products of the vital forces of to-day; weaving about them the irised glamour of romance. Kipling is in focus with life's reality—which is its ideality.

Let us be thankful that even at rare intervals we see a light shine forth to pale the ineffectual fires of the multitude of third-rate drawing room alleged poets.

The foregoing has been written as I have glanced down Mr. Elshemus's letter. I come to his question, "Why is it that American talent is not duly valued at its intrinsic worth?" (This query follows his allusion to his song "in apt and patriotic language.") I answer that it is—by the only readers whose opinions are worth anything—the intelligently discriminating.

I come again to Mr. Elshemus's reference to the misfortune of a typical gentleman, and am reminded of the famous retort by ex-Attorney General Brewster when twitted in public on his honorably disfigured face.

BENJAMIN LANDER.

Nyack, N. Y., May 29, 1898.

Poems He Has Not Read.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the "news fit to print" you had a letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, last week, from a poet which contained a bitter attack on Le Gallienne. The whole animus seemed to lie in the fact that Le Gallienne refused to "treat" Poet No. 1 after Poet No. 1 had "put up" for a drink of Scotch. It is tearful, indeed, and the American public now has something worth grieving over. But what I want to know is, What "poems" did Poet No. 1 write? Excuse my ignorance, but b'gosh I believe his discovery was made by himself, and that all he ever wrote is this letter bemoaning the drink he didn't get.

R. A. DIX.

New York, June 1, 1898.

["Lady Vere and Other Narratives," and "Mammon: A Spirit Song," are volumes of verse of Mr. Elshemus. They are becoming better known every Saturday.—ED.]

One Good "Scotch" but Not Another.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested, not to say amused, by the article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of May 28, entitled, "Le Gallienne and Some Others—An American Poet's Protest."

It is quite evident that the author of this article has had his feelings seriously injured by Mr. Le Gallienne's ungentlemanliness, or, as he terms it, by his "lack of the most rudimentary manners," and it is equally evident that it is his intention to get even with him by paying him back in the same currency.

He begins by accusing Mr. Le Gallienne of posing. His "emaciated figure," his "decrepit walk," his "'Florentine hair," all come in for their share of abuse. He then criticises his "mental capacity" by saying: "It is not as great as Walt Whitman's, whom we have 'gnored to esteem, value, and venerate," and a further accusation of immodesty, because he reads his own verse publicly. And why all this venom one asks. Simply because Mr. Le Gallienne, having at the club been introduced to the author, (Mr. Elshemus,) and obligated himself to the extent of a "Scotch," later, neglected to drink his health or to ask him if he "cared for another as every gentleman does."

I have for some time been greatly interested in Mr. Le Gallienne's verse and prose. It has been my privilege on several occasions to hear him read from them, and have, I believe, been favored with quite as extensive an acquaintance as the author, and I cannot restrain the desire of pointing out to the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the pusillanimity of this charge, and show rather where the "shoe rubs."

Does it necessarily follow that because Mr. Le Gallienne refuses in his verse to be governed by the same rules that governed Walt Whitman, in his, (if, indeed, he was governed by any,) he is less a poet? I think not; on the contrary, I venture to prophesy that Mr. Le Gallienne will be read by a wider and more appreciative audience than will ever be accorded Walt Whitman, and, after all, is not his the greatest success, who, by that undefinable magic in his verse, is able to touch the greatest number of responsive chords in the soul of man, teaching him to look away from himself to the great truths lying all about him?

Mr. Le Gallienne has already made for himself a place in letters that will be recognized at once by any intelligent, unprejudiced person. No true lover of Omar will ever be without Mr. Le Gallienne's paraphrase. Had this been his only contribution to literature it would have placed him in the front rank of modern men of letters. When it is looked at in the light in which any unprejudiced person will look at it, it will be found to be a valuable contribution to any literature of any time. It is unfair to Mr. Le Gallienne to compare it with that of Fitz Gerald. We are too ready to pass judgment upon it before we have read it, and finish by saying "I told you so." The vision of too many of us is dimmed by that almost universal disease of prejudice. We are unwilling to "cast out first the beam out of our own eyes, that we may see more clearly to pull out the mote that is in our brother's eye." Nevertheless Le Gallienne's quatrains possess a beauty and wealth of meaning all their own, and one cannot help feeling that one is quite as indispensable as the other.

The charge of immodesty brought against Mr. Le Gallienne is certainly highly amusing. He has had the temerity to read his own verse in public. How shocking! Lamartine could not and Mr. Elshemus would not do such a thing. Listen to what he says:

"One time I was asked to read one of my love songs; at first I declined, but taking courage, I began with the first stanza; at the second, my voice quavered a little; at the third, my voice trembled and I felt tears collecting in my eyes. That settled my reading my own effusions to my friends. I shiver when I contemplate my having to read them before an audience of strangers. But that shall never be. I'm too much like Lamartine."

He further deplores the lack of appreciation accorded American authors by the American public, and charges it with prostrating itself before foreign authors, irrespective of their merit; and again calls attention to the superiority of American authors in the following language: "I have praised my country in song, but it seems it is a disgrace to Americans that American poets should write on such trivial themes. It seems all my patriotic labors have been futile. The song to which I have reference lies concealed in one of my volumes, but no one has had the courage to quote it or to remark that America can sing about its country also in apt and patriotic language."

And so the whole article from beginning to end is pregnant with personal abuse of Mr. Le Gallienne and self-emulation, and really amounts to a comparison of Mr. Le Gallienne with himself, with the verdict wholly in his (Mr. Elshemus's) favor. One is forced to the conclusion that Mr. Elshemus's grievance is what he considers Mr. Le Gallienne's affront to him in not drinking to his health, together with the attention shown him by the American public, and not to the lack of appreciation accorded to the American author in general; and the question which he would ask is not "Why is it that American talent is not duly valued at its intrinsic worth? And why is it that anything commonplace or fair of foreigners causes the American public to grow hysterical?" but "Why is it that Mr. Le Gallienne is fêted as though he were a Prince, is talked about in society, is made the central figure at the clubs, and even idolized by the critics, and not I?" "If any his own foolishness might see, as he can see his fellow's foolishness, his evil speaking could not but prove less."

W. H. MERRITT.

New York, June 3, 1898.

His Name Unknown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one more familiar with English than American authors and books I write craving information in respect to the retiring American poet whose letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to-day much interests me.

En avance I must express my regret for and profound sympathy with him in his experience in tendering hospitality to a literary foreigner. Certainly the behavior of Mr. Le Gallienne in not thanking the American poet for his outlay of "Scotch" can only be stigmatized in the terms applied by a much older and even less recognized singer to the conduct of Achilles in dragging Hector about the walls of Troy, as emphatically "of a dogged nature not to be approoved in anie gentleman." Such an episode doubtless embitters. Let us hope that its victim will learn to curb his hospitality and be more canny with his saxpences until such time as he can get even with the British lion in rudeness and "Scotch" in a London clubhouse.

But to return to the purpose of my letter. I am chagrined to be compelled to ask who is Mr. Louis M. Elshemus? Why is his name unknown to a reader of poets major and minor, English and American, aye, and of Lamartine, the emotional, the Elshemus—resembling himself? Why are his works unattainable in the large bookshops, and fan to seek in the chief libraries?—since, as he himself admits, he has written a poem upon America couched in such "apt and patriotic" language as to court comparison with Mr. Kipling's "not faultless" "Recessional"—a mere address to a mere Queen of England, moreover! Why knows the general public nothing of it nor of them? Wherefore are these things hid? Wherefore have these gifts a curtain before 'em? What doth he mean? Is it a world to hide virtues in? Let THE TIMES unearth this gem of patriotism and the yellow journals bulletin it, let it be set to music and sung in our theatres and our streets, let us at once have it in the édition de luxe which its author covets, but pending its discovery and the dramatic introduction to the world which is its due, might we not perhaps fall back upon Mr. Kipling, who, let us do him justice, before he penned the faulty and mistaken "Recessional," wrote a purely American anthem in "The Chant of the Bandar-log"? C. C. I.

New York, May 28, 1898.

[A letter of inquiry as to Mr. Elshemus's biography would reach him if addressed to 146 West Fifty-fifth Street. The first communication THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW received from him was the letter headed, "To Make Your Conscience Smart," printed in THE REVIEW of April 23, on Page 279.—Ed.]

A Protest Against the Protester.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your paper, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I wish to enter a mild protest against your giving any more of your valuable space to the bitter attacks of Mr. Louis Elshemus. If we have not the good taste to read his poems his attacks will not cause us to do so, and patriotism has very little to do with the choice of an author. If, instead of attacking us, he would devote his energies to producing something worth reading he perhaps would not have to complain of the fad-loving average American public.

H. S.

Bayonne City, N. J., June 2, 1898.

There were two separate and distinct numbers of McClure's Magazine for June. One had been arranged for months ago, and its "forms," unsoiled by the wear and tear of the presses, are said to be peacefully collecting dust in some corner of the composing room. The other, conceived and printed within little more than a fortnight, is known as the War Number. A glance at a partial list of its articles may cause the belief that the achievement was worth striving for. Among the contributors whose articles were thus hastily gathered are Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, George B. Waldron, L. A. Coolidge, Joseph Earle Stevens, and William Allen White. Gen. Lee writes about "Cuba Under Spanish Rule," Gen. Miles, "Military Europe"; Mr. Stevens, "An American in Manila," and there are many other articles and stories, all bearing upon the great theme that is foremost in the public mind, and all are elaborately illustrated.

"Raoul and Iron Hand," a tale of the fourteenth century, by May Halsey Miller, will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. in September. The action of the story takes place in the North of France, and the events described are entirely true to French history.

Two Naval Battles.

Nelson at Copenhagen—A War Correspondent's Report.

I.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The methods of war correspondents are always interesting, whether on the flagship New York with Admiral Sampson, or on the Ganges, next neighbor to the flagship Elephant, Vice Admiral Lord Nelson at Copenhagen. The persona of a latter instance is evolved as a natural result of occurrences of the present war, for each important event in history leads immediately to an instinctive comparison with similar events in the more or less remote past. The recent battle at Manila is no exception, and to some who read with fascinated interest the story anew last year in the pages of Mahan's "Nelson," there is something recalled in the silent unseen entrance to the bay of Manila of Dewey's fleet on that Saturday night, which brings to mind the night of May 1, 1801, at Copenhagen, when "Nelson was dictating the last of his instructions from the cot upon the cabin floor, and Capt. Hardy away, sounding again silently, stealthily the ground over which the next day's advance must be made; pushing his examination up the enemy's line, even passing with muffled oars round the leading ship."

Some time during 1806 a sea Captain brought to a New England village on his return voyage a copy of one of those hasty compilations published directly after the death of Nelson, in which was narrated everything of interest pertaining to the hero that could be hurriedly scraped together—from his boyhood days to the last solemn and imposing burial service at St Paul's. If it contained here and there statements at regrettable variance with the record of after historians, the early oblivion of this little book, as proved by its absence from the most complete list of the bibliography of Nelson extant, quickly undid any mischief to veracious history. But some of its contents bear a seeming stamp of authenticity, and of these the following bit of old-time reportorial enterprise loses none of its zest that the writer has inadvertently appropriated the death of Capt. Mosse of the Monarch as an occurrence on his own ship, the Ganges, to add affectiveness to his narrative—even correspondents of later days have heightened lights and shadows thus—and few of them can show more bravery than did this young enthusiast stationed on the poop with all the coolness of the man who holds the watch in the judges' stand, timing this greatest of battles from start to finish. Under the title, "Correct particulars of the action off Copenhagen from a private hand," we read:

"As I apprehended you would wish for the particulars, I shall give them, with the occurrences, as nearly as possible. I had a watch about me all the time, and was stationed on the poop.

"On the 31st of March we weighed, and stood close in. On the 1st of April, Lord Nelson having found out a new channel, by which he could come at the enemy with more advantage, the ships that were ordered to put themselves immediately under his command weighed and stood through the new-found channel, and a very intricate one it is. In the afternoon, we anchored within reach of the shells of the enemy, which, you may be assured, we were not long looking for. They fired on us some part of the night without doing any damage—several fell very near us.

"I have now to recount to you the particulars of the action fought so gloriously on the 2d of April, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, though more directly under the valiant Nelson, whose flag was flying on board the Elephant of seventy-four guns in the centre of the line engaged.

"I believe for want of water nearly one-half of the line of battleships were not able to go the way we did to get upon the enemy, but were, however, to come up the common channel, by which they would have joined us. The channel forms nearly a crescent; and consequently the wind that was fair for us under Lord Nelson, who were at one end of this channel, must be contrary for the ships under Sir Hyde Parker at the other.

"Everything possible was apparently done by that squadron to make a junction; but the engagement, which lasted three hours and a half, with the victory achieved, was finished just at the time I supposed them one gunshot and a half from the enemy.

"A. M., 10h. and 20m, answered the signal to weigh, and at 10h. 50m. the Edgar, being the leading ship of the line, received from and immediately opened a brisk fire upon the enemy. At 11h. the Elephant, Vice Admiral Lord Nelson, passed us in the line of battle; weighed anchor, and stood after her, being stationed next ship to the Admiral. At 11h. 15m., opened our fire on the enemy; observed the Bellona and Isis aground. At 11h. 25m. passed the Admiral, who hailed, and desired us to bring to close ahead of him; let go the stern anchor; wind right aft during the time the line was inverting, by which the headmost became the sternmost ship to anchor; a very heavy fire was carried on both by the enemy and us; but when every ship had anchored in her station it became astonishingly so.

"About five minutes before we anchored, our master was killed, and the pilot almost so, by one shot. At 1h. 20m. P. M. Admiral Nelson sent an officer on board, to say the Danish Admiral had struck. At this time, as at several others, three cheers were given.

"The Danish Admiral was supposed to be nearly abreast of the Elephant, at the distance of half a mile; we ahead of the Elephant, and the Monarch next, ahead of us; 1h. 50m., observed four of the enemy's vessels with their colors struck.

"At 3 o'clock the Admiral weighed or cut, and passed us; cut away our stern anchor and made sail after the Admiral. The fleet in general at this time moved off to another anchorage. The very formidable fort of the Crown and several others along the shore were firing at the fleet all the latter part of the engagement. The Bellona and Isis were ashore within gunshot of the enemy the whole time, the Russel and the Agamemnon, two of our squadron, ashore, clear of the enemy's shots. In coming out the Elephant, the Defense, and the Ardent got ashore, the marks having all been taken up by the enemy, in a very difficult channel. They are all off now, and joined Sir Hyde Parker again.

"Soon after the action flags of truce passed between us. Lord Nelson yesterday went ashore to Copenhagen, (as we were all under a truce,) and had an audience with the Danish monarch.

"The enemy's ships were moored in a line of great extent along the channel, and it was thought by the Danes to be impossible to take or pass them. The loss on board our squadron is very considerable, but nothing to be compared with that of the enemy. I hear that some of their ships were manned two or three times. They do not know how many people they had, as they were fairly forced out of the streets of Copenhagen and put on board. We have no proper returns yet, but I have sent you a list of the prizes.

"We were the luckiest line of battle ships in the action in our loss of men, but are most shockingly cut up in masts and rigging. Lord Nelson never knew, he says, such a ship in his life, her sides in a constant blaze with firing, and the men at the same time always a-cheering. I have only to say, our prizes being chiefly hulks, and their hulls most marvelously shot to pieces, we shall be obliged to destroy the most of them, but there are eleven fine new seventy-fours in the harbor, which we must soon have. We likewise expect to meet the Russian fleet very soon, and have no doubt of serving them as we have the Danes. There were twenty-three sail engaged, eighteen of which we completely conquered in the short space of time mentioned."

The impartial compiler also gives a glimpse of the point of view from "the other side."

"The annexed list of the Danish naval force, as opposed to the British fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Lord Nelson, in the memorable engagment off Copenhagen, being copies of a pamphlet published in that city in the English language, soon after the action. [Then follows a detailed account of the ships engaged, and of the force remaining in the road to defend the harbor, under the orders of Chamberlain Steine Bille.] The ships and vessels marked were placed a little behind the others on account of their weakness; but in the evening of the 1st of April Commodore Fischer, seeing the great numbers of the enemy, ordered them to come into the line.

"It can be easily perceived that this defension was to answer no other end than to keep a wise enemy at too great a distance to bombard the town, or to make an audacious enemy so great a resistance as would cost them many men and endanger their ships in such a degree as to render their future proceedings of little consequence.

"The result has answered these expectations. The enemy taking advantage of the defension, being immovable, attacked the weakest part thereof; but were so warmly received and met with such long and unexpected resistance that they preferred negotiation to hostility. The dreadful engagement heard, seen, and felt on the Danish shore, wound up the feelings of all ranks to the highest pitch of sensibility; but all individual hopes and fears seemed to be lost in a general blaze of patriotic ardor. From the Crown Prince, whose cool intrepidity and judgment were gloriously displayed in the sight of the people and of Europe, to the humblest citizen, one heroic mind and purpose seemed to animate and unite the whole. Never had the Danish valor, even in the highest periods of their history, shone out with more distinguished lustre."

R. W.

Easton, Penn., May 20, 1898.

A Fight with Spanish Ships in 1718.

II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following narration of a naval engagement between the English and Spaniards 180 years ago is perhaps as quaint, concise, and brief—comprising as it does just a single folio page from an eighteenth century naval history—as any that has come to light in the search for parallels which have served to fill the time in the tedious wait for decisive news from the American and Spanish fleets. The ghosts of English ancestors, its first owners, seem to find voice and speak to us from the two broad columns, now scanned with interest for the first time in more than a century. "We have been there," they seem to say, "and as you read this well-told tale you may realize that history is but repeating itself now, nearly two centuries after. Like you, we heard a far cry for succor, and were forced to support mediation by force of arms. As now, the Spaniards were defiant and confident in their strength; and the two fleets sailed and sailed, and as the enemy's squadron neared, the Spanish 'stood away large,' and we, too, did 'give chace,' and 'continued to chace," until the fleet was overtaken and the battle begun. And then, triumphant ending, the Spanish Admirals were all taken but one, (and he was an Irishman!) And our 'Admiral George' was first covered with honors, and the other commanders, too, signalized their courage." It could be wished that the beautiful and truly "elegant head of Admiral George Byng, Lord Torrington," which graces another creamy page of the volume, could be reproduced with the narrative.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND SPANIARDS IN —THE YEAR 1718.

The King of England had used some endeavors to compromise the difference between his imperial Majesty [Emperor of Italy] and the Spanish branch of the House of Bourbon. Lord Stanhope had been sent to Madrid with a plan of pacification, which, being rejected by Philip as partial and iniquitous, the King determined to support his mediation by force of arms. Sir George Byng sailed from Spithead on the 4th day of June with twenty ships of the line, two fireships, two bomb vessels, and ample instructions how to act on all emergencies. He arrived off Cape St. Vincent on the 30th day of the month, when he dispatched his secretary to Cadiz with a letter to Col. Stanhope, the British Minister at Madrid, desiring him to inform his most Catholic Majesty of the Admiral's arrival in those parts, and lay before him this article of his instructions:

"You are to make instances with both parties to cease from using any further acts of hostility; but in case the Spaniards do still insist, with their ships of war and forces, to attack the kingdom of Naples, or other of the territories of the Emperor in Italy, or to land in any part of Italy, which can only be with a design to invade the Emperor's dominions, against whom only they have declared war by invading Sardinia; or if they should endeavor to make themselves masters of the Kingdom of Sicily, which must be with a design to invade the kingdom of Naples; in which case you are, with all your power to hinder and obstruct the same. If it should so happen that at your arrival with our fleet under your command in the Mediterranean, the Spaniards should already have landed any troops in Italy, in order to invade the Emperor's territories you shall endeavor amicably to dissuade them from persevering in such an attempt, and offer them your assistance to help them to withdraw their troops and put an end to all further acts of hostility. But in case these your friendly endeavors should prove ineffectual, you shall, by keeping company with or intercepting their ships or convoy; or, if it be necessary, by openly opposing them, defend the Emperor's territories from any further attempt."

When the Cardinal Alberoni perused these instructions he told Col. Stanhope with some warmth that his master would run all hazards, and even suffer himself to be driven out of Spain rather than recall his troops or consent to a suspension of arms. He said the Spaniards were not to be frightened, and he was so well convinced that the fleet would do their duty that in case of their being attacked by Admiral Byng he should be in no pain for the success. Mr. Stanhope presenting him with a list of the British squadron, he threw it upon the ground with great emotion. He promised, however, to lay the Admiral's letters before the King and to let the envoy know his Majesty's resolution. Such an interposition could not but be very provoking to the Spanish Minister, who had laid his account with the conquest of Sicily, and for that purpose prepared an armament which was altogether surprising, considering the late shattered condition of Spanish affairs. He seems to have put too much confidence in the strength of the Spanish fleet. In a few days he sent back the Admiral's letter to Mr. Stanhope with a note under it imparting that the Chevalier Byng might execute the orders he had received from the King, his master.

The Admiral, in passing by Gibraltar, was joined by Vice Admiral Cornwall with two ships. He proceeded to Minorca, where he relieved the garrison of Port Mahon. Then he sailed for Naples, where he arrived on the first day of August, and was received as a deliverer; for the Neapolitans had been under the utmost terror of an invasion from the Spaniards.

Sir George Byng received intelligence from the Viceroy, Count Dann, who treated him with the most distinguished marks of respect, that the Spanish Army, amounting to 30,000 men, commanded by the Marquis de Lede, had landed in Sicily, reduced Palermo and Messina, and were then employed in the siege of the citadel belonging to this last city: that the Piedmontese garrison would be obliged to surrender if not speedily relieved; that an alliance was upon the carpet between the Emperor and the King of Sicily, which last had desired the assistance of the imperial troops, and agreed to receive them into the citadel of Messina. The Admiral immediately resolved to sail thither, and took under his convoy a reinforcement of 2,000 Germans for the citadel, under the command of Gen. Wetzel. He forthwith sailed from Naples, and on the 9th day of August was in sight of the Faro of Messina. He dispatched his own Captain with a polite message to the Marquis de Lede, promising a cessation of arms in Sicily for two months, that the powers of Europe might have time to concert measures for restoring a lasting peace, and declaring that should this proposal be rejected he would, in pursuance of his instructions, use all his force to prevent further attempts to disturb the dominions his master had engaged to defend. The Spanish General answered that he had no powers to treat, consequently could not agree to an armistice, but should obey his orders, which directed him to reduce Sicily for his master, the King of Spain. The Spanish fleet had sailed from the harbor of Messina on the day before the English squadron appeared. Admiral Byng supposed they had retired to Malta, and directed his course toward Messina in order to encourage and support the garrison in the citadel. But in doubling the point of Faro he descried two Spanish scouts, and learned from the people of a felucca from the Calabrian shore that they had seen from the hills the Spanish fleet lying to in order of battle. The Admiral immediately detached the German troops to Reggio under convoy of two ships of war. Then he stood through the Faro after the Spanish scouts that led him to their main fleet, which before noon he descried in line of battle, amounting to twenty-seven sail, large and small, besides two fireships, four bomb vessels, and seven galleys. They were commanded in chief by Don Antonio de Castansta, under whom were the four Rear Admirals Chacon, Mari, Guevara, and Cammock. At sight of the English squadron they stood away large, and Byng gave chase all the rest of the day. In the morning, which was the 11th of August, the Rear Admiral Masi, with six ships of war, the galleys, fire ships, and bombketches, separated from the main fleet, and stood in for the Sicilian shore. The English Admiral detached Capt. Walton with five ships in pursuit of them, and they were soon engaged. He himself continued to chase their main fleet, and about 10 o'clock the battle began. The Spaniards seemed to be distracted in their counsels, and acted in confusion. They made a running fight, and the Admirals behaved with courage and activity, in spite of which they were all taken but Cammock, who made his escape with three ships of war and three frigates. In this engagement, which happened off Cape Passaro, Capt. Haddock of the Grafton signalized his courage in an extraordinary manner. On the 18th the Admiral received a letter from Capt. Walton, dated off Syracuse, intimating that he had taken four Spanish ships of war, together with a bombketch and a vessel laden with arms, and that he had burned four ships of the line, a fireship, and a bomb vessel.

This letter is justly deemed a curious specimen of the laconic style:

Sir: We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels which were upon the coasts, the number as per margin. I am, &c.,

G. WALTON.

Had the Spaniards followed the advice of Rear Admiral Cammock, who was a native of Ireland, Sir George Byng would not have obtained such an easy victory; that officer proposed that they should remain at anchor in the road of Paradise, with their broadsides to the sea; in which case the English Admiral would have found it a very difficult task to attack them; for the coast is so bold that the largest ships could ride with a cable on shore, whereas further out the currents are so various and rapid that the English squadron could not have come to anchor or lie near them in order of battle; besides, the Spaniards might have been reinforced from the army on shore, which would have raised batteries to annoy the assailants.

Before King George had received an account of this engagement from the Admiral he wrote him a letter with his own hand approving his conduct. When Sir George's eldest son arrived in England with a circumstantial account of the action he was graciously received and sent back with plenipotentiary powers to his father, that he might negotiate with the several Princes and States of Italy, as he should see occasion. The son likewise carried the King's royal grant to the officers and seamen of all the prizes they had taken from the Spaniards.

One or two incidents of the reduction of Port Mahon, in 1708, from the same volume, might be of interest, if you could allow space:

"The garrison consisted only of 1,000 Spaniards, weary of the Spanish yoke, and 600 French marines under the command of Col. la Jonquiere. When Lieut. Gen. Stanhope, who first projected and had the principal share in the reduction, arrived with the Milford and three Dutch men-of-war, five third rates, and fifteen transports with the forces, the garrison, seeing so many shipping and two flags, Admiral Sir John Leake and Whiteaker at their head, apprehended our land forces to be much greater than they were. The little army, not exceeding 3,284, landed to the southwest of Fort St. Philip, and within two miles of it. The General marched them to a rising ground facing the fort, and formed them in as long a line as they could possibly extend, by this artifice concealing his weakness, as the Spaniards could not see whether there was a second or third line behind it. Batteries were erected by the English the next day at the bottom of the hill where they encamped, and began their fire on two of the four towers. * * * These towers were soon battered down by the besiegers. Gen. Stanhope, the sooner to induce the garrison to a speedy surrender, shot papers on the points of arrows into Mahon, importing that he would give honorable conditions if they did not oblige him to raise batteries; otherwise he would have recourse to the severities of war. The walls were soon leveled to the ground with the towers, and Gen. Wade marched through it to a redoubt, which he took, leaving a party in it, and returned unattacked. The next day a battery of large cannon was erected against St. Philip's Fort itself, and the ball, falling in the ditch, was carried to the Governor, la Jonquiere, who, seeing the weight of the metal, was again deceived in our strength; so that he beat a parley, to the great joy of the inhabitants, who were willing to change their masters; hostages were exchanged and Gen. Wade was sent to agree on a capitulation. When he arrived at the Governor's he was not a little surprised to see the large cannon ball lying on the table; the effect of which he soon judged."

H.

Scranton, Penn., May 28, 1898.

Broadsides in the Public Library.

Many of the most interesting of the Revolutionary broadsides collected by Gerard Bancker and sold in Philadelphia March 25, have recently been resold privately, the purchaser being the New York Public Library, and they are to be seen at the Lenox. Bancker, who was Provincial Treasurer of New York, gathered together the broadsides one by one as they appeared and stitched them crudely, after the manner of the early colonist with his almanacs, in which form they remained until the auction sale over a century later.

The original collection covered a period from the beginning of the Stamp act disturbances to the close of the American Revolution, and told the story of the war in a unique way. The thirty-six broadsides now in the Public Library, are, as the others were, single sheets, printed on but one side of the paper. It would be impossible, perhaps, to overestimate their historical importance, for, as has been well said, they represent the inner and vital forces that brought about the war.

One of the earliest issued of the broadsides is the one directed against the landing of tea in Boston. It is dated "Boston, Dec. 1, 1773." "At a meeting of the people of Boston and the neighboring towns, at Faneuil Hall, in said Boston, on Monday, the 29th of November, 1773, 9 o'clock A. M., and continued by adjournment to the next day, for the purpose of consulting, advising, and determining upon the most proper and effective method to prevent the unlading, receiving, or vending the detestable tea, sent out by the East India Company, part of which has just arrived in this harbor. In order to proceed with due regularity, it was moved that a Moderator be chosen, and Jonathan Williams, Esq., was then chosen Moderator of the meeting." Then follow the resolves of the meeting, decisive means to prevent the landing of the tea, the Governor's proclamation commanding the meeting to disperse, &c.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

In another fortnight the early Fall books will begin to be announced in abundance, and it is the consensus of opinion among the publishers that in case the war be terminated before September the revival of book writing, book printing, and book reading will be absolutely unprecedented. In the meantime the remaining items on the Spring lists are being issued as rapidly as circumstances seem to warrant. The fact that the war kept things practically at a standstill for quite a month is made particularly evident through the late appearance of the lists of outdoor books, which several publishers have printed in leaflet or pamphlet form. For example, it is noted that Longmans, Green & Co. have just issued a neat card entitled "Popular Works on Natural History," and Charles Scribner's Sons have a pamphlet, "Some Atractive Books for the Outdoor Season," which all persons who love the theme therein contained may look through to advantage. And so book lists continue to find favor, and many publishers are taking advantage of the present situation to call the attention of their patrons to books in that way—books which this very situation should render particularly attractive. Hence Charles Scribner's Sons are about to publish a pamphlet of ten pages bearing the title "Books of Current Interest: Dealing with the United States Navy, War on Land and Sea, Cuba, the Far East, &c." Special book lists have been a feature of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for more than a year past.

An English poet of remarkable freshness of theme and purity of style is said to have been discovered by the Macmillans of London, who, simultaneously with The Macmillan Company of New York, will bring out his first volume of poems, in which are some fine examples of the English hexameter. The poet's name is Charles Camp Torelli, and his book will be entitled "Persephone, and Other Poems."

"Navy Blue," being a story of cadet life at Annapolis, published by the Messrs. Dutton, was written by Willis Boyd Allen, who is the author of many books treating of a wide range of subjects. We quote a few of their titles: "Christmas at Surf Point," "Cloud and Cliff," "Forest Home Series," (five volumes,) "Kelp, a Story of the Isle of Shoals"; "Mountaineer Series," (five volumes,) "Lion City of Africa," "Snowed In," "A Son of Liberty," &c.

"The Game of Golf," by William Park, junior champion golfer, 1887-9, has just been published by Longmans, Green & Co. The volume is appropriately and adequately illustrated.

Last Wednesday the Macmillan Company published "Studies in American Literature," by Charles Noble, a professor in Iowa College. The work treats of its subject in a semi-critical expository fashion, and in chronological form down to the middle of the present century, when the theme becomes divided by the various phases of the literature produced.

Two important works of literary interest are announced for publication this month by Longmans, Green & Co. They are "The Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, Bart., First Marquis of Halifax," by H. C. Foxcroft, with a new edition of his works, now for the first time collected and revised; and "W. G. Wills: Poet, Dramatist, and Painter," by his brother, the Rev. Freeman Wills.

Henry Holt & Co. are bestowing considerable pains upon their forthcoming romance of London streets, entitled "Tony Drum: A Cockney Boy," by Edwin Pugh. Mr. Pugh, it will be recalled, is the author of "King Circumstance." The same artist who designed the remarkable cover for Mr. Wells's "Her Ladyship's Elephant," has furnished the cover and illustrations in color for "Tony Drum;" his name is William Nicholson, and his broad impressionist treatment of commonplace subjects has already won for him and his brother, who assists at his work, an enviable position, particularly in London. For some time the brothers Nicholson have been known as "the beggar staff artists." Nicholson works chiefly in browns and yellow, his drawing is fragmentary and bold, and he suggests rather than delineates the scene.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish June 11 "The Life of David Dudley Field," by Henry M. Field; "Nature for Its Own Sake," by John C. Van Dyke; "Cornell Stories," by James Gardner Sanderson, and two volumes of the "Stories by Foreign Authors" series. These volumes are the second German and the Spanish. The former contains four well-known German classics, including "Peter Schlemihl, the Man Who Sold His Shadow," by Adelbert von Chamisso, that Frenchman who preferred German to his native tongue. The contents of the volume of Spanish tales seem to be worth repeating in full at this time: "The Tall Woman," by Pédro Antonio de Alarcon; "The White Butterfly," by José Selgas; "The Organist," by Gustavo Adolfo Becquer; "Moors and Christians," by Pédro Antonio de Alarcon; "Bread Cast Upon the Waters," by Fernan Caballero.

Longmans, Green & Co. announce the "Library of Historical Novels and Romances," edited by George Laurence Gomme. It has been said that England does not possess a national epic, and but few national traditions. It is proposed in the above mentioned series to reproduce such of these traditions as have already found their place in romantic literature. Every volume will have more or less to say about some famous King or Queen. Those now ready are Lord Lytton's "The Last of the Saxon Kings," (Harold;) Charles Macfarlane's "The Camp of Refuge," (William I.) Other works in preparation are an anonymous romance, published in 1838, and dealing with William II., which is entitled "Rufus; or, the Red King," and Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" (Elizabeth.) Every volume will be profusely illustrated with new cuts of new and old subjects.

D. Appleton & Co. are rapidly finishing their list of Spring announcements. June 10 they will publish George Moore's "Evelyn Innes," R. T. Chetwoode's "John of Strathbourne," and the new and revised edition of Edgar S. Maclay's "A History of the United States Navy." On June 17 will appear "The Terror," by Felix Gras, translated by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier; "The Art of Taxidermy," by John Rowley, chief of the Department of Taxidermy in the American Museum of Natural History; "Familiar Life in Field and Forest," by F. Schuyler Mathews, and "Lucky Bargee," by Harry Landor. It is expected that the small list of Spring books that remains will shortly follow in publication.

Among the books received this week by Meyer Brothers & Co. from Paris is Paul Bluysen's "Félix Faure Intime." It is illustrated with over eighty drawings taken from life. Another book received is "La République Nouvelle," rather an important work, by Paul Oeschanel, formerly Vice President, and recently defeated for re-election to his seat in the Chamber. Among the French novels of recent importation are "Des Maris, S. V. P.," by Henriette Bejançon; "Sacré Léonce," by Pierre Wolf; "Le Sang," by La Vandère; Paul Bourget's "Complications Sentimentales." Among the more serious books may be mentioned Bention's "Choses et Gens d'Amérique," Munier Jolain's "Procès de Femmes," V. Bérard's "Les Affaires de Crète," and A. Bardoux's "La Duchesse de Duras."

Richard Harding Davis, who is with the army in Tampa, Fla., besides corresponding for a London paper and writing the chronicles of the war for Scribner's Magazine, is also accumulating a lot of material for a book, to be called "The War of '98, From First to Last," to be published in due time by Charles Scribner's Sons. Scribner's, by the way, is the only magazine for which Mr. Davis will contribute war articles.

Longmans, Green & Co. have made several notable additions now in preparation to their "Builders of Greater Britain" series edited by H. F. Wilson, M. A. The first two volumes already issued are "Sir Walter Raleigh; the British Dominion of the West," by Martin A. S. Hume, and "Sir Thomas Maitland; the Masters of the Mediterranean," by Walter Frewen Lord. Those which are to follow are: (3) "John Cabot and His Sons; the Discovery of North America"; (4) "Lord Clive; the Foundation of British Rule in India," by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.; (5) "Edward Gibbon Wakefield; the Colonization of South Australia and New Zealand," by R. Garnett, C. W., LL. D.; (6) "Rajah Brooke; the Englishman as Ruler of an Eastern State," by Sir Spenser St. John, G. C. M. G.; (7) "Admiral Philip; the Founding of New South Wales," by Louis Becke and Walter Jeffrey; (8) "Sir Stamford Raffles; England in the Far East," by the editor.

The Youth's Companion of June 16 will contain several fine pictures of war features printed in half-tone. The number of June 30 will have an article on "Life in Manila," by Charles B. Howard, who lately passed some years in the Philippines, and familiarized himself with the characteristics of the natives. All the June numbers will contain what should be very interesting features—"Recollections of Jefferson Davis," by ex-Senator James W. Brandbury of Maine, (June 2;) "A Bird in the Hand," by Ralph Hoffman," and "The Justice of Commodore Carmick," a story by Mary T. Earle, (June 9;) "The Wreck of the Vandalia," by one of the Survivors, (June 23;) "Alleghany," a story by Henry G. Catlin, to be published in the Independence Day number of June 30.

The Baker & Taylor Company will issue in the early Autumn a "Life of George Müller," by the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson. The writer, who has been intimately acquainted with Mr. Müller since 1878, and has frequently visited him at Bristol, has been for some years gathering materials for this biographical work. Special illustrations are being prepared for the book.

The Connecticut Library Association will meet at the Free Public Library in Bristol, Conn., June 7. The programme is as follows: "Legitimate Aspirations of a Village Library," a paper to be read by E. Peck; "Library Museums," by H. W. Kent, Norwich; "Scientific Books in a Small Library," A. D. Risteen; "What Constitutes Morality in Fiction?" Miss Corinne Bacon, New Britain; "Special Features of This Year's Work," W. R. Stetson, New Haven.

Charles Scribner's Sons have become the publishers of the works of Dr. Henry Clay Trumbull, formerly issued by The Sunday-School Times of Philadelphia. These comprise a number of books already favorably known, including "Kadesh-Barnea," "The Blood Covenant," "The Threshold Covenant," "Friendship, the Master Passion," "Yale Lectures on the Sunday-School," and "Hints on Child Training." Some of these rank as authoritative books on the special subjects they cover. "Teaching and Teachers," however, has proved to be the most popular book published on its theme, over 34,000 copies having been sold up to the present time.

All admirers of du Maurier's "Trilby" will find interest in a little paragraph in the latest number of Harper's Weekly, which announces the death from pneumonia in London of the original of "The Laird." He was T. R. Lamont, Associate of the Royal Water Color Society. He and du Maurier were fellow-students in art in Paris. He was born sixty-five years ago, the son of a banker of Greenock; as an artist, we are told he worked chiefly in water colors, though he also did much as an illustrator of books and magazines. And so we know now what has become of "Little Billee" and "The Laird"; and of the three musketeers of the brush, there is only "Taffy" who remains.

Prince Krapotkin, the Russian revolutionist and refugee, is engaged in the preparation of his reminiscences for The Atlantic Monthly. The Prince was born and reared almost in the household of the Czar, where he achieved great distinction as a scientific student. Later on he became involved in the revolutionary movement in Russia, his property was confiscated, and he was imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg, from which he escaped to preach the revolution in Switzerland and France. Of late years he has resided in London.

Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish Sir Walter Besant's new novel, "The Changeling," in the early Fall.

It is reported from a trustworthy source that Mr. Howells, in co-operation with Paul Kestner, is putting his novel, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," into dramatic dress for the stage, and that it will first be tried on a Boston audience early in the Autumn.

"Coming Through the Rye."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is an unforunate fact that in most of the copies of this song, so attractive from its naïveté, Rye is spelled with a small r, as if the grain rye were meant and not the burn or rivulet Rye, which is a small stream in the northwest District of Cunningham in Ayrshire. In this way the whole point of the story, as told in the song, is lost, and this beautiful lyric is degraded from the portrayal of a romantic episode to an account of a mere commonplace kissing match.

The Rye is a small burn or stream which in many places in quite shallow, and is crossed by the familiar device of stepping-stones. These stepping-stones do not leave room for two persons, coming from opposite directions, to pass each other without taking hold of each other's hands. When a young man, on arriving at the edge of the burn, sees another traveler of the same sex, or a lady with whom he is not acquainted, or for whom he does not care much, approaching he waits until the path is clear. But if the passenger should be an attractive lassie of his acquaintance he at once begins to cross, they pass by taking hold of each other's hands so as not to lose their balance. In such cases the lassie is expected to "pay toll" just as young ladies have been known to do in this country when crossing a bridge on a sleighing excursion. So that the fact that the lad did not wait until she got to the other side was good evidence that Jenny was not considered unattractive.

To say that rye grain is meant is absurd. The idea that a thrifty Scotch farmer would allow moonstruck young couples to tramp through his grainfields, kissing and philandering, is highly ridiculous. And in addition to this is the fact that rye is not grown in Scotland except in very exceptional cases, and is therefore unfamiliar to those to whom the song was originally addressed. Oats, barley, wheat, and gray peas are the staple cereals. I cannot call to mind a single instance where rye is mentioned in Scottish poetry or song, while barley, oats, and peas are of very frequent occurrance.

I am aware that the word Rye is spelled with a small r in many copies of the song published in Scotland, and I am also aware that pictures of lovers dandering through a field of grain have been labeled "Coming Thro' the Rye," but all this does not alter the fact that the original idea came from the Rye burn.

The song is a very old one. It was dressed up by Burns for Johnson's Museum, but, strange to say, his version is not the one that is now popular. This was by a later hand. JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., May 26, 1898.

The Messrs. Christie, Manson & Wood sold in London a remarkable collection of engravings, collections of art, decoration, and silver, once the property of Mrs. H. A. W. Andrews. The engravings included Lady O'Brien, after Sir J. Reynolds, by J. Dixon, second state, 40 guineas; Mrs. Fitzherbert, after Cosway, by J. Condé, printed in colors, 52 guineas; children nutting, after Morland, by E. Dayes, in colors, 20 guineas; children playing at soldiers, after the same, by G. Keating, in colors, 25 guineas; Nature, after Lawrence, by S. Cousins, R. A., proof, 26 guineas, and the Countess of Blessington, after the same, by Cousins, 26 guineas.

In the silver, bronzes, and furniture the following objects were the most remarkable: A pair of stag's antlers, with four tines, elaborately engraved with hunting subjects, &c., German work, sixteenth century—35 guineas; a life-size bust in bronze of the Marquis de Figuerva of Badajos, Estremadure, Spanish, sixteenth century—105 guineas; a Louis XV. small pedestal cabinet of inlaid kingwood, 41 inches high—£60; an old French small shaped table, inlaid with black and gold lac panels with Chinese landscapes in relief, 19 inches wide—£140; a Louis XIV. carved and gilt sofa, covered with old Gobelin tapestry with fruits, flowers, &c., and six fauteuils en suite—440 guineas; a Carlton House writing table of satinwood, with inlaid rosewood borders, 48 inches wide—66 guineas; and "Ariel," a half life-size seated figure in statuary marble, by H. H. Armstead, R. A., 1882—210 guineas. Later the same firm sold old English and foreign silverplate and decorative silver and silver-gilt from various sources. One of the most noteworthy features of the sale consisted of a large service of plates and dishes, &c., richly chased and weighing 10,000 ounces, formerly the property of Queen Adelaide, for whom it was made by Rundell & Bridge. The service was divided into a number of lots, and the price per ounce varied from 2s. 3d. to 9s. 9d. The best prices for some of the other articles in the sale were as follows: A William III. Montieth, with fluting and grotesque chasing in the style of Van Vianen, 1700, 97 ounces, at 38s. per ounce; a William and Mary plain tumbler cup, 1694, 3 ounces, at 170s. per ounce. Silver-gilt.—An old form vase and cover, with open scroll handles, chased with foliage and fruit in relief, 8 inches high, 1766, 15 ounces, at 56s. per ounce; a larger vase and cover, with four open scroll handles, and with bat's wing fluting on lower part and cover, 9 inches high, 1753, 20 ounces, at 68s. per ounce; a set of six circular salt cellars chased with a band of classical foliage, &c., four by Edward Wakelin, 1754, and two by Parker & Wakelin, 1766, 47 ounces, at 68s. per ounce; a Jacobean flagon and cover, the barrel of cylindrical form, beautifully engraved with arabesque foliage, flowers, and hounds on a matted groundwork, 12½ inches high, 1607, 39 ounces, at 235s. per ounce, a record price; and a Charles II. plain tankard and flat cover, of unusual size and importance, on three feet chased as lions couchant, a larger lion on cover, the handle boldly chased with a grotesque terminal winged figure in the style of A. Van Vianen, 10¾ inches high, 1671, 112 ounces, at 145s. per ounce. A silver-gilt fine tankard and cover, the handle chased with a caryatid female figure, 6½ inches high, Nuremberg, seventeenth century—£36; a barrel-shaped parcel-gilt tankard and cover, repoussé, 6¼ inches high, Augsburg, seventeenth century—£30; and the guild cup of a company, vase-shaped, fluted, 18½ inches high, German, eighteenth century—£43.

The New York Times Illustrated Magazine Supplement

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1898

FEATURES:

Cuban Volunteers

Full-page Reproduction of a Plaster Cast of a Number of Mounted Cuban Volunteers Engaged in an Action with the Spaniards.

The Sixty-ninth

Departure of this New York Regiment for the South. Excellent Pictures of Col. Duffy and His Command.

Black Man in War

The Colored Troops in the South, with a Number of Illustrations by W. J. Rouse.

The Navy

Pictures of the Departure of Naval Recruits to Join the Blockading and Flying Squadrons.

The Philippine Islands

Fifteen Splendid Reproductions of the Chief Points of Interest in the Philippine Islands, with Portraits of the Inhabitants.

Page of Women

Portraits of Mrs. Adolph Glacer Huepfel, Formerly Miss Matilde Doelger; the Latest Portrait of Mrs. Burton Harrison; a New Picture of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, Who Is to Be Crowned in September, and a New Picture of Lillian Burkhart.

Dogs of High Renown

H. W. Huntington, President of the National Greyhound Association, Takes Up the Prevailing Fad Among the Women of New York.

Columbia's Racing Crews

Two Handsome Illustrations of the 'Varsity and Freshmen Crews of Columbia College, with Description.

Oscar S. Straus

Portrait of the New Minister to Turkey.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUTOGRAPHS AND BOOK PLATES.—WALTER ROMEYN BENJAMIN, 1,123 B'way, N. Y. City, buys and sells original autograph letters of famous people; also bookplates. Send for price list.